

# TALK TO ME IN KOREAN



Complete

# Table of Contents

## **1) Talk To Me In Korean Lessons (10 Levels)**

Learn to speak Korean with bite-sized Korean lessons with Hyunwoo and Kyeong-eun. Start from Level 1 if you are an absolute beginner, and start from whichever level that fits your current Korean level and start learning for free!

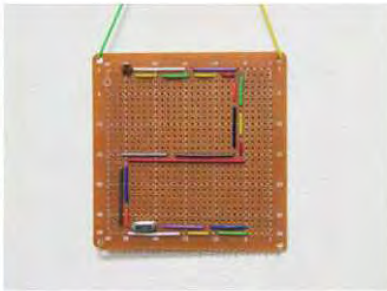
## **2) Test Your Korean (10 Levels)**

Check how much you can understand from studying Talk To Me In Korean Lessons!

## **3) IYAGI (153 Levels)**

Improve your Korean listening comprehension and vocabulary by listening to natural conversations between native Korean speakers!

# TALK TO ME IN KOREAN



LEVELS 1 – 10

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 1

안녕하세요. = Hello. / Hi. / How are you? / Good afternoon. / Good evening. / etc...

안녕 + 하세요 = 안녕하세요.

[an-nyeong] [ha-se-yo]

안녕 = well-being, peace, health

하세요 = you do, do you?, please do

안녕하세요 is the most common way of greeting someone in Korean, and 안녕하세요 is in 존댓말 [jondaetmal], polite/formal language. When someone greets you with 안녕하세요, you can simply greet the person back with 안녕하세요.

### Sample Conversation

A: 안녕하세요. [annyeong-haseyo] = Hello.

B: 안녕하세요. [annyeong-haseyo] = Hi.

감사합니다. = Thank you.

감사 + 합니다 = 감사합니다.

[gam-sa] [hap-ni-da]

감사 = appreciation, thankfulness, gratitude

합니다 = I do, I am doing

감사합니다 is the most commonly used formal way of saying "Thank you." 감사 means "gratitude" and 합니다 means "I do" or "I am doing" in 존댓말, polite/formal language, so together it means "Thank you." You can use this expression, 감사합니다, whenever you want to say "Thank you." in English.



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 2

After listening to this lesson, when you are asked a YES/NO question, you will be able to answer that question with either YES or NO in Korean.

# 네 / 아니요

In Korean, "Yes" is 네 [ne] and "No" is 아니요 [aniyo] in 존댓말 [jondaetmal], polite language.

**네. [ne] = Yes.**

**아니요. [aniyo] = No.**

But in Korean, when people say "네", it is not the same as saying "Yes." in English. The same goes for "아니요" too. This is because the Korean "네" expresses your "agreement" to what the other person said. And "아니요" expresses your "disagreement" or "denial" to what the other person said.

**For example,**

someone asks you "You don't like coffee?" (커피 안 좋아해요? [keo-pi an jo-a-hae-yo?] in Korean) and if your answer is "No, I don't like coffee." you have to say "네."

**Strange?**

So it is more accurate to put it this way.

**네. [ne] = That's right. / I agree. / Sounds good. / What you said is correct.**

**아니요. [aniyo] = That's not right. / I don't agree. / What you said is not correct.**

Therefore, when you ask "You don't like coffee?" in Korean, if the person answering doesn't like coffee, he/she will say "No." in English but "네" in Korean. And if the person DOES like coffee, he/she will say "Yes." but "아니요" in Korean.

커피 좋아해요? [keo-pi jo-a-hae-yo?] = Do you like coffee?

네. 좋아해요. [ne. jo-a-hae-yo] = Yes, I like coffee.



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 2

커피 좋아해요? [keo-pi jo-a-hae-yo?] = Do you like coffee?

아니요. 안 좋아해요. [aniyo. an jo-a-hae-yo] = No, I don't like coffee.

커피 안 좋아해요? [keo-pi an jo-a-hae-yo?] = You don't like coffee?

아니요. 좋아해요. [aniyo. jo-a-hae-yo] = Yes, I like coffee.

커피 안 좋아해요? [keo-pi an jo-a-hae-yo?] = You don't like coffee?

네. 안 좋아해요. [ne. an jo-a-hae-yo] = No, I don't like coffee.

You don't have to worry about the other parts of the sample sentences above. Just remember that the Korean system for saying YES and NO is different from the English system.

### **네 is more than just YES or THAT'S RIGHT.**

While 네 [ne] is used to express "Yes" or "That's right", it is also used as a conversation filler. If you listen to two Korean people talking with each other, you will hear them saying 네 quite often, even when it is not intended to mean "Yes".

So two people can have a conversation like this. Imagine it is all in Korean.

A: You know what, I bought this book yesterday,

B: 네. [ne]

A: and I really like it.

B: 네.

A: But it's a bit too expensive.

B: 네.

A: Do you know how much it was?

B: How much was it?

A: It was 100 dollars!

B: 네? [ne?]

A: So I paid the money with my credit card.

B: 네...



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 2

A: But I still like it a lot because it's a book by Kyeong-eun Choi, one of the teachers at TalkToMeInKorean.com

B: 네||...

So, as you can see from the dialog above, 네 [ne] is a multi-player. It can be:

**Yes. / That's right**

but also,

**I see. / I got it. / I'm here! (when someone calls you) / I understand. / Ah-ha. / etc...**

## 맞아요.

Because 네 [ne] and 아니요 [aniyo] are focused more on your agreement and disagreement rather than whether something is true or not, and ALSO because 네|| can mean "I see." or "Ah-ha." as well, Korean people often add this expression, 맞아요 [ma-ja-yo] after 네 [ne].

**네, 맞아요. [ne, ma-ja-yo] = Yes, that's right.**

This is in order to express more strongly and clearly that you are saying "You're right." rather than sounding like you are just passively listening, while nodding.

## 네|| again.

네|| is amazing. It can be many things already, but it can also be "What did you say?"

Suppose someone said something to you but you couldn't hear the person well or you weren't paying much attention. Then you can say "네||?" [ne?] to mean "Pardon me?" "I'm sorry?" "What did you say?" "I didn't hear you well." You can also use "네||?" to show your surprise.



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 2

---

A: I bought a present for you.

B: 네? [ne?]

A: I said I bought a present for you?

B: 네?

A: Forget it.

B: 네?



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 3

After listening to this lesson, you will be able to say good-bye in Korean.

Do you remember how to say "Hello." in Korean?

### 안녕하세요. [an-nyeong-ha-se-yo]

If you remember 안녕하세요, that is fantastic. And if you even remember that "안녕" in 안녕하세요 means "peace" and "well-being", that is even more fantastic.

**안녕 [an-nyeong] = well-being, peace, health**

And in Korean, when you say "Good-bye" in formal/polite Korean, 존댓말 [jondaetmal], there are two types of expressions, and both of these expressions have the word 안녕 [an-nyeong] in them.

**One is when you are the one who is leaving.**

**And the other is when you are the one who is staying.**

If you are leaving, and the other person is (or the other people are) staying, you can say:

### 안녕히 계세요. [an-nyeong-hi gye-se-yo]

If you are staying, and the other person is (or the other people are) leaving, you can say:

### 안녕히 가세요. [an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo]

For now, don't worry about the literary meaning of the expressions and just learn them as they are, but if you are really curious and if we were forced to translate these greetings, they would be translated like this.

**안녕히 계세요. = Stay in peace.**



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 3

---

**안녕히 가세요. = Go in peace.**

But again, don't worry about the literal meaning of these greetings JUST YET!

**\*\* One tip Hyunwoo would like to give you:**

When Korean people say 안녕하세요 [an-nyeong-ha-se-yo], 안녕히 계세요 [an-nyeong-hi gye-se-yo] or 안녕히 가세요 [an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo], they don't always pronounce EVERY single letter clearly. So often times, what you would hear is just the ending part, "세요" [se-yo].

So you can deliberately sound more fluent by just saying 세요 [se-yo] for all of these occasions.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 4

After listening to this lesson, you will be able to say "I am sorry" or "I apologize" and you will also be able to get someone's attention when you want to say something to them or order something in a restaurant.

### 죄송합니다. [joe-song-hap-mi-da]

Do you remember how to say "Thank you" in Korean?

It is **감사합니다**. [gam-sa-ham-ni-da]

If you also remember that **감사합니다** is basically **감사** ("appreciation" or "thankfulness") plus **합니다** ("I do"), you can assume that **죄송합니다** is also **죄송** plus **합니다**.

**죄송** [joe-song] means "apology", "being sorry" or "feeling ashamed", and **합니다** [hap-ni-da] means "I do", so **죄송합니다** [joe-song-hap-ni-da] means "I am sorry." or "I apologize."

### 죄송합니다 is NOT always "I'm sorry".

Even though 죄송합니다 [joe-song-hap-ni-da] is BASICALLY "I'm sorry", you can't use 죄송합니다 when you want to say **"I am sorry to hear that."**

Many Korean people actually get confused when they talk about some bad news to their English-speaking friends and hear "I'm sorry" from them.

If you say "I'm sorry." after you hear a piece of bad news from your Korean friend, he or she might say **"Why are YOU apologizing for that?"** to you.

This is because 죄송합니다 ONLY means "I apologize.", "It was my bad.", "Excuse me." or "I shouldn't have done that." It can never mean "I'm sorry to hear that."

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 4

### 저기요. [jeo-gi-yo]

In English, you can use the expression "Excuse me." in all of the following situations.

- 1) when you are passing through a crowd of people
- 2) when you are leaving the room for a second
- 3) when you want to get someone's attention and talk to them or let them know something
- 4) when you want to call the waiter in a restaurant or a cafe to order something

**저기요 [jeo-gi-yo]** is an expression that can be translated to "Excuse me" but this Korean expression, 저기요 is ONLY used for situation number 3 and 4 above.

### How do you say "Excuse me." when you want to pass through?

You can say:

**잠시만요.** [jam-si-man-yo] (literal meaning: "Just a second.")

**죄송합니다.** [joe-song-ham-ni-da] (literal meaning: "I am sorry.")

**잠깐만요.** [jam-kkan-man-yo] (literal meaning: "Just a second.")

\*\* Yes, "jamsimanyo" and "jamkkanmanyo" are the same thing.

These are the most commonly used expressions. You don't have to memorize them right now, but they are just good to know!

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 5

After studying with this lesson, you will be able to say things like "A is B(noun)." or "I am ABC(noun)." in polite/formal Korean.

### 이에요 / 예요 [i-e-yo / ye-yo]

이에요 and 예요 have a similar role to that of the English verb "to be". The fundamental difference, however, is the sentence structure that they are used in.

#### English sentence structure:

ABC + [be] + DEF.

\*\* DEF is a noun here.

Ex)

ABC is DEF.

I am ABC.

You are XYZ.

#### Korean sentence structure:

ABC + DEF + [be]

\*\* DEF is a noun here.

Ex)

이거 ABC예요. [i-geo ABC-ye-yo] = This is ABC.

In English, the verb "to be" is changed to "am" "are" or "is" depending on the subject of the sentence, but in Korean, you decide whether to use 이에요 [i-e-yo] or 예요 [ye-yo] depending on whether the last letter in the previous word ended in a consonant or a vowel. 이에요 and 예요 are very similar and also sound similar so it is not such a big problem if you mix up these two, but it is better to know the correct forms.



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 5

When you want to say that ABC "is" DEF in Korean, if the word for "DEF" has a final consonant in the last letter, you add 이에요 [i-e-yo], but if it doesn't have a final consonant and ends in a vowel, you add 예요 [ye-yo]. This is just to make the pronunciation of the connected part easier, so it will come naturally if you practice with some sample sentences.

Final consonant + 이에요 [i-e-yo]

No final consonant (Only vowel) + 예요 [ye-yo]

### Sample sentences

물이에요. = 물 + 이에요 [mul + i-e-yo]

(It's) water.

가방이에요. = 가방 + 이에요 [ga-bang + i-e-yo]

(It's) a bag.

사무실이에요. = 사무실 + 이에요 [sa-mu-sil + i-e-yo]

(It's) an office.

학교예요. = 학교 + 예요 [hak-gyo + ye-yo]

(It's) a school.

저예요. = 저 + 예요 [jeo + ye-yo]

(It's) me.

As you can see from the examples above, in Korean, you don't have to use articles like "a/an" or "the" as in English. So when you look up a noun in your Korean dictionary, you can add 이에요 or 예요 and then it means "It is ABC." "That is DEF." "I am XYZ."

You can also make this a question simply by raising the tone at the end of the sentence.





## LEVEL 1 LESSON 5

---

물이에요. [mul-i-e-yo] = It's water.

물이에요? [mul-i-e-yo?] = Is that water? Is this water?

학교에요. [hak-gyo-ye-yo] = It's a school.

학교에요? [hak-gyo-ye-yo] = Is it a school? Are you at school now?

뭐 [mwo] = what

뭐에요? [mwo-ye-yo?] = What is it? What's that?

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 6

After studying with this lesson, you will be able to say "This is ABC." and also ask "Is this ABC?" and "What is this?" in polite/formal Korean.

### 이에요 / 예요 [i-e-yo / ye-yo]

In the previous lesson, you learned how **이에요** [i-e-yo] and **예요** [ye-yo] can be placed after a noun to express the meaning of "It is ABC" or "I am DEF."

#### Review / Example

책 [chaek] + **이에요** [i-e-yo] = **책이에요.** [chaek-i-e-yo] **It's a book.**

저 [jeo] + **예요** [ye-yo] = **저예요.** [jeo-ye-yo] **It's me.**

\*\* **이에요** and **예요** have a similar role to that of the English verb "to be".

Final consonant + **이에요** [i-e-yo]

No final consonant (Only vowel) + **예요** [ye-yo]

### **이거** [i-geo] = this, this one

**이** [i] ("this") + **것** [geot] ("thing") = **이것** [i-geot] --> **이거** [i-geo]

**이거** [i-geo] is originally **이것** [i-geot] and it is a combination of **이** [i] ("this") and **것** [geot] ("thing") but it is often used as just **이거** [i-geo] for the ease of pronunciation.

#### Sample Sentences

**이거 책이에요.** [i-geo chaek-i-e-yo] = This is a book.

**이거 카메라예요.** [i-geo ka-me-ra-ye-yo] = This is a camera.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 6

이거 커피예요. [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo] = This is coffee.

이거 사전이에요. [i-geo sa-jeon-i-e-yo] = This is a dictionary.

### 이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] = What is this?

In Level 1 Lesson 5, we introduced the question, 뭐예요? [mwo-ye-yo?] and it means "What is it?" You can add 이거 [i-geo] in front of it to ask "What is this?"

이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] = What is this?

이거 핸드폰이에요. [i-geo haen-deu-pon-i-e-yo] = This is a cellphone.

이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] = What is this?

이거 물이에요. [i-geo mul-i-e-yo] = This is water.

이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] = What is this?

이거 커피예요. [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo] = This is coffee.

### Do you remember how to say "No"?

이거 커피예요? [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo?] = Is this coffee?

아니요. 이거 물이에요. [a-ni-yo. i-geo mul-i-e-yo] = No. This is water.

### Do you remember how to say "Yes, that's right"?

이거 커피예요? [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo?] = Is this coffee?

네. 맞아요. 이거 커피예요. [ne. ma-ja-yo. i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo] = Yes, that's right. This is coffee.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 7

In this lesson, you can learn how to say "this" "that" and "it" in Korean.

In English, the words "this" and "that" can be used both on their own and to modify words.

Example)

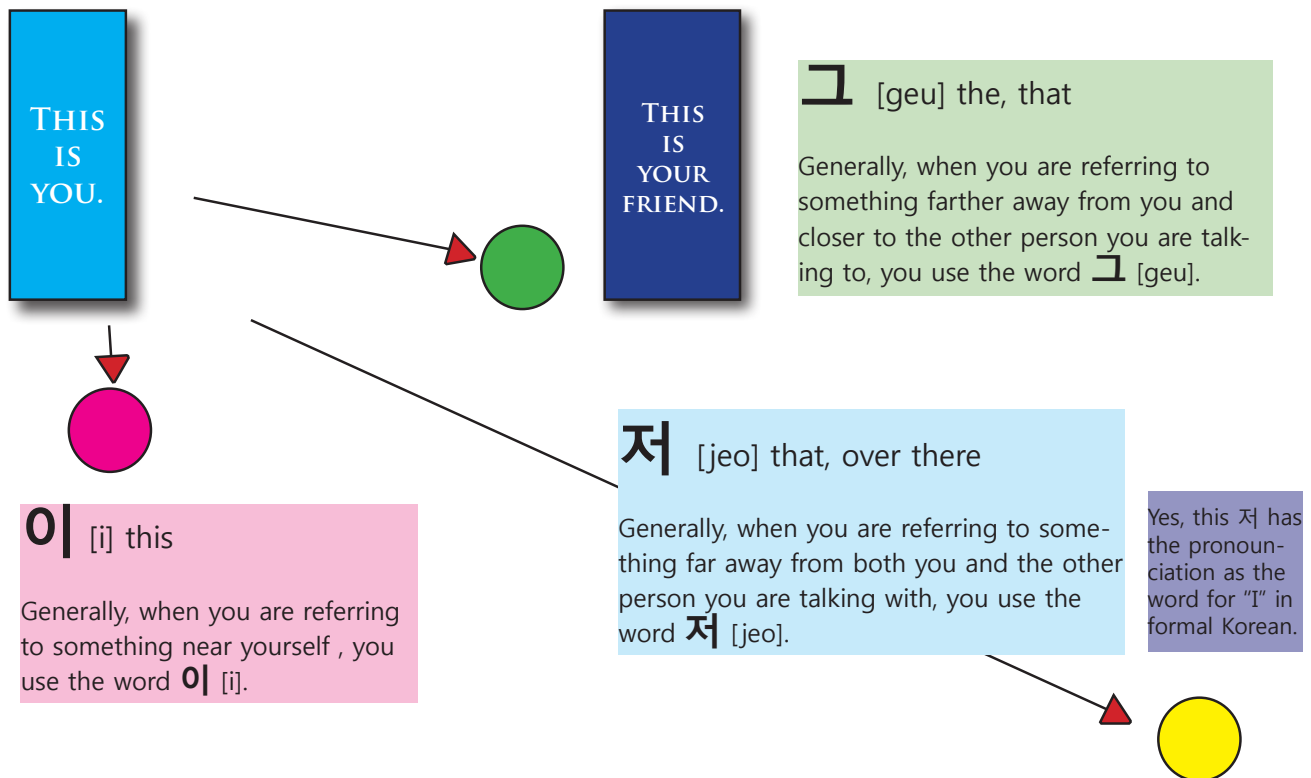
In English you can say "This is my car." and also "This car is mine." So the word "this" here can be used as a pronoun and also as a word that modifies "car."

In Korean, however, words for "this" as a modifier and "this" as "this item here" or "this thing here" are strictly distinguished, and the same is true for "that" as well.

**이** [i] = this (near you)

**그** [geu] = the / that (near the other person)

**저** [jeo] = that (over there)



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 7

Since 이, 그, and 저 in Korean can only work as modifiers, when you want to say 'this' 'that' or 'it' as pronouns, you have to add the word 거 [geo] or 것 [geot] after these words.

**거** [geo] = **것** [geot] = thing, item, stuff, fact

So...

**이** [i] = this

이 + 것 = **이것** [i-geot] or **이거** [i-geo] = this thing, this item, this one

**그** [geu] = the, that

그 + 것 = **그것** [geu-geot] or **그거** [geu-geo] = the thing, the item, that one, it

**저** [jeo] = the, that, that ... over there

저 + 것 = **저것** [jeu-geot] or **저거** [jeu-geo] = that thing over there

You can form various expressions using 이, 그, or 저 along with other words.

Example)

**사람** [sa-ram] means **a person**

이 사람 [i sa-ram] = this person, this man here, this lady here, he, she

그 사람 [geu sa-ram] = the person, that person, he, she

저 사람 [jeo sa-ram] = that person over there, he, she



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 8

In this lesson, you can learn how to say something is NOT something.

Now, let's review. Do you remember how to say "this" "that" and "the/it" in Korean?

-----Review-----

**이** [i] = this (near you)

**이거** [i-geo] or **이것** [i-geot] = this thing, this item, this stuff, this fact

**그** [geu] = the / that (near the other person)

**그거** [geu-geo] or **그것** [geu-geot] = the thing, the item, that one, it

**저** [jeo] = that (over there)

**저거** [jeo-geo] or **저것** [jeo-geot] = that thing over there

**사람** [sa-ram] means **a person**

이 사람 [i sa-ram] = this person, this man here, this lady here, he, she

그 사람 [geu sa-ram] = the person, that person, he, she

저 사람 [jeo sa-ram] = that person over there, he, she

-----  
**아니예요** [a-ni-e-yo] = to be not, it is not, you are not

**아니예요** [a-ni-e-yo] is the present tense form in the formal language of the verb **아니다** (to be not). So **아니예요** [a-ni-e-yo] means "It's not." "I am not." "You're not." "He/she is not." and etc.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 8

Whenever you want to say that something is NOT something, you can say a subject and **아니예요** [a-ni-e-yo].

NOUN + 아니예요 = TO BE NOT + NOUN

### Example:

저 아니예요. [jeo a-ni-e-yo] = It's not me.

우유 아니예요. [u-yu a-ni-e-yo] = It's not milk.

물 아니예요. [mul a-ni-e-yo] = It's not water.

If you want to say "This is not milk." "I am not a student." "That's not a park." and etc, you can add a word at the beginning of the sentence.

milk = 우유 [u-yu]

not milk = 우유 아니예요. [u-yu a-ni-e-yo]

**This** is not milk. = **이거** 우유 아니예요. [i-geo u-yu a-ni-e-yo]

student = 학생 [hak-saeng]

not a student = 학생 아니예요 [hak-saeng a-ni-e-yo]

**I** am not a student. = **저** 학생 아니예요. [jeo hak-saeng a-ni-e-yo]

liquor = 술 [sul]

not liquor = 술 아니예요 [sul a-ni-e-yo]

**That** is not liquor. = **저거** 술 아니예요. [jeo-geo sul a-ni-e-yo]

cat = 고양이 [go-yang-i]

not a cat = 고양이 아니예요 [go-yang-i a-ni-e-yo]

**It** is not a cat. = **그거** 고양이 아니예요. [geu-geo go-yang-i a-ni-e-yo]



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 9

In this lesson, you are going to learn about the topic marking particles and the subject marking particles in Korean. Most languages don't have subject marking particles or topic marking particles in their sentences, so the concept might be very new, but once you get used to them, knowing how to use these particles will come very much in handy.

### Topic marking particles

은 [eun] / 는 [neun]

The main role of topic marking particles is **letting the other people know what you are talking about or going to talk about**, and topic marking particles are attached after nouns.

**Words ending with a last consonant + -은**

**Words ending with a vowel + -는**

#### Examples:

가방 [ga-bang] + 은 [eun]

나 [na] + 는 [neun]

The topic of the sentence, marked by 은 [eun] or 는 [neun] is usually (but not always) the same as the subject of the sentence.

저 [jeo] = I

저 + 는 [neun] = 저는 [jeo-neun] = as for me / (I am talking) me

저는 학생이에요. [jeo-neun hak-saeng-i-e-yo] = As for me, I am a student. / I am a student.

Here, the word 저 (I) is both the topic of the sentence (talking about "I" here) and the subject of the sentence ("I" is the subject, and "am" is the verb.)

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 9

But the uniqueness of the Korean language can be found in the following sample sentence.

내일은 저는 일해요. [nae-il-eun jeo-neun il-hae-yo]

= "As for tomorrow, I work."

Here, **내일** [nae-il], tomorrow, is followed by **은** [eun], is a topic, but not the subject of the verb 일하다 [il-ha-da], "to work" because it is not "tomorrow" that works but "I" that work.

### Subject marking particles

**이** [i] / **가** [ga]

The role of subject marking particles is relatively simple compared to that of role of topic marking particles.

**Words ending with a last consonant + -이**

**Words ending with a vowel + -가**

#### Examples:

가방 [ga-bang] + 이 [i]

학교 [hak-gyo] + 가 [ga]

So, basically,

**topic marking particles (은/는)** express what the **topic** of the sentence is, and **subject marking particles (이/가)** show what the **subject** of the sentence is, but that's not everything.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 9

What more is there about the particles **은/는/이/가**?

### (1)

In addition to marking topics, **은** [eun] / **는** [neun] has the nuance of "about" something, "as for" something, or even "unlike other things" or "different from other things."

### (2)

In addition to marking subjects, **이** [i] / **가** [ga] has the nuance of "none other than" "nothing but" and also, when used inside a complex sentence, the role of marking the subject without emphasizing it too much.

Let's look at some examples of **(1)**.

이거 [i-geo] = this / 사과 [sa-gwa] = apple / 예요 [ye-yo] = to be / is

**이거 사과예요.** [i-geo sa-gwa-ye-yo] = This is an apple.

You can add **은/는** to this, and in this case the subject, 이거, ends in a vowel, so add **-는**.

**이거는 사과예요.** [i-geo-NEUN sa-gwa-ye-yo]

= **(The other things are not apples, but) THIS is an apple.**

So you can imagine someone talking like this:

이거 커피예요. [i-geo keo-pi-ye-yo] (= This is coffee)

이거**는** 물이에요. [i-geo-NEUN mul-i-e-yo] (= That was coffee, but THIS ONE, it's water.)

이거**는** 오렌지주스예요. [i-geo-NEUN o-ren-ji-ju-seu-ye-yo]

(= And THIS ONE, it's different again, it's orange juice.)

이거**는** 뭐예요? [i-geo-NEUN mwo-ye-yo?]

(= And what about this one? What is it?)



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 9

As you can see from this example, 은/는 has the role of emphasizing the topic of the sentence by giving it the nuance of "that one is ... and/but THIS ONE is..." So sometime it is unnatural to use 은/는 in every sentence you say.

So in Korean, although 은 and 는 are generally topic marking particles, people often save 은/는 for really emphasizing the topic in contrast to the other parts of the sentence.

For example, if you want to say "The weather's nice today." in Korean, you can say it in many ways. (Don't worry about the entire sentence here. Just focus on the use of 은/는.)

1) 오늘 날씨 좋네요. [o-neul nal-ssi jot-ne-yo]

The weather's good today.

2) 오늘 **은** 날씨 좋네요. [o-neul-**EUN** nal-ssi jot-ne-yo]

(The weather **hasn't been so good lately, but** TODAY, it's good.)

3) 오늘 날씨 **는** 좋네요. [o-neul nal-ssi-**NEUN** jot-ne-yo]

(Today, **not necessarily everything else too, but at least** the weather is good.)

So THAT's how powerful and useful the topic marking particles (은/는) can be in changing the nuance of your Korean sentences!

Let's look at some examples of **(2)**.

좋아요 [jo-a-yo] = it's good / 뭐 [mwo] = what / 이/가 [i/ga] = subject marking particles

Imagine that one says "좋아요. [jo-a-yo]" and that means "It's good." or "I like it."

But if you are not quite sure WHAT is good, you can ask "WHAT is good?" or "What are you talking about?"

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 9

In order to express your curiosity as to "WHAT" is good, you can ask:

**뭐가 좋아요?** [mwo-GA jo-a-yo?]

Here the word 가 [ga] emphasize what the subject of the verb "to be / 좋아요" is.

If one says,

**ABC 좋아요.** [ABC jo-a-yo] = ABC is good.

And if you disagree and you think XYZ is good, not ABC. You can express your opinion that the subject of "being good" should be XYZ, not ABC, by saying:

**ABC 좋아요? XYZ가 좋아요!** [ABC jo-a-yo? XYZ-GA jo-a-yo]

So, with 이 and 가, you can add more flavor and more concrete meanings to your Korean sentences when you want to emphasize WHO did something, WHICH ONE is good, and etc.

## Is that everything?

Almost.

As you can see from above, 은/는 and 이/가 both have different roles, but the roles of 은/는 as a 'contrast' factor is much stronger, because you can change the topic of a sentence with 은/는. So, when you form complex sentences (i.e. I think the book that you bought is more interesting than the book I bought.), in general, 은/는 is not so commonly used all over the sentences. Often times 은/는/이/가 can be dropped, but when you need particles to clarify the meaning, 이/가 will be more commonly used.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 10

In this lesson, we are going to have a look at the expressions

**“있어요”** [i-sseo-yo] and **“없어요”** [eop-sseo-yo]

When you want to talk about what people **HAVE/DON'T HAVE**, and also about things that **EXISTS/DOESN'T EXIST**, you can use these expressions.

**있어요** [i-sseo-yo] comes from **있다** [it-da], and it basically expresses that something exists.

If you are talking about someone or something existing in a specific place, it means **“to be”**

**Ex) I am here. / It's over there. / I am at home now.**

If you are talking about something (or someone in some cases) in your possession, it means **“to have”**

**Ex) I have a sister. / I have eleven dogs. / Do you have a private airplane?**

And **없어요** [eop-sseo-yo] is the opposite, and it comes from the verb **없다** [eop-da]. Even though there IS a way to say the same thing, using **있어요** and making into a negative sentence, since there is this independent verb in Korean (**없어요**) for expression non-existence, it's more convenient to use **없어요** rather than saying **있지 않아요** or **안 있어요** (we'll learn these form in a later lesson to come.)

So, in conclusion,

**있어요** <--> **없어요**  
[i-sseo-yo] [eop-sseo-yo]

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 10

Let's look at more examples!

### 있어요 [i-sseo-yo]

And in our examples, let's use the following words:

물 [mul] = water / 친구 [chin-gu] = friend / 시간 [si-gan] = time

You simply add 있어요 at the end of the noun that you are referring to.

1. 물 있어요. [mul i-sseo-yo] = There is water. / Water exists. / I have water. / They have water.
2. 물 있어요? [mul i-sseo-yo?] = Is there water? / Do you have water? / Do they have water?
3. 친구 있어요. [chin-gu i-sseo-yo] = I have friends. / I have a friend. / There are friends.
4. 친구 있어요? [chin-gu i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have friends? / Do they have friends?
5. 시간 있어요. [si-gan i-sseo-yo] = There is time. / I have time. / They have time.
6. 시간 있어요? [si-gan i-sseo-yo?] = Is there time? / Do you have time? / Do they have time?

And just by replacing 있어요 [i-sseo-yo] with 없어요 [eops-eo-yo] you get sentences in the opposite meanings.

### 없어요 [eop-sseo-yo]

1. 시간 없어요. [si-gan eop-sseo-yo] = There is no time. / I don't have time. / We don't have time.
2. 친구 없어요. [chin-gu eop-sseo-yo] = I don't have friends.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 10

### ----- Review Time -----

Do you remember the usages of **은/는** [eun/neun], the topic marking particles and **이/가** [i/ga], the subject marking particles?

은 and 는 mark the topic of a sentence, and at the same time emphasize the contrast between the topic of the sentence and the other things.

So if you say 시간 없어요. [si-gan eops-eo-yo] that means "I don't have time." and if you want to say, "I have other things but just TIME is not what I have." you can say that simply by add 은 [eun] or 는 [neun] at the end of 시간 [si-gan] (but in this case, 시간 ends with a last consonant so 은 is used), that becomes 시간은 없어요.

And if someone asks you "What is it that you don't have? What are you saying that you don't have?" you can answer that question by saying "TIME. Time is what I don't have." and that can be expressed through 시간이 없어요.

있어요 and 없어요 can be used to form many interesting and frequently used expressions in Korean.

재미 [jae-mi] = fun

재미 + 있어요 = 재미있어요 literally means "fun exists" but it means "to be interesting"

\*\*Notice how the two words are even written without any space inbetween. That's because it has already become an expression used daily.

Example)

TTMIK 재미있어요! [jae-mi-i-sseo-yo] = TTMIK is fun! / TTMIK is interesting!



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 11

In this lesson we are going to study how to ask "Do you have ...?" or "Is there ...?" and also how to say "Give me ... please." or "I'd like to have ... please."

Do you remember how to say "I have ..." "You have ..." or "There is ..."?

**있어요.** [i-sseo-yo] "I have ..." "You have ..." "There is ..."

**없어요.** [eop-seo-yo] "I don't have ..." "You don't have ..." "There isn't ..."

### Examples

사과 [sa-gwa] = apple

사과 있어요 [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = I have an apple. There are apples. They have some apples.

사과 없어요 [sa-gwa eop-seo-yo] = I don't have an apple. There is no apple.

오렌지 [o-ren-ji] = orange

오렌지 있어요 [o-ren-ji i-sseo-yo] = I have an orange. There is an orange.

오렌지 없어요 [o-ren-ji eop-seo-yo] = I don't have an orange. There is no orange.

Now, if you want to ask whether someone has something or not or whether something exists?

Simply by raising the tone at the end of the sentence, you can make it a question.

**있어요?** [i-sseo-yo] = Do you have ...? Is there ...?

**없어요?** [eop-seo-yo] = Don't you have ...? There isn't ...?

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 11

### Examples

사과 있어요 [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = I have an apple. There are some apples.

사과 있어요? [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = Do you have an apple? Do you have apples?

사과 없어요? [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = You don't have any apple? There is no apple?

Let's take some other nouns for example.

시간 [si-gan] = time

**시간 있어요?** [si-gan i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have some time?

**시간 없어요?** [si-gan eop-seo-yo?] = You don't have time?

커피 [keo-pi] = coffee

**커피 있어요?** [keo-pi i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have coffee?

**커피 없어요?** [keo-pi eop-seo-yo?] = Don't you have coffee? You don't have coffee?

Now, after figuring whether someone has something or not, you might as well want to ask for some of it, by saying "**Please give me ...**" or "**I'd like to have ... please.**"

**주세요** [ju-se-yo] = Please give me

주세요 [ju-se-yo] comes from the verb 주다 [ju-da] which means "to give" so literally, 주세요 only means "please give" in the polite/formal language regardless of to whom or by whom.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 11

### Examples

A: 사과 있어요? [sa-gwa i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have apples?

B: 네. 사과 있어요. [ne. sa-gwa i-sseo-yo] = Yes, we have apples.

A: 사과 주세요. [sa-gwa ju-se-yo.] = Give me (an/some) apple(s).

\*\* Please note that there is no strict distinction between plural and singular in Korean nouns.

A: 커피 있어요? [keo-pi i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have coffee?

B: 아니요. 커피 없어요. [an-i-yo. keo-pi eop-seo-yo] = No, we don't have coffee.

A: 우유 있어요? [u-yu i-sseo-yo?] = Do you have milk?

B: 네. 우유 있어요. [ne. u-yu i-sseo-yo.] = Yes, we have milk.

A: 우유 주세요. [u-yu ju-se-yo.] = Give me some milk, please.

**주세요** [ju-se-yo] can be used in many different situations: when you ask someone to hand something over to you, when you are ordering something in a restaurant, when are asking for an item in a shop, or, when attached to a verb (which we will learn how to do in a later lesson) , to ask someone to do something for you.

### More Examples

아이스크림 주세요 [a-i-seu-keu-rim ju-se-yo] = Please give me some ice cream.

햄버거 주세요 [haem-beo-geo ju-se-yo] = Please give me a hamburger.

김치 주세요 [gim-chi ju-se-yo] = Please give me some kimchi.

불고기 주세요 [bul-go-gi ju-se-yo] = Please give me some bulgogi.

밥 주세요 [bap ju-se-yo] = Please give me rice. Please give me food.



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 12

In the previous lesson, we learned how to say "Please give me ..." or "I'd like to have ... please" in Korean. Do you remember the expression?

**주세요** [ju-se-yo] = Please give me ... / I'd like to have ...

And you can use this expression (주세요) to order something in a restaurant or to ask for more side dishes while you are eating.

**김밥 주세요.** [gim-bap ju-se-yo] = Kimbap, please. (when ordering in a restaurant)

**불고기 주세요.** [bul-go-gi ju-se-yo] = Bulgogi, please. (when ordering in a restaurant)

**김치 주세요.** [gim-chi ju-se-yo] = Please give us some kimchi here.

(when asking for some (more) side dishes in a restaurant)

In this lesson, let us have a look at how to say "It tastes good." "It is delicious." and also how to thank for a meal or food **before** and **after** the meal.

**맛** [mat] = taste

맛 [mat] means "taste" in Korean. Now, do you remember how to say "there is" or "I have"?

Yes! **있어요** [i-sseo-yo] is the expression. So by putting 맛 and 있어요 together, you get the expression **맛있어요** [ma-si-sseo-yo] which means "It's delicious."

**맛있어요** [ma-si-sseo-yo] = It's tasty. It's delicious.

### Examples

이거 맛있어요. [i-geo ma-si-sseo-yo] = This is delicious.



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 12

저 케익 맛있어요. [jeo ke-ik ma-si-sseo-yo] = That cake is delicious.

삼겹살 맛있어요. [sam-gyeop-sal ma-si-sseo-yo] = Samgyupsal (Korean barbecue) is delicious.

뭐가 맛있어요? [mwo-ga ma-si-sseo-yo?] = What's delicious?

Now, do you also remember how to say "there isn't" or "I don't have" in Korean?

Yes, 없어요 [eop-seo-yo] is the expression. So by putting 맛 and 없어요 together, you get the expression 맛없어요 [ma-deop-seo-yo], which means "It doesn't taste good."

**맛없어요** [mad-eop-seo-yo] = It's not tasty. It's not delicious. It tastes awful.

Note that the pronunciation of the last letter in **맛**, which is **ㅄ**, changes according to the word that follows it. When it is NOT followed by any word, it's pronounced as [t], ending the word there. When it is followed by **있어요**, it becomes an [S] sound, making **맛있어요** pronounced as [ma-si-sseo-yo]. When it is followed by **없어요**, it becomes a [D] sound, making **맛없어요** pronounced as [ma-deop-seo-yo].

### Examples

이거 맛없어요? [i-geo ma-deop-seo-yo?] = Does this taste awful?

이 차 맛없어요. [i cha ma-deop-seo-yo] = This tea tastes awful.

Now, you know how to say "It's delicious." and "It's not delicious." It's time to learn a phrase that you can say to thank for a meal before and after you eat. This is very important especially if someone is treating you or if you are invited to someone's house.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 12

---

### 잘 먹겠습니다. [jal meok-ge-sseum-ni-da]

잘 먹겠습니다 [jal meok-ge-sseum-ni-da] literally means "I am going to eat well." or "I will eat well." (Don't worry about the grammar that is used here yet. Just learn this as a set phrase for the time being.) And this expression is used very frequently among Koreans when they are about to start eating a meal, usually regardless who's paying for the meal. But in case someone in particular is paying for the meal for the other(s), the other(s) will say 잘 먹겠습니다 to the person who's buying. When you eat with your friends to whom you don't use polite/formal language, and when you want to joke that your friend should buy you food, you can also say 잘 먹을게! [jal meo-geul-ge!] which implies that you are thanking them because they are going to treat you.

### 잘 먹었습니다. [jal meo-geo-sseum-ni-da]

Once you have finished a meal, if you want to thank someone for the meal, or just thank for the meal in general, you can use this expression. 잘 먹었습니다 literally means "I have eaten well" (Again, don't worry about the grammar here.) but it really means "Thank you for the food."

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 13

---

In this lesson, we are going to study how to say "I **want to**..." in Korean.

In the previous lessons, we learned how to say that something is delicious, and also how to thank for the food you are going to eat.

**맛있어요.** [ma-si-sseo-yo] = It's delicious.

**잘 먹겠습니다.** [jal meok-ge-sseum-ni-da] = Thank you for the food. I will enjoy it.

But before you order something in a restaurant in a coffee shop, you might as well ask your friends what they **want to** eat, and also tell them what you **want to** eat.

In English, you add the expression "want to" before the verb, but in Korean, you need to change the end of the verb. But don't worry. It's not too difficult to do.

**-고 싶어요** [-go si-peo-yo] = I want to ...

Now, let's practice.

Here are some frequently used Korean verbs.

**가다** [ga-da] = to go

**보다** [bo-da] = to see

**먹다** [meok-da] = to eat

And changing these verbs into the **-고 싶어요** form is very simple.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 13

Just drop the **다** [da] (the last letter in all Korean verbs) and add **-고 싶어요** [-go sipeoyo].

to go = **가다** [ga-da] ---> **가** + **-고 싶어요**

**가고 싶어요** [ga-go si-peo-yo]

I want to go.

to see = **보다** [bo-da] ---> **보** + **-고 싶어요**

**보고 싶어요** [bo-go si-peo-yo]

I want to see/look/watch.

to eat = **먹다** [meok-da] ---> **먹** + **-고 싶어요**

**먹고 싶어요** [meok-go si-peo-yo]

I want to eat.

### Sample conversation

A: **뭐 먹고 싶어요?** [mwo meok-go si-peo-yo?] = What do you want to eat?

B: **햄버거 먹고 싶어요.** [haem-beo-geo meok-go si-peo-yo] = I want to eat a hamburger.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 13

---

Here's a useful word to know.

**더** [deo] = more

Now that you know how to say "I want to eat (it)" you can say "I want to eat more." using this word (더).

**먹고 싶어요.** [meok-go si-peo-yo] = I want to eat it.

**더 먹고 싶어요.** [deo meok-go si-peo-yo] = I want to eat **more**.

\*\* Note the word order here.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 14

In our previous lesson, we learned how to say "I want to" in Korean. In this lesson, we will practice using the structure "I want to" in context through more sample conversations.

First, let's look at **5** verbs. **Don't worry** if they are new to you. At this point, knowing how to use them is more important than memorizing each and every one of them.

**하다** [ha-da] = to do

**보다** [bo-da] = to see

**먹다** [meok-da] = to eat

**사다** [sa-da] = to buy

**마시다** [ma-si-da] = to drink

Do you remember how to change a verb into the "I want to + verb" form?

**하 + 타 + 고 싶어요**

Yes. 다 [da] disappears and you add 고 싶어요 [go si-peo-yo] after the verb.

하다 --> 하고 싶어요 [ha-go si-peo-yo] = I want to do ...

보다 --> 보고 싶어요 [bo-go si-peo-yo] = I want to see ...

먹다 --> 먹고 싶어요 [meok-go si-peo-yo] = I want to eat ...

사다 --> 사고 싶어요 [sa-go si-peo-yo] = I want to buy ...

마시다 --> 마시고 싶어요 [ma-si-go si-peo-yo] = I want to drink ...

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 14

Do you remember how to say "WHAT" in Korean?

**뭐** [mwo] = what

### Sample conversations:

\*\* Remember: In Korean, objects come before verbs.

A: 뭐 하고 싶어요? [mwo ha-go si-peo-yo?] = **What do you want to do?**

B: 텔레비전 보고 싶어요. [tel-le-bi-jeon bo-go si-peo-yo] = **I want to watch TV.**

A: 텔레비전 보고 싶어요? [tel-le-bi-jeon bo-go si-peo-yo?] = **You want to watch TV?**

B: 네. [ne] = **Yeah.**

A: 뭐 보고 싶어요? [mwo bo-go si-peo-yo] = **What do you want to watch?**

B: 뉴스 보고 싶어요. [nyu-seu bo-go si-peo-yo] = **I want to watch the news.**

A: 이거 사고 싶어요. [i-geo sa-go si-peo-yo] = **I want to buy this.**

B: 이거요? [i-geo-yo?] = **This one?**

A: 네. 이거 먹고 싶어요. [ne. i-geo meok-go si-peo-yo] = **Yeah. I want to eat this.**

B: 이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] = **What is this?**

A: 이거 김밥이에요. [i-geo gim-bap-i-e-yo] = **This is gimbap.**

### Some more useful verbs

읽다 [ilg-da] = to read / 읽고 싶어요 [il-ggo si-peo-yo] = I want to read ...

자다 [ja-da] = to sleep / 자고 싶어요 [ja-go si-peo-yo] = I want to sleep.

놀다 [nol-da] = to hang out, to play / 놀고 싶어요 [nol-go si-peo-yo] = I want to play.

쉬다 [swi-da] = to rest / 쉬고 싶어요 [swi-go si-peo-yo] = I want to rest.

일하다 [il-ha-da] = to work / 일하고 싶어요 [il-ha-go si-peo-yo] = I want to work.



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 15

---

In this lesson, we are going to talk about NUMBERS!

We wish we could say that there is a very easy way to learn the Korean numbers once and never forget them, but the truth is, there isn't. As far as the numbers are concerned, you will have to keep practicing using them until they stick. So in this lesson we will introduce the sino-Korean numbers up to 1000.

### Sino-Korean numbers

We will use the term "sino-Korean" when a Korean word is based on the Chinese language. Since Korea has received a lot of influence from China, many words in the Korean language have their roots in the Chinese language. So over the course of time, Korean people started using both the sino-Korean number system and the native Korean number system. And the situations and the contexts in which each system is used are different, but don't worry. You will get used to the two systems and how to differentiate between these two by practicing with us!

1 일 [il]

2 이 [i]

3 삼 [sam]

4 사 [sa]

5 오 [o]

6 륵 [ryuk] or 육 [yuk]

7 칠 [chil]

8 팔 [pal]

9 구 [gu]

10 십 [sip]

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 15

And the rest is easy.

In Korean, if you want to say 11, you just say TEN + ONE.

If you want to say 33, you just say THREE + TEN + THREE.

If you want to say 99, you say NINE + TEN + NINE.

**100 백 [baek]**

**1,000 천 [cheon]**

Can you guess how to say **312** in Korean?

Yes, you are right.

THREE + HUNDRED + TEN + TWO

**삼 + 백 + 십 + 이**

[sam-baek-sip-i]

### Some more examples

**1,234** = 1,000 (천) + 2 (이) + 100 (백) + 3 (삼) + 10 (십) + 4 (사)

**512** = 5 (오) + 100 (백) + 10 (십) + 2 (이)

Note that for 1,000, 100, and 10, you don't have to say one (일) + thousand (천), 일백, or 일십.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 16

---

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to **conjugate** Korean verbs.

When you look up verbs in a Korean dictionary, they are in this form:

가다 [ga-da] = to go

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

자다 [ja-da] = to sleep

때리다 [ttae-ri-da] = to hit

웃다 [ut-da] = to laugh

And when you change the forms of these verbs to express the present tense, the future tense, the past tense, and etc., the **first thing** you need to do is to drop the last letter, **다** [da], and then you have the verb stem.

Verb stems of the verbs above:

가 [ga]

먹 [meok]

자 [ja]

때리 [ttae-ri]

웃 [ut]

And to these, you add the appropriate verb endings to make them complete. And in this lesson we are going to learn how to change these dictionary forms of the verbs into the **present tense**.



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 16

### The Present Tense

In order to conjugate a verb into the present tense, you take the verb stem, and add one of these endings:

**아요** [a-yo]

**어요** [eo-yo]

**여요** [yeo-yo]

**\*\*** Note that we are introducing the endings in the **polite language**. Do not worry about learning to use different politeness levels. Once you have learned how to say everything in polite language, changing it to other politeness levels is very easy to do.

So, which one of these three endings goes after which verb stem?

It's quite simple.

If the verb stem's last vowel is **ㅏ** [a] or **ㅗ** [o], it is followed by **아요** [a-yo].

If the last vowel is **NOT** **ㅏ** [a] or **ㅗ** [o], it is followed by **어요** [eo-yo].

And only one verb stem, which is **하** [ha], is followed by **여요** [yeo-yo].

Let's look at some examples.

1)

**가다** [ga-da] = to go

The verb stem is **가** [ga] and its last vowel is **ㅏ** [a] so you add **아요** [a-yo].

So it first becomes 가 + 아요, and then more naturally, it becomes **가요** [ga-yo] for ease of pronunciation.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 16

가다 [ga-da] = to go (dictionary form)

--> 가요 [ga-yo] = I go. You go. He goes. She goes. They go. (present tense)

2)

**먹다** [meok-da] = to eat

The verb stem is **먹** [meok] and its level vowel is **ㅏ** [eo] so it is NOT ㅏ or ㅓ, so you add **어요** [eo-yo].

So it becomes, **먹 + 어요** [meo-geo-yo]

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat (dictionary form)

먹어요 [meo-geo-yo] = I eat. You eat., and etc. (present tense)

**\*\*** Note that there is a liaison in the pronunciation at 먹 + 어 [meok + eo] which sounds like 머거 [meo-geo].

3)

**보다** [bo-da] = to see, to watch, to look

Verb stem? 보 [bo]

What is it followed by? **아요** [a-yo]

**보 + 아요** ---> Over time, it started being pronounced and written as **봐요** [bwa-yo]. (Say 보 + 아 + 요 three times as fast.)

보다 [bo-da] = to see, to watch, to look

봐요 [bwa-yo] = I see. I look. I watch. You look. and etc. (present tense)

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 16

---

4)

**보이다** [bo-i-da] = to be seen, to be visible

Verb stem? **보이** [bo-i]

What is it followed by? **어요** [eo-yo]

보이 + 어요 ---> **보여요** [bo-yeo-yo]

보이다 [bo-i-da] = to be seen, to be visible

보여요 [bo-yeo-yo] = It's visible. I see it.

5)

**하다** [ha-da] = to do

Verb stem? **하** [ha]

What is it followed by? **여요** [yeo-yo]

하 + 여요 ---> **하여요** [ha-yeo-yo]

Over time, 하여요 became **해요** [hae-yo].

**\*\*** Here, please just remember that this verb, 하다 is very versatile. You can add a noun in front of it and you can form new verbs. We will introduce how to do this in lesson number 23. But for now, just remember that 하다 becomes 해요 in the present tense and it means "I do." "You do." "He does." or "They do."

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 16

---

Are there any irregularities or exceptions?

Sadly, yes, there are. But don't worry. Even those exceptions are NOT too far away from the regular rules!! And of course, we will introduce them in the nicest and easiest way possible through our future lessons. Thank you once again for studying with us through this lesson!



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 17

In the previous lesson, we looked at the basic way of conjugating the verbs in the dictionary form into the **present tense** form. Do you remember how?

Verb stems ending with vowels **ㅏ** [o] or **ㅑ** [a] are followed by **아요** [a-yo].

Verb stems ending with vowels OTHER THAN **ㅏ** or **ㅑ** are followed by **어요** [eo-yo].

Verb stem **하** is followed by **여요** [yeo-yo].

Now it's time to learn how to change verbs into the **past tense**.

If you understand how to change verbs into the present tense, understanding how to change them into the past tense is just as easy. A similar rule is applied to making past tense sentences, and the endings are:

**았어요** [a-sseo-yo]

**었어요** [eo-sseo-yo]

**였어요** [yeo-sseo-yo]

You can add those to the verb stems, or you can think of it as just replacing the "요" at the end of present tense sentences with -ㅆ어요 [ss-eo-yo].

Verb stems ending with vowels **ㅏ** [o] or **ㅑ** [a] are followed by **았어요** [a-sseo-yo].

Verb stems ending with vowels other than **ㅏ** or **ㅑ** are followed by **었어요** [eo-sseo-yo].

Verb stem **하** is followed by **였어요** [yeo-sse-yo].

Let's take a look at some examples.



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 17

**사다** [sa-da] = to buy

Verb stem = 사 [sa]

**\*\* You drop the final 다 [da] from any verb and you get the verb stem.**

### Past tense

= 사 + 았어요 [sa + a-sseo-yo]

= **샀어요** [sa-sseo-yo]

= I bought / you bought / she bought / he bought / they bought / etc.

**오다** [o-da] = to come

Verb stem = 오 [o]

### Past tense

= 오 + 았어요 [o + a-sseo-yo]

= **왔어요** [wa-sseo-yo]

= I came / you came / he came / they came / she came / we came / etc.

**적다** [jeok-da] = to write down

Verb stem = 적 [jeok]

### Past tense

= 적 + 었어요 [jeok + eo-sseo-yo]

= **적었어요** [jeo-geo-sseo-yo]

= I wrote / you wrote / he wrote / she wrote / they wrote / we wrote / etc.

**하다** [ha-da] = to do

Verb stem = 하 [ha]

### Past tense

= 하 + 였어요 [ha + yeo-sseo+yo]



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 17

= **했어요** [hae-sseo-yo]

= I did / you did / he did / they did / etc.

More sample verbs in the present tense and the past tense

1.

**먹다** [meok-da] (Verb stem = 먹 [meok]) = to eat

Present Tense: **먹어요** [meo-geo-yo]

Past Tense: **먹었어요** [meo-geo-sseo-yo]

2.

**잡다** [jap-da] (Verb stem = 잡 [jap]) = to catch

Present Tense: **잡아요** [ja-ba-yo]

Past Tense: **잡았어요** [ja-ba-sseo-yo]

3.

**팔다** [pal-da] (Verb stem = 팔 [pal]) = to sell

Present Tense: **팔아요** [pa-ra-yo]

Past Tense: **팔았어요** [pa-ra-sseo-yo]

4.

**놀다** [nol-da] (Verb stem = 놀 [nol]) = to play, to hang out

Present Tense: **놀아요** [no-ra-yo]

Past Tense: **놀았어요** [no-ra-sseo-yo]

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 17

---

5.

**쓰다** [sseu-da] (Verb stem = 쓰 [sseu]) = to write, to use

Present Tense: **써요** [sseo-yo] (NOT 쓰어요)

Past Tense: **썼어요** [sseo-sseo-yo]

6.

**기다리다** [gi-da-ri-da] (Verb stem = 기다리 [gi-da-ri]) = to wait

Present Tense: **기다려요** [gi-da-ryeo-yo] (NOT 기다리어요)

Past Tense: **기다렸어요** [gi-da-ryeo-sseo-yo]

7.

**이상하다** [i-sang-ha-da] (Verb stem = 이상하 [i-sang-ha]) = to be strange

Present Tense: **이상해요** [i-sang-hae-yo] (NOT 이상하여요)

Past Tense: **이상했어요** [i-sang-hae-sseo-yo]

8.

**멋있다** [meo-sit-da] (Verb stem = 멋있 [meo-sit]) = to be cool, to be awesome

Present Tense: **멋있어요** [meo-si-sseo-yo]

Past Tense: **멋있었어요** [meo-si-sseo-sseo-yo]

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 18

In Korean, as you already know, there are some 'particles' which are used to mark the roles of some nouns, and so far, we have learned about subject marking particles (이 [i] and 가 [ga]) and topic marking particles (은 [eun] and 는 [neun]). In this lesson, we are going to have a look at location marking particles, 에 [e] and 에서 [e-seo], and also how to say WHERE in Korean.

First let's learn the word for "WHERE" or "WHICH PLACE".

**어디** [eo-di] = where, which place

Now, let's look at how to ask someone "Where do you want to go?" in Korean.

to go = 가다 [ga-da]

to want to = 고 싶어요 [go si-peo-yo]

Do you remember how to form a sentence using 고 싶어요 [go si-peo-yo]? Yes, you drop the letter '다' at the end of a verb and attach 고 싶어요 after that.

가다 + 고 싶어요 --> 가고 싶어요 [ga-go si-peo-yo] = I want to go.

가고 싶어요 = I want to go.

가고 싶어요? = Do you want to go?

And now, you just add the word 어디 [eo-di] in front of the verb.

어디 가고 싶어요? [eo-di ga-go si-peo-yo?] = Where do you want to go?

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 18

### WHY USE LOCATION MARKING PARTICLES?

Whereas it is POSSIBLE to make sentences without location marking particles (as in the example above: 어디 가고 싶어요?), by using the right location marking particles, you can make your message very clear. There are many location marking particles in Korean, but let us look at the two most basic particles, 에 [e] and 에서 [e-seo].

**에** [e] = at, to

Noun + 에 [e]

에 is a location marking particle, but it is not only used to mark locations. It means "at", "to" and etc, and it can be used to mark a location, a time, a situation, and many other things, but here, at us just focus on its role of marking locations.

Let us look at how it is used inside a Korean sentence, by looking at some sample sentences.

#### Sample 1

Let's say "I went to school." in Korean.

1. to go = 가다 [ga-da]

I went = 가 + 갔어요 = 갔어요 [ga-sseo-yo]

2. school = 학교 [hak-gyo]

3. to = 에 [e]

I went to school. = 학교에 갔어요. [hak-gyo-e ga-sseo-yo]

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 18

---

### Sample 2

Let's say "I came to Korea." in Korean.

1. to come = 오다 [o-da]

I came = 오 + 왔어요 = 왔어요 [wa-sseo-yo]

2. Korea = 한국 [han-guk]

3. to = 에 [e]

I came to Korea. = 한국에 왔어요. [han-gug-e wa-sseo-yo]

### Sample 3

Let's say "Where do you want to go?" in Korean.

1. to go = 가다 [ga-da]

do you want to go = 가 + 고 싶어요 = 가고 싶어요 [ga-go si-peo-yo]

2. where = 어디 [eo-di]

3. to = 에 [e]

Where do you want to go? = 어디에 가고 싶어요? [eo-di-e ga-go si-peo-yo?]

### Sample 4

Let's say "Where are you?" in Korean.

1. to be = 있다 [it-da]

are you = 있 + 어요 = 있어요 [i-sseo-yo]

2. where = 어디 [eo-di]

3. at = 에 [e]

Where are you? = 어디에 있어요? [eo-di-e i-sseo-yo?]

Where are you now? = 지금 어디에 있어요? [ji-geum eo-di-e i-sseo-yo?]

어디에 있어요 지금? [eo-di-e i-sseo-yo ji-geum?]



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 18

---

**에서** [e-seo] = at, in, from

Noun + 에서 [e-seo]

에서 [e-seo] can express many things, but here let's look at two of its main roles.

에서 [e-seo] expresses:

1. a location where an action is taking place

(ex. I studied in the library. / I met my friends in Seoul.)

2. the meaning of "from" a place

(ex. I came from Seoul. / This package came from Spain.)

The difference between 에 and 에서.

에 and 에서 can both be translated to "at" in English. How are they different then?

에 expresses a location where something "is" or "exists" or a direction that you are going toward.

Ex) 집에 있어요. = I am at home.

집에 가요. = I'm going home.

에서 expresses a location where some action is taking place.

Ex) 집에서 일해요. = I work at home.

집에서 뭐 해요? = What are you doing at home?

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 18

---

Some useful verbs and their conjugations to know

가다 [ga-da] = to go

가요 [ga-yo] = I go / you go / s/he goes / they go / let's go

갔어요 [ga-sseo-yo] = went / to have gone

오다 [o-da] = to come

왔어요 [wa-sseo-yo] = came / to have come

있다 [it-da] = to be, to exist

있었어요 [i-sseo-sseo-yo] = was / to have been

보다 [bo-da] = to see

봤어요 [bwa-sseo-yo] = saw / to have seen

하다 [ha-da] = to do

했어요 [hae-sseo-yo] = did / to have done



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 19

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say WHEN in Korean, and also practice answering the questions, "When did you do it?" "When did you arrive?" "When did you come?" "When do you get up?" and etc.

**언제** [eon-je] = when

Unlike 어디 [eo-di], to which you have to add location marking particles to specify, **언제 [eon-je] can be used on its own.**

Now let us try using the word 언제 in context.

Let's say:

1) **"When did you do (it)?"**

when = 언제 [eon-je]

you did (it) = 하다 + 었어요 = 했어요 [hae-sseo-yo]

did you do (it)? = 했어요? [hae-sseo-yo?]

When did you do it? = **언제 했어요?** [eon-je hae-sseo-yo?]

2) **"When did you arrive?"**

to arrive = 도착하다 [do-cha-ka-da]

you arrived = 도착했어요 [do-cha-kae-sseo-yo]

did you arrive? = 도착했어요? [do-cha-kae-sseo-yo?]

When did you arrive? = **언제 도착했어요?** [eon-je do-cha-kae-sseo-yo?]

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 19

### 3) "When did you come?"

to come = 오다 [o-da]

you came = 왔어요 [wa-sseo-yo]

did you come? = 왔어요? [wa-sseo-yo?]

When did you come? = 언제 왔어요? [eon-je wa-sseo-yo?]

### 4) "When do you get up?"

to get up = 일어나다 [i-reo-na-da]

you get up = 일어나요 [i-reo-na-yo]

do you get up? = 일어나요? [i-reo-na-yo?]

When do you get up? = 언제 일어나요? [eon-je i-reo-na-yo?]

### Some more useful nouns to know.

오늘 [o-neul] = today

어제 [eo-je] = yesterday

내일 [nae-il] = tomorrow

지금 [ji-geum] = now

아까 [a-kka] = earlier (today), a while ago (today)

나중에 [na-jung-e] = later

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 20

---

In lesson number 15, we introduced some sino-Korean numbers:

일 [il = one]

이 [i = two]

삼 [sam = three]

사 [sa = four]

오 [o = five]

육 [yuk = six]

칠 [chil = seven]

팔 [pal = eight]

구 [gu = nine]

십 [sip = ten]

백 [baek = hundred]

천 [cheon = thousand]

만 [man = ten thousand], and etc.

Now let's have a look at some native Korean numbers. There are cases where sino-Korean numbers are used, cases where native Korean numbers are used, and there are also some cases where sino-Korean numbers and native Korean numbers are used together.

For example:

1. When you tell the time, you have to use native Korean numbers to say the hour and sino-Korean numbers to say the minute.



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 20

---

2. When you say your age in everyday conversations, you use native Korean numbers, but in some very formal settings like in the court of law or in a formal report, sino-Korean numbers are used to express your age.

3. When you are counting years, you can use either sino-Korean numbers or native Korean numbers, but the words that you use for counting the years change depending on whether you use sino-Korean numbers and native Korean numbers.

So how do you determine which number system to use in which situation? You don't have to try to, and you can't really generalize the usages of the two different number systems. It is best to just learn to use the different number systems along with the fitting context.

Now, let us go over the native Korean numbers and practice saying how old we are.

### Native Korean numbers

1 하나 [ha-na]

2 둘 [dul]

3 셋 [set]

4 넷 [net]

5 다섯 [da-seot]

6 여섯 [yeo-seot]

7 일곱 [il-gop]

8 여덟 [yeo-deol]

9 아홉 [a-hop]

10 열 [yeol]



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 20

---

From 11 to 19 is simple. You just put the number 10 and add another number after it.

Ex)

열 (10) + 하나 (1) = 열하나 [yeol-ha-na] (11)

열 (10) + 아홉 (9) = 열아홉 [yeol-a-hop] (19)

20 스물 [seu-mul]

The same rule as above for 11 through 19 applies to 21-29, 31-39, 41-49, and etc.

30 서른 [seo-reun]

40 마흔 [ma-heun]

50 쉰 [swin]

60 예순 [ye-sun]

70 일흔 [i-reun]

80 여든 [yeo-deun]

90 아흔 [a-heun]

Now, here is an interesting piece of information.

From numbers 1 through 99, the usage of native Korean numbers is generally very distinctively different from the usage of sino-Korean numbers, but for bigger units like 100, 1,000, 10,000 and etc., the words for these bigger numbers in the native Korean numbers are no longer used and only sino-Korean numbers are used.



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 20

So, 100 in the sino-Korean number is 백 [baek], and even when you need to use the native Korean number, you use the same word.

And when you want to say 101, 102, and etc., you need to combine the systems together.

101 = 백 [baek / 100] (sino-Korean) + 하나 [ha-na / 1] (native Korean)

205 = 이 [i / 2] (sino-Korean) + 백 [baek / 100] (sino-Korean) + 다섯 [daseot / 5] (native Korean)

Let's have a look at how to talk about the age.

There are two ways of saying the age, but here, let's look at the more ordinary and everyday fashion.

You say a native Korean number and add 살 [sal] after it.

But the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 20 change forms before a noun.

1 하나 [ha-na] --> 한 [han] 살

2 둘 [dul] --> 두 [du] 살

3 셋 [set] --> 세 [se] 살

4 넷 [net] --> 네 [ne] 살

...

20 스물 [seu-mul] --> 스무 [seu-mu] 살

21 스물 [seu-mul] --> 스물한 [seu-mul-han] 살

...



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 20

The following are from age 1 through 100 in native Korean numbers, followed by the age counter 살 [sal].

한 살 (1), 두 살, 세 살, 네 살, 다섯 살, 여섯 살, 일곱 살, 여덟 살, 아홉 살, 열 살 (10), 열한 살 (11), 열두 살, 열세 살, 열네 살, 열다섯 살, 열여섯 살, 열일곱 살, 열여덟 살, 열아홉 살, 스무 살 (20), 스물한 살 (21), 스물두 살, 스물세 살, 스물네 살, 스물다섯 살, 스물여섯 살, 스물일곱 살, 스물여덟 살, 스물아홉 살, 서른 살 (30), 서른한 살 (31), 서른두 살, 서른세 살, 서른네 살, 서른다섯 살, 서른여섯 살, 서른일곱 살, 서른여덟 살, 서른아홉 살, 마흔 살 (40), 마흔한 살 (41), 마흔두 살, 마흔세 살, 마흔네 살, 마흔다섯 살, 마흔여섯 살, 마흔일곱 살, 마흔여덟 살, 마흔아홉 살, 쉰 살 (50), 쉰한 살 (51), 쉰두 살, 쉰세 살, 쉰네 살, 쉰다섯 살, 쉰여섯 살, 쉰일곱 살, 쉰여덟 살, 쉰아홉 살, 예순 살 (60), 예순한 살 (61), 예순두 살, 예순세 살, 예순네 살, 예순다섯 살, 예순여섯 살, 예순일곱 살, 예순여덟 살, 예순아홉 살, 일흔 살 (70), 일흔한 살 (71), 일흔두 살, 일흔세 살, 일흔네 살, 일흔다섯 살, 일흔여섯 살, 일흔일곱 살, 일흔여덟 살, 일흔아홉 살, 여든 살 (80), 여든한 살 (81), 여든두 살, 여든세 살, 여든네 살, 여든다섯 살, 여든여섯 살, 여든일곱 살, 여든여덟 살, 여든아홉 살, 아흔 살 (90), 아흔한 살 (91), 아흔두 살, 아흔세 살, 아흔네 살, 아흔다섯 살, 아흔여섯 살, 아흔일곱 살, 아흔여덟 살, 아흔아홉 살, 백 살 (100)

Found your age?

Now, say the age and add 이에요 [i-e-yo] after that.

한 살이에요. I am one year old.

열 살이에요. I am ten years old.

스무 살이에요. I am twenty years old.

서른 살이에요. I am thirty years old.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 21

In this lesson, we are going to have a look at how to make **negative sentences** in Korean. There are mainly two ways to do this.

### How to make negative sentences in Korean

1. Adding **안** [an] before a verb
2. Using the negative verb ending, **지 않다** [ji an-ta]

Method #1 is more simple and more colloquial, and method #2 is relatively formal but not necessarily only for formal situations.

If you want to use method #1, and add **안** [an] before a verb, it's easier than method #2 because you don't have to worry about the different tenses of your sentences. The word **안** [an] doesn't change the tense.

### Examples

가다 [ga-da] = to go

집에 가요. [jib-e ga-yo] I'm going home. / I go home.

집에 **안** 가요. [jib-e an ga-yo] I'm **NOT** going home. / I **DON'T** go home.

집에 **안** 가요? [jib-e an ga-yo?] You're **NOT** going home? / You **DON'T** go home?

버리다 [beo-ri-da] = to throw away

그거 버렸어요. [geu-geo beo-ryeo-sseo-yo] I threw it away

그거 **안** 버렸어요. [geu-geo an beo-ryeo-sseo-yo] I **DIDN'T** throw it away.

그거 아직 **안** 버렸어요. [geu-geo a-jik an beo-ryeo-sseo-yo] I **DIDN'T** throw it away yet.

### Examples using method #2 (adding **지 않다** [ji an-ta])

**지 않다** [ji anta] is the basic form and you need to conjugate it according to the tense, too.



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 21

Present tense: **지 않아요** [ji a-na-yo]

Past tense: **지 않았어요** [ji a-na-sseo-yo]

\*\* You can apply the same verb conjugating rules as for the other verbs.

가다 [ga-da] = to go

가지 않다 [ga-ji an-ta] = to not go

가지 않아요 [ga-ji a-na-yo] = I DON'T go. / I'm NOT going.

가지 않았어요 [ga-ji a-na-sseo-yo] = I DIDN'T go.

버리다 [beo-ri-da] = to throw away

버리지 않다 [beo-ri-ji an-ta] = to not throw away

버리지 않아요 [beo-ri-ji a-na-yo] = I DON'T throw it away.

버리지 않았어요 [beo-ri-ji a-na-sseo-yo] I DIDN'T throw it away.

### Very short sample dialogs

1.

A: **아파요?** [a-pa-yo?] = Does it hurt?

B: **안 아파요.** [an a-pa-yo] = It doesn't hurt.

A: **안 아파요? 진짜 안 아파요?** [an a-pa-yo? jin-jja an a-pa-yo?]

= It doesn't hurt? It really doesn't hurt?

B: **안 아파요.** [an a-pa-yo] = It doesn't hurt.

2.

A: **안 먹어요?** [an meo-geo-yo?] = You are not going to eat?

B: **안 먹어요!** [an meo-geo-yo!] = I'm not eating!

A: **정말 안 먹어요? 맛있어요!** [jeong-mal an meo-geo-yo? ma-si-sseo-yo]

= You are really not going to eat? It's delicious.

B: **안 먹어요. 배 안 고파요.** [an meo-geo-yo. bae an go-pa-yo]

= I'm not eating. I'm not hungry.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 21

---

3.

A: **이거 매워요?** [i-geo mae-wo-yo?] = Is this spicy?

B: **아니요. 안 매워요.** [a-ni-yo. an mae-wo-yo] = No. It's not spicy.

A: **진짜 안 매워요?** [jin-jja an mae-wo-yo?] = It's really not spicy?

B: **네. 안 매워요.** [ne. an mae-wo-yo] = No, it's not spicy.

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 22

In lesson **#16**, we learned how to make the dictionary form of a verb into the present tense (현재 시제: hyeon-je si-je) and in lesson **#17**, we learned how to make the past tense (과거 시제: gwa-geo si-je). And we also learned that the verb 하다 [hada] has a very unique way of being conjugated.

**하다** [ha-da] = to do

Dictionary form = 하다

Present tense = 하 + 예요 = 해요 [hae-yo]

Past tense = 하 + 었어요 = 했어요

We also mentioned that the verb 하다 is a very powerful and useful word. That is because in Korean there are a lot of verbs that are made by combining a noun with 하다.

Many of the Korean nouns that indicate or describe some action or behavior can be combined with 하다. And they become verbs.

Examples

1. 공부 = studying / **공부**하다 = to study
2. 일 = work, job / **일**하다 = to work
3. 기억 = memory / **기억**하다 = to remember
4. 청소 = cleaning / **청소**하다 = to clean
5. 요리 = cooking, dish / **요리**하다 = to cook
6. 이사 = moving / **이사**하다 = to move, to move into a different house

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 22

7. 노래 = song / 노래하다 = to sing
8. 노력 = effort / 노력하다 = to make an effort, to try hard
9. 동의 = agreement, agreeing / 동의하다 = to agree
10. 인정 = admitting, acknowledgement / 인정하다 = to admit
11. 후회 = regret / 후회하다 = to regret
12. 운동 = exercise / 운동하다 = to exercise, to work out
13. 사랑 = love / 사랑하다 = to love
14. 말 = words, language / 말하다 = to speak
15. 생각 = thought, idea / 생각하다 = to think

### Making negative sentences with 하다 verbs

In order to make negative sentences using these 하다 verbs (check out Lesson #21 for information on how to make negative sentences in Korean) you need to separate the noun part and the 하다 part again and add 안 inbetween.

Examples:

생각하다 --> 생각 안 하다

노력하다 --> 노력 안 하다

And if you remember from Lesson #16, there are two ways to make negative sentences in Korean: adding 안 before the verb and using the verb ending 지 않다. If you want to use 지 않다 with 하다 verbs, you simply conjugate 하다 [ha-da] to 하지 않다 [ha-ji an-ta].

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 23

누구 [nu-gu] = who

Remember the subject markers and the topic markers?

Subject markers: 이 [i] / 가 [ga]

Topic markers: 은 [eun] / 는 [neun]

Subject markers emphasize the subject and shows '**who**' did something, or '**what**' is being described, and topic markers emphasize the **topic** of your sentence and shows '**what**' or '**whom**' **you are talking about**.

When you want to ask simple questions like "Who did it?" "Who helped her?" or "Who made it?", you are emphasizing the subject, which is the word "who" here, so you need to use the subject marker 이 [i] or 가 [ga].

누구 ends in a vowel so it would have to be followed by 가,  
but "누구 plus 가" changes to "누가" instead of "누구가"

누구 [nu-gu] = who

누구 [nu-gu] + 가 [ga] = 누가 --> 누가 [nu-ga]

Remember that this is ONLY when you are emphasizing 'who' as the subject of an action or state.

Compare these examples:



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 23

1.

When you want to ask "Who is it?" in Korean,  
you literally say "it is WHO?" so it becomes:

누구 (who) + 예요 (is) = **누구예요?** [nu-gu-ye-yo?]

2.

When you want to ask "(Among these people, none other than) WHO is Jane?" you can say:

누구 (who) + 가 (subject marker) + 제인 (Jane) + 이에요? (is?)  
= **누가 제인이에요?** [nu-ga je-in-i-e-yo?]

3.

And when you want to ask "Who did it?":

누구 (who) + 가 (subject marker) + 했어요? (did?)  
= **누가 했어요?** [nu-ga hae-sseo-yo?]

### More sample sentences

1. 누가 전화했어요? [nu-ga jeon-hwa-hae-sseo-yo?] Who called?
2. 이거 누구예요? [i-geo nu-gu-ye-yo?] Who is this? (This is who?)
3. 어제 누가 왔어요? [eo-je nu-ga wa-sseo-yo?] Who came yesterday?
4. 그거 누가 만들었어요? [geu-geo nu-ga man-deu-reo-sseo-yo?] Who made that?
5. 누가 샀어요? [nu-ga sa-sseo-yo?] Who bought it?

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 24

---

So far, through our previous lessons, we have learned how to say "what" "where" "when" and "who".

What = **뭐** [mwo]

Where = **어디** [eo-di]

When = **언제** [eon-je]

Who = **누구** [nu-gu]

And today, we are going to learn some more **의문사**(interrogatives).

How = **어떻게** [eo-tteo-ke]

Why = **왜** [wae]

How much (money) = **얼마** [eol-ma]

How + adjective/adverb = **얼마나** [eol-ma-na]

Generally, these interrogatives in Korean are used before the verb of a sentence. But as the word order of the sentences is much more flexible (thanks in part to the subject/topic/object markers), they can come in at various parts of sentences, depending on the context or the nuance.

### Examples

1. **어떻게** [eo-tteo-ke] = how

어떻게 찾았어요? [eo-tteo-ke cha-ja-sseo-yo?] = How did you find it?

(찾다 = to find, to look for)

## LEVEL 1 LESSON 24

어떻게 왔어요? [eo-tteo-ke wa-sseo-yo?] = How did you get here?

(오다 = to come)

2. 왜 [wae] = why

왜 전화했어요? [wae jeon-hwa-hae-sseo-yo?] = Why did you call?

(전화하다 = to call)

왜 안 왔어요? [wae an wa-sseo-yo?] = Why didn't you come?

(오다 = to come)

3. 얼마 [eol-ma] = how much

얼마예요? [eol-ma-ye-yo?] = How much is it?

얼마 냈어요? [eol-ma nae-sseo-yo?] = How much did you pay?

(내다 = to pay)

4. 얼마나 + adjective/adverb = how + [often/fast/early/soon/etc...]

얼마나 자주 와요? [eol-ma-na ja-ju wa-yo?] = How often do you come?

(자주 = often / 오다 = to come)

얼마나 커요? [eol-ma-na keo-yo?] = How big is it?

(크다 = to be big)

얼마나 무거워요? [eol-ma-na mu-geo-wo-yo?] = How heavy is it?

(무겁다 = to be heavy)





## LEVEL 1 LESSON 25

In this lesson, we are going to introduce how to say "from A to B" when talking about **locations** and "from A until B" when talking about **time**.

Basically, if you look at the big picture,

**에서** [e-seo] and **부터** [bu-teo] mean "from"

and

**까지** [kka-ji] means "to" or "until"

First, let's look at how to say "from A" in Korean. Basically, **에서** [e-seo] and **부터** [bu-teo] both mean "from" and they are usually interchangeable, but in cases where they are **NOT** interchangeable, **에서** is associated more often with locations and **부터** is associated more often with time.

Like all the other particles, **부터**, **에서**, and **까지** are used AFTER a noun or a pronoun, not BEFORE one.

**"From A" in Korean is "A에서" or "A부터"**

### Examples

1. From Seoul

= 서울**에서** [seo-ul-e-seo]



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 25

= 서울부터 [seo-ul-bu-te] \*\* = "starting from Seoul"

2. From now

= 지금부터 [ji-geum-bu-teo]

= 지금에서 [ji-geum-e-seo] ( x )

3. From (or Since) yesterday

= 어제부터 [eo-je-bu-teo]

**Now, "to B" or "until B" in Korean is "B까지 [kka-ji]."**

### Examples

1. (From somewhere else) to Seoul

= 서울까지 [seo-ul-kka-ji]

2. Until now

= 지금까지 [ji-geum-kka-ji]

3. Until tomorrow

= 내일까지 [nae-il-kka-ji]

### More examples

1. From here to there

= 여기에서 저기까지

= 여기부터 저기까지



## LEVEL 1 LESSON 25

---

2. From head to toe

= 머리부터 발끝까지

= 머리에서 발끝까지

3. From Seoul to Busan

= 서울에서 부산까지

= 서울부터 부산까지

4. From morning until evening

= 아침부터 저녁까지

= 아침에서 저녁까지 ( x )

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

**Thank you** for downloading this workbook from [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). This **WORKBOOK** has been made to help you reinforce what you have learned from our lessons number 1 through 10 in Level 1 at [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). The audio file for ALL of the Korean sentences that appear in this workbook is also available for download.

The **STORE** section of the site will open very soon and you will be able to browse through and purchase some really interesting Korean learning material, **BUT** even when we start running the store, we want to try our best to keep the prices of the products sold in the **TTMIK STORE** very low and reasonable so that MORE people can enjoy learning without spending too much money. One way you can help us make it possible to keep providing great learning material at inexpensive costs is to make **donations**. It doesn't have to be a lot of money, or you don't have to if you don't want to, or can't afford to at the moment. But any small donation you make will be an enormous amount help in keeping all our regular lessons completely FREE and our store products very inexpensive.

Thank you once again. **감사합니다!** We hope you will keep enjoy learning with us and don't forget that all of our regular lessons will be free of charge forever, so help us spread the word!

### Level 1 Lesson 1

**Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the next page.**

1. What is the most commonly used greeting in Korean, when you want to say "Hello," "Good morning," "Good afternoon," or "Hi" to someone?

( )

2. How do you say "Thank you" in polite and formal Korean?

( )

3. What is the term for referring to the polite and formal language in Korean?

- a. [jan-so-ri]    b. [jon-daet-mal]    c. [han-gu-geo]    d. [an-nyeong]



## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 1

1. 안녕하세요. [an-nyeong-ha-se-yo]
2. 감사합니다. [gam-sa-ham-ni-da]
3. b [jon-daet-mal]

### Level 1 Lesson 2

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the next page.

1. Basically, how do you say "Yes" in polite formal Korean?

( )

2. Basically, how do you say "No" in polite formal Korean?

( )

3. What is the difference between the Korean "Yes" and "No" and the English "Yes" and "No"?

- a. The Korean "Yes" and "No" are stronger than the English "Yes" and "No."
- b. The Korean "Yes" and "No" express your agreement or disagreement to what the other person said, rather than expressing whether the fact itself is true or not.
- c. In Korean, there is no "No" but there is only "Yes."

4. How do you say "That's right" in polite formal Korean?

( )

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 2

1. 네. [ne]
2. 아니요. [a-ni-yo]
3. b
4. 맞아요. [ma-ja-yo]

### Level 1 Lesson 3

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the next page.

1. If you are leaving a place and the others are staying, how do you say "Goodbye" in polite formal Korean? The literal translation of this expression is "Please stay in peace."

( )

2. If you are the one staying and the others are leaving the place, how do you say "Goodbye" in polite formal Korean? The literal translation of this expression is "Please go in peace."

( )

3. If both you and the other person are leaving the place you are in now, and no one is staying, what do you say to the other person to say "Goodbye" in polite formal Korean?

( )

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 3

1. 안녕히 계세요. [an-nyeong-hi gye-se-yo]
2. 안녕히 가세요. [an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo]
3. 안녕히 가세요. [an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo]

### Level 1 Lesson 4

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the next page.

1. If you made a mistake or did something that you feel bad about, what can you say in polite Korean to apologize?

( )

2. You are running up the stairs inside a busy subway station and accidentally stepped on somebody's foot. What can you say to the person to apologize?

( )

3. You are in a restaurant and you are now ready to order. What do you say to the waiter to get his or her attention?

( )

4. You want to pass through a crowd of people or reach out for a book in a bookstore but there is someone in your way, what can you NOT say to mean "Excuse me"?

- a. 죄송합니다. [joe-song-ham-ni-da]
- b. 잠시만요. [jam-si-man-yo]
- c. 안녕히 가세요. [an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo]

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 4

1. 죄송합니다. [joe-song-ham-ni-da]
2. 죄송합니다. [joe-song-ham-ni-da]
3. 저기요. [jeo-gi-yo]
4. c (안녕히 가세요 means Goodbye.)

### Level 1 Lesson 5

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the next page.

The expression for "to be" as in "This **is** an apple" in Korean is **이에요** [i-e-yo] or **예요** [ye-yo] depending on whether the last letter of the word that comes before is a consonant or a vowel. Choose which one should be used after each noun.

1. **학생** [hak-saeng] + ( )  
student
2. **의자** [ui-ja] + ( )  
chair
3. **이거** [i-geo] + ( )  
this one
4. **집** [jip] + ( )  
house
5. **진짜** [jinjja] + ( )  
real



## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 5

1. **학생이에요.** [hak-saeng-i-e-yo] = I'm a student. / He's a student. / They are students.
2. **의자예요.** [ui-ja-ye-yo] = It's a chair.
3. **이거예요.** [i-geo-ye-yo] = It's this one.
4. **집이에요.** [jib-i-e-yo] = It's a house. / I am at home.
5. **진짜예요.** [jin-jja-ye-yo] = It's real.

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the next page.

6. How do you say "water" in Korean?

( )

7. How do you say "what" in Korean?

( )

8. How do you say "What is it?" in polite formal Korean?

( )

9. How do you say "It's me." in polite formal Korean?

( )

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 5

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 6. 물 [mul]           | 7. 뭐 [mwo]          |
| 8. 뭐예요? [mwo-ye-yo?] | 9. 저예요. [jeo-ye-yo] |

### Level 1 Lesson 6 & 7

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the next page.

Match words that have the same meaning.

There may be several Korean words for one English word.

- |                         |                                                                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <b>이거</b> [i-geo]    | a. <b>this one</b><br>(near you)                                          |
| 2. <b>저것</b> [jeo-geot] |                                                                           |
| 3. <b>그거</b> [geu-geo]  | b. <b>that one</b><br>(far from you and near the other person)            |
| 4. <b>그것</b> [geu-geot] |                                                                           |
| 5. <b>저거</b> [jeo-geo]  | c. <b>that one over there</b><br>(far from both you and the other person) |
| 6. <b>이것</b> [i-geot]   |                                                                           |

7. How do you say "What is this?" in polite formal Korean?

( )

8. How do you say "What is that over there?" in polite formal Korean?

( )

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 6 & 7

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. 이거 - a | 2. 저것 - c |
| 3. 그거 - b | 4. 그것 - b |
| 5. 저거 - c | 6. 이것 - a |

7. **이거 뭐예요?** [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] = What is this?

8. **저거 뭐예요?** [jeo-geo mwo-ye-yo?] = What's that over there?

Please fill in the blanks to make the Korean sentences and the English sentences have the same meaning.

9. (                    ) 커피예요?

= Is this coffee?

10. (                    ). 물이에요.

= No. It's water.

11. 그거 (                    )예요?

= What is it?

12. 저거 뭐(                    )? 저거 커피(                    )?

= What is that? Is that coffee over there?

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 6 & 7

- 9. 이거 [i-geo] = this one, this thing
- 10. 아니요 [a-ni-yo] = No.
- 11. 뭐 [mwo] = what
- 12. 예요 [ye-yo] = to be

### Level 1 Lesson 8

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the next page.

1. In Korean, 우유 [u-yu] is milk. How do you say "This is NOT milk"?

( )

2. In Korean, 술 [sul] is alcohol. How do you say "It's NOT alcohol"?

( )

3. 저 [jeo] is "I" in polite Korean and 학생 [haksaeng] is a student.  
How do you say "I am NOT a student"?

( )

4. "My fault" in polite Korean is 제 잘못 [je jal-mot].  
How do you say "It's not my fault"?

( )

1. **이거 우유 아니에요.** [i-geo u-yu a-ni-e-yo] = This is not milk.
2. **술 아니에요.** [sul a-ni-e-yo] = It's not alcohol.
3. **저 학생 아니에요.** [jeo haksang a-ni-e-yo] = I am not a student.
4. **제 잘못 아니에요.** [je jal-mot a-ni-e-yo] = It's not my fault.

**Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the next page.**

1. What are the topic marking particles in Korean?

( ) & ( )

## 2. What are the subject marking particles in Korean?

( ) & ( )

3. **이거 좋아요.** [i-geo jo-a-yo] means "This is good."  
How do you say "I don't know about other things, but THIS ONE is good"?

( )

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 9

1. 은 [eun] & 는 [neun]
2. 이 [i] & 가 [ga]
3. 이거는 좋아요. [i-geo-neun jo-a-yo]

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the next page.

4. 피자 비싸요. [pi-ja bi-ssa-yo] means "Pizza is expensive."  
How do you say "The other things are not expensive, but PIZZA is expensive"?

( )

5. 피자 비싸요. [pi-ja bi-ssa-yo] means "Pizza is expensive." When someone asks you, "WHAT is expensive?" how do you say "It's PIZZA that is expensive"?

( )

6. How do you say "What is this?" in polite formal Korean?

( )

7. How do you say "What about this one? What is it?" in polite formal Korean?

( )

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 9

4. 피자는 비싸요. [pi-ja-neun bi-ssa-yo]
5. 피자가 비싸요. [pi-ja-ga bi-ssa-yo]
6. 이거 뭐예요? [i-geo-mwo-ye-yo?]
7. 이거는 뭐예요? [i-geo-neun mwo-ye-yo?]

### Level 1 Lesson 10

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the next page.

1. How do you say "to have" or "there is" in polite formal Korean?

( )

2. How do you say "I have time." in polite formal Korean?

( )

3. How do you ask someone "Do you have friends?" or "Do you have a friend?"

( )

4. How do you ask someone "Do you have Korean friends?"

( )

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 10

1. 있어요 [i-sseo-yo]
2. 시간 있어요 [si-gan i-sseo-yo]
3. 친구 있어요? [chin-gu i-sseo-yo?]
4. 한국 친구 있어요? [han-guk chin-gu i-sseo-yo?]

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the next page.

5. How do you say that you "don't have" something?

( )

6. Let's imagine that you are running a store, and you ran out of bottled water.  
A customer is looking for some bottled water, so you want to tell him or her  
"We don't have water." How do you say that?

( )

7. Do you remember the Korean word for "fun"? What is it?

( )

8. How do you say that something "is no fun" or "is not interesting"?

( )



## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 1 - 10

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 10

5. 없어요 [eop-seo-yo]
6. 물 없어요 [mul eop-seo-yo]
7. 재미 [jae-mi]
8. 재미 없어요 [jae-mi eop-seo-yo]

Thank you for downloading this workbook from [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com).

We hope the workbook has been helpful.

If you found it useful, you can help us make more great free learning material by supporting us through donations. It doesn't matter how much you donate, and it is absolutely not an obligation, either. **Thank you** for all the support and we will keep doing our best to provide with the best learning material for your Korean.



## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 11 - 20

**Thank you** for downloading this workbook from [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). This **WORKBOOK** has been made to help you reinforce what you have learned from our lessons number 11 to 20 in Level 1 at [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). The audio files for ALL of the Korean sentences that appear in this workbook are also available for download.

As you know all our regular lessons are free of charge and will stay that way. And for the products on sale in the Store section of the site, we want to try our best to keep their prices very low and reasonable so that MORE people can enjoy learning without spending too much money. One way you can help us make it possible to keep providing great learning material at inexpensive costs is to make **donations**. It doesn't have to be a lot, or you don't even have to if you don't want to or can't afford to at the moment. But any small donation you make will be an enormous amount help in keeping all our regular lessons completely FREE and our store products very inexpensive.

Thank you once again. **감사합니다!** We hope you will keep enjoy learning with us and don't forget that all our regular lessons will be free of charge forever, so help us spread the word!

### Level 1 Lesson 11

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last page of this PDF.

1. In Korean, 커피 [keo-pi] is coffee. How do you say **"Do you have coffee?"** in Korean?

( )

2. How do you say **"Don't you have coffee? / You don't have coffee?"** in Korean?

( )

3. How do you say **"Give me some milk, please."** in Korean?

( )



## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 11 - 20

### Level 1 Lesson 12

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last page of this PDF.

1. How do you say **"taste"** in Korean?

( )

2. Your friend invites you to dinner and cooks for you and the food is really good!

How do you say **"It's tasty. / It's delicious."** in Korean?

- a. 맛있어요. [ma-si-sseo-yo]
- b. 맛없어요. [ma-deop-seo-yo]
- c. 죄송해요. [joe-song-hae-yo]

3. You have finished your meal, and the food was great. So you want to thank your friend for the meal. The phrase you can say literally means "I have eaten well." but it really means **"Thank you for the food."** How do you say that in Korean?

( )

### Level 1 Lesson 13

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last page of this PDF.

1. There are a lot of delicious foods in Korea. So it's hard to choose just one dish for lunch. You might want to just take the same thing as your friend does. In that case, how do you say **"What do you want to eat?"** in Korean?

( )

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 11 - 20

Match words and sentences which are related to each other.

- |                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2. <b>영화</b> [yeong-hwa] (movie) | a. <b>먹고 싶어요.</b> [meok-go si-peo-yo] |
| 3. <b>여행</b> [yeo-haeng] (trip)  | b. <b>보고 싶어요.</b> [bo-go si-peo-yo]   |
| 4. <b>피자</b> [pi-ja] (pizza)     | c. <b>가고 싶어요.</b> [ga-go si-peo-yo]   |

### Level 1 Lesson 14

Please fill in the blanks to make the Korean sentences and the English sentences have the same meaning. The answers are on the last page of this PDF.

A : 이거 1. (       ) 싶어요.

= I want to read this.

B : 이거요?

= This one?

A : 네.

= Yeah.

B : 이거 2. (       )예요?

= What is this?

A : 이거 3. (       )이에요.

= This is a book.

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 11 - 20

### Level 1 Lesson 15

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last page of this PDF.

Do you remember the **Sino-Korean numbers**?

Do you still get confused about how to say years in Korean? Let's practice!

1. How do you count from 1 through 10 using the sino-Korean number system?

( )

2. In what year were the Vancouver Winter Olympic Games held? How do you say that in Korean?

( )

3. McDonald's Big Mac meal set is ₩4,900 in Korea. How do you say "₩4,900" in Korean?

( )

### Level 1 Lesson 16

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last page of this PDF.

In order to conjugate a verb into **the present tense**, you take the verb stem, and add one of these endings: **아요** [a-yo], **어요** [eo-yo], **여요** [yeo-yo]

Which one of these three endings goes after which verb stem?



4. **쓰다** [sseu-da] = to write, to use

Past Tense: **씻어요** [sseo-sseo-yo]

**Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last page of this PDF.**

1. How do you say **"where"** or **"which place"** in Korean?

There are location marking particles in Korean: **에** [e], **에서** [e-seo]. Please put 에 [e] or 에서 [e-seo] in its appropriate place.

= I am at home.

= What are you doing at home?

= I work at home.

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last page of this PDF.

"When" is 언제 [eon-je] in Korean. Let's practice by using the word 언제 [eon-je].

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 11 - 20

1. How do you say **"When did you do (it)?"** in Korean?

( )

2. How do you say **"When do you get up?"** in Korean?

( )

3. How do you say **"When did you come?"** in Korean?

( )

### Level 1 Lesson 20

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last page of this PDF.

Do you also remember the **Native-Korean numbers**?

1 = 하나 [ha-na]   2 = 둘 [dul]   3 = 셋 [set]   4 = 넷 [net]   5 = 다섯 [da-seot]

6 = 여섯 [yeo-seot]   7 = 일곱 [il-gop]   8 = 여덟 [yeo-deol]   9 = 아홉 [a-hop]   10 = 열 [yeol]

1. How do you say **"20"** in the native-Korean numbers?

( )

2. How do you say **"I am twenty years old."** in Korean?

( )





## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 11 - 20

3. How do you say **"I am twenty four years old."** in Korean?

( )

4. How do you say **"I am twenty five years old."** in Korean?

( )

5. How do you say **"I am twenty seven years old."** in Korean?

( )

6. How do you say **"I am twenty nine years old."** in Korean?

( )

7. How do you say **"I am forty years old."** in Korean?

( )

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 11 - 20

**Great job! Now here are the answers for the questions:**

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 11

1. 커피 있어요? [keo-pi i-sseo-yo?]
2. 커피 없어요? [keo-pi eop-seo-yo?]
3. 우유 주세요. [u-yu ju-se-yo.]

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 12

1. 맛 [mat]
2. a
3. 잘 먹었습니다. [jal meo-geo-sseum-ni-da]

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 13

1. 뭐 먹고 싶어요? [mwo meok-go si-peo-yo?]
2. 영화 [yeong-hwa] b.보고 싶어요. [bo-go si-peo-yo]  
**영화 보고 싶어요.**
3. 여행 [yeo-haeng] c.가고 싶어요. [ga-go si-peo-yo]  
**여행 가고 싶어요.**
4. 피자 [pi-ja] a.먹고 싶어요. [meok-go si-peo-yo]  
**피자 먹고 싶어요.**

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 14

1. 읽고[il-ggo]  
A: **이거 읽고 싶어요.** [i-geo il-ggo si-peo-yo]
2. 뭐 [mwo]  
B : **이거 뭐예요?** [i-geo mwo-ye-yo]
3. 책 [chaek]  
A : **이거 책이에요.** [i-geo chaeg-i-e-yo]

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 11 - 20

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 15

1. 1 = 일 [il] , 2 = 이 [i], 3 = 삼 [sam], 4 = 사 [sa], 5 = 오 [o],  
6 = 륝 [ryuk] or 육 [yuk], 7 = 칠 [chil], 8 = 팔 [pal], 9 = 구 [gu], 10 = 십 [sip]
2. 이천십년 [i-cheon-sim-nyeon]
3. 사천구백원 [sa-cheon-gu-baek-won]

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 16

1. 아요 [a-yo]
2. 여요 [yeo-yo]
3. 어요 [eo-yo]
4. 먹어요 [meo-geo-yo]

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 17

1. 팔아요 [pa-ra-yo]
2. 이상했어요 [i-sang-hae-sseo-yo]
3. 기다렸어요 [gi-da-ryeo-sseo-yo]
4. 써요 [sseo-yo] (**NOT 쓰어요**)

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 18

1. 어디 [eo-di]
2. 예 [e]
3. 에서 [e-seo]
4. 에서 [e-seo]

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 19

1. 언제 했어요? [eon-je hae-sseo-yo]
2. 언제 일어나요? [eon-je i-reo-na-yo]
3. 언제 왔어요? [eon-je wa-sseo-yo]

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 11 - 20

### Answers for Level 1 Lesson 20

1. 스물 [seu-mul]
2. 스무 살이에요. [seu-mu sal-i-e-yo.]
3. 스물 네 살이에요. [seu-mul ne sal-i-e-yo.]
4. 스물 다섯 살이에요. [seu-mul da-seot sal-i-e-yo.]
5. 스물 일곱 살이에요. [seu-mul il-gop sal-i-e-yo.]
6. 스물 아홉 살이에요. [seu-mul a-hop sal-i-e-yo.]
7. 마흔 살이에요. [ma-heun sal-i-e-yo.]

Thank you for downloading this workbook from [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com).

We hope the workbook has been helpful to you.

If you found it useful, you can help us make more great free learning material by supporting us through donations. It doesn't matter how much you donate, and it is absolutely not an obligation either. **Thank you** for all the support and we will keep doing our best to provide with the best learning material for your Korean.



## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 21 - 25

**Thank you** for downloading this workbook from [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). This **WORKBOOK** has been made to help you reinforce what you have learned from our lessons number 21 to 25 in Level 1 at [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). The audio files for ALL of the Korean sentences that appear in this workbook are also available for download.

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last pages of this PDF.

### Level 1 Lesson 21

Do you remember how to make **negative sentences** in Korean? Let's practice!

1. "To throw away" is 버리다 [beo-ri-da] in Korean.

How do you say "**I threw it away.**" in Korean?

( )

2. How do you say "**I DIDN'T throw it away.**" in Korean?

( )

Please fill in the blanks to make the Korean sentences and the English sentences have the same meaning.

A: 이거 매워요?

= Is this spicy?

B: 아니요. 3. ( )

= No. **It's not spicy.**



## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 21 - 25

ㄱ: 한국어 공부했어요?

= Did you study Korean?

ㄴ: 아니요. 4. ( )

= No. **I didn't study Korean.**

### Level 1 Lesson 22

Please match the English sentences and the Korean sentences which have the same meaning.

1. **to clean**

a. 노력하다 [no-ryeok-ha-da]

2. **to exercise, to work out**

b. 기억하다 [gi-eok-ha-da]

3. **to regret**

c. 청소하다 [cheong-so-ha-da]

4. **to remember**

d. 운동하다 [un-dong-ha-da]

5. **to make an effort, to try hard**

e. 후회하다 [hu-hoe-ha-da]

### Level 1 Lesson 23

1. How do you say "who" in Korean?

( )

Please fill in the blanks with "누구" or "누가".



## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 21 - 25

2. 어제 (            ) 왔어요?

= Who came yesterday?

3. 이거 (            )예요?

= Who is this?

4. 그거 (            ) 만들었어요?

=Who made that?

### Level 1 Lesson 24

Please match the English words and the Korean words which have the same meaning.

1. **why**

a. 누구 [nu-gu]

2. **what**

b. 어떻게 [eo-tteo-ke]

3. **who**

c. 왜 [wae]

4. **where**

d. 뭐 [mwo]

5. **how**

e. 어디 [eo-di]

Please fill in the blanks with "얼마" or "얼마나".

6. (            )였어요?

= How much was it?

7. (            ) 자주 와요?



= How much is it?

## Level 1 Lesson 25

( )



## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 21 - 25

5. How do you say "From head to toe" in Korean?

( )

6. How do you say "From morning until evening" in Korean?

( )

## Answers

### Level 1 Lesson 21

1. 버렸어요.
2. 안 버렸어요.
3. 안 매워요.
4. 한국어 공부 안 했어요.

### Level 1 Lesson 22

1. to clean = c. 청소하다
2. to exercise, to work out = d. 운동하다
3. to regret = e. 후회하다
4. to remember = b. 기억하다
5. to make an effort, to try hard = a. 노력하다

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 21 - 25

### Level 1 Lesson 23

1. 누구
2. (어제) 누가 (왔어요?)
3. (이거) 누구(예요?)
4. (그거) 누가 (만들었어요?)

### Level 1 Lesson 24

1. why = c. 왜
2. what = d. 뭐
3. who = a. 누구
4. where = e. 어디
5. how = b. 어떻게
6. 얼마(였어요?)
7. 얼마나 (자주 와요?)
8. 얼마나 (무거워요?)
9. 얼마(예요?)

### Level 1 Lesson 25

1. a (From Seoul)
2. 지금까지
3. 내일까지
4. 여기부터 저기까지, 여기에서 저기까지
5. 머리에서 발끝까지
6. 아침부터 저녁까지

## Workbook for Level 1 Lessons 21 - 25

---

We hope this workbook has been helpful to you.

All our regular lessons are free of charge and will stay that way. And for the products we have for sale in the Store section of the site, we want to try our best to keep their prices very low and reasonable so that MORE people can enjoy learning without spending too much money. One way you can help us make it possible to keep providing great learning material at inexpensive costs is to make donations. It doesn't have to be a lot, or you don't even have to if you don't want to or can't afford to at the moment. But any small donation you make will be an enormous amount help in keeping all our regular lessons completely FREE and our store products very inexpensive.

Thank you once again. **감사합니다!** We hope you will keep enjoying learning with us!



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 1

Welcome to **Level 2**!!!!!! And congratulations on making your way through Level 1. In Level 2, we are going to be looking at grammar points and expressions that you can build upon what you have learned through Level 1.

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to talk about the future in Korean.

### Future Tense

The most common way of making future tense sentences in Korean is adding **ㄹ/을 거예요** [l/eul geo-ye-yo].

**Verb + ㄹ/을 거예요 = future tense!**

**How to determine whether to use ㄹ 거예요 or 을 거예요:**

1. Verb stems ending with a vowel (보다, 가다, 자다) are followed by **ㄹ 거예요**.
2. Verb stems ending with a consonant (먹다, 찾다, 붙다) are followed by **을 거예요**.  
(\*There is no complex reason for this. It's just for the ease of pronunciation.)
3. Exception: Verb stems already ending with **ㄹ** at the end (놀다, 멀다, 살다) are followed just by **거예요**.

When a verb is changed into this form, it takes the meaning of "to be going to" do something or "will" do something. But as you will find out when you hear more Korean spoken between native speakers, the present tense can also serve to express the future, when the context is very clear.

For example, "I'm going to go tomorrow." is **내일 갈 거예요**. in the future tense. But even if you say **내일 가요**. which is in the present tense, it still makes perfect sense, depending on the situ-



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 1

ation.

### Examples

#### 가다 [ga-da] = to go

가 + ㄹ 거예요. [ga + l geo-ye-yo]

--> 갈 거예요. [gal geo-ye-yo] = I'm going to go. I will go.

지금 갈 거예요. = I'm going to go (there) now.

혼자 갈 거예요. = I'm going to go alone.

내일 갈 거예요. = I'm going to go tomorrow.

#### 하다 [ha-da] = to do

하 + ㄹ 거예요. [ha + l geo-ye-yo]

--> 할 거예요. [hal geo-ye-yo]

뭐 할 거예요? = What are you going to do?

언제 할 거예요? = When are you going to do (it)?

이거 정말 할 거예요? = Are you really going to do it?

#### 입다 [ip-da] = to wear

입 + 을 거예요. [ip + eul geo-ye-yo]

--> 입을 거예요. [i-beul geo-ye-yo]

청바지 입을 거예요. = I'm going to wear blue jeans.

티셔츠 입을 거예요. = I'm going to wear a t-shirt.

뭐 입을 거예요? = What are you going to wear?



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 1

---

### 만나다 [man-na-da] = to meet

만나 + ㄹ 거예요. [man-na l geo-ye-yo]

--> 만날 거예요. [man-nal geo-ye-yo]

누구 만날 거예요? = Who are you going to meet?

어디에서 만날 거예요? = Where are you going to meet?

언제 만날 거예요? = When are you going to meet?

### 팔다 [pal-da] = to sell

팔 + 거예요. [pal geo-ye-yo]

--> 팔 거예요. [pal geo-ye-yo]

뭐 팔 거예요? = What are you going to sell?

어디에서 팔 거예요? = Where are you going to sell?

얼마에 팔 거예요? = At what price are you going to sell it?

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 2

---

In this lesson, we are looking at the **object marking particles**. As we mentioned a few times through our previous lessons, there are different types of particles in Korean, and these particles (subject marking particles, topic marking particles, location marking particles, and so on) are what make it easy to understand Korean sentences, even when the word order changes.

But more often than not, when the meaning of a certain sentence can be still very clear WITHOUT using a certain particle, Korean speakers like to drop the particle and just not say it. Like many other rules in speaking Korean, this is also for the ease of pronunciation and for the shortening of the phrase.

So far, we have looked at many verbs. Verbs can be divided into transitive verbs (verbs that need objects) and intransitive verbs (verbs that do not need objects), and in English this is much more clear because even when a noun is repeatedly referred to (i. e. "Did you find your wallet? / Yes, I found it.), you do not get rid of the part that refers to "the wallet" - you still have it there by saying "it" instead of "the wallet".

But in Korean, since the same mini dialog as above will often go like this: "**지갑 찾았어요?**" (literal translation: "wallet found?" / **네. 찾았어요.** (literal translation: "yes. found."), the distinction between transitive verbs and intransitive verbs is not as strong as in English and many other languages.

And that's where object marking particles come in to play.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 2

---

### Object marking particles:

을 [eul] - used after a noun ending in a **consonant**

를 [reul] - used after a noun ending in a **vowel**

### What does an object marking particle do?

In English, if you write "an apple" and do not write the verb that goes with it, there is no way for you to tell what kind of role it is going to take in a sentence.

But in Korean, even if you do not write or say the verb, just by adding the right particle after the noun, you can express the role of the noun or pronoun even before you say the verb.

"An apple" - in English, it's completely neutral as is.

"사과" - in Korean, as is, it's neutral too.

"사과를" - even if you don't say the verb, you know that 사과 is going to be the **OBJECT** of the verb.

So you can predict the verbs to an extent - "eat an apple, buy an apple, sell an apple, find an apple, throw an apple, draw an apple, etc."

"사과가" - you know that 사과 is going to be the **SUBJECT** of the verb.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 2

---

You can predict the verbs here as well - "the apple is good, is bad, is expensive, will be big, was small, can be good for health, etc."

“ 사과는 ” - you know that the speaker is going to say something about 사과 in comparison to other things or bring up the topic of 사과 for the first time.

### How object marking particles are dropped

If you want to translate "What did you do yesterday?" literally using all the elements, it's very unnatural in Korean.

= “어제 <the name of the other person> 씨는 뭐를 했어요?”

So, unless you are talking about a THIRD person, you don't need to say the name of the other person here, so it becomes

= “어제 뭐를 했어요?”

And since it's also clear that “뭐” (= what) is NOT the subject of the sentence, (it's the PERSON that did WHAT, not the other way around) you can drop 를 there.

= “어제 뭐 했어요?”

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 2

---

### When do you need to use object marking particles?

You need to use them when you want to clarify the relation between the object word and the verb. When the object and the verb are close, it's very easy. You can either add the particle or not. It doesn't make too much difference. But when the object word is far away from the verb, the relation or the connection between the words are weakened, so you need the particle to be used to make the meaning clear.

**텔레비전 봐요.** = I watch TV.

↓

**텔레비전 봐요?** = Do you watch TV?

↓

**텔레비전 자주 봐요?** = Do you watch TV often?

↓

**텔레비전(을) 일주일에 몇 번 봐요?** = How many times a week do you watch TV?

As the object of the sentences (텔레비전) gets further and further away from the verb (봐요), you need to make the relation of the words clearer by using the object marking particle.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 3

After two previous lessons that introduced rather heavy topics (future tense and object marking particles), we would like to introduce something very easy to learn yet very useful to know. Like many languages in the world, there are many conjunctions in the Korean language. In this lesson we are introducing two of them: **그리고** and **그래서**.

### 1. 그리고 [geu-ri-go]

**그리고** [geu-ri-go] has the meaning of "**and**" and "**and then**", depending on the context. 그리고 is used both for linking nouns and phrases, but in colloquial situations, 그리고 is more commonly used for linking phrases.

#### Example (linking nouns)

- 커피, 빵, 그리고 물 [keo-pi, ppang, geu-ri-go mul] = coffee, bread **and** water

#### Example (linking phrases)

(1) 친구를 만났어요. [chin-gu-reul man-na-sseo-yo]

- 친구 = friend
- 를 = object marking particle
- 만나다 = to meet
- 만났어요 = past tense of 만나다

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 3

(2) 밥을 먹었어요. [ba-beul meo-geo-sseo-yo]

- 밥 = rice, meal
- 을 = object marking particle
- 먹다 = to eat
- 먹었어요 = past tense of 먹다

(1) and (2) = 친구를 만났어요 and 밥을 먹었어요.

= 친구를 만났어요. 그리고 밥을 먹었어요.

2. 그래서 [geu-rae-seo]

그래서 [geu-rae-seo] has the meaning of “**therefore**” and “**so**”, and just like in English, you can use this word between two sentences to show a logical relation between the two or more sentences.

### Example

(1) 오늘 비가 왔어요. [o-neul bi-ga wa-sseo-yo]

- 오늘 = today
- 비가 오다 = to rain
- 비가 왔어요 = past tense of 비가 오다

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 3

(2) **집에 있었어요.** [ji-be i-sseo-sseo-yo]

- 집 = house, home
- 있다 = to be
- 있었어요 = past tense of 있다

(1) + (2) = **오늘 비가 왔어요. therefore 집에 있었어요.**  
= **오늘은 비가 왔어요. 그래서 집에 있었어요.**

### More sample sentences:

1. **김치는 맛있어요. 그리고 한국 음식이에요.**

[gim-chi-neun ma-si-sseo-yo. geu-ri-go han-guk eum-si-gi-e-yo]

= Kimchi is delicious. And it is Korean food.

- 김치 = Kimchi
- 맛있다 = to be delicious
- 한국 음식 = Korean food

2. **저는 학생이에요. 그리고 프랑스어를 공부해요.**

[jeo-neun hak-saeng-i-e-yo. geu-ri-go peu-rang-seu-eo-reul gong-bu-hae-yo]

= I am a student. And I am studying French.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 3

---

- 저 = I (humble)
- 학생 = student
- 프랑스어 = French (language)
- 공부하다 = to study

### 3. 저는 학생이에요. 그래서 돈이 없어요.

[jeo-neun hak-saeng-i-e-yo. geu-rae-seo do-ni eop-seo-yo]

= I am a student. So I don't have money.

- 돈 = money
- 없다 = to not be, to not exist

### 4. 김치는 맛있어요. 그래서 김치를 많이 먹어요.

[gim-chi-neun ma-si-sseo-yo. geu-rae-seo gim-chi-reul ma-ni meo-geo-yo]

= Kimchi is delicious. So I eat a lot of Kimchi.

- 많이 = a lot in quantity or frequency
- 먹다 = to eat

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 4

In the previous lesson, one of the words that we introduced was 그리고 [geu-ri-go], which means "and" and is used to link both nouns and phrases. But 그리고 is not the only word in Korean that means "and". In fact there are many different ways to say "and" in Korean. We are going to introduce two more in this lesson.

**하고** [ha-go] = and

\*\* 하고 is used like a particle and attached right after a noun without space.

### Example

이거 [i-geo] = this, this thing

이거**하고** 이거 [i-geo-ha-go i-geo] = this and this

이거**하고** 이거 주세요. [i-geo-ha-go i-geo ju-se-yo] = Give me this and this.

**(이)랑** [(i)rang] = and

\*\* If a noun ends in a vowel, you use **랑** after it and if it ends with a final consonant, you use **이랑**, to make it easier to pronounce.

\*\* **(이)랑** and **하고** are almost always interchangeable, but **(이)랑** is more colloquial and casual, so **(이)랑** is not very commonly used in very formal settings.

### Example

우유 [u-yu] = milk

빵 [ppang] = bread

우유**랑** 빵 [u-yu-rang ppang] = milk and bread

우유**랑** 빵 샀어요. [u-yu-rang ppang sa-sseo-yo] = I bought milk and bread.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 4

### Another meaning of 하고 and (이)랑

Both **하고** and **(이)랑** are used to mean "and" and connect nouns, but depending on the context, it can also mean "with". And it is usually very easy to tell which meaning it takes.

**친구하고** 영화 봤어요.

[chin-gu-ha-go yeong-hwa bwa-sseo-yo]

= I saw a movie with a friend.

\*\* Note that it's unlikely that this sentence means "I watched [a friend and a movie]."

**누구랑** 갔어요?

[nu-gu-rang ga-sseo-yo?]

= Who did you go with?

If you want to make your meaning much more clear, you can add the word **같이** [ga-chi] after **하고** or **(이)랑**. **같이** means "together" so **하고 같이** or **(이)랑 같이** means "together with".

So while **친구하고** 영화 봤어요. makes perfect sense, if you say **친구하고 같이** 영화 봤어요, it's even better. The same goes for **누구랑** 갔어요? and **누구랑 같이** 갔어요?

### More sample sentences by our friends!





## LEVEL 2 LESSON 4

---

경미: 남자친구하고 데이트할 거예요.

[nam-ja-chin-gu-ha-go de-i-teu-hal geo-ye-yo]

= I'm going to go on a date with my boyfriend.

경미: 매운 거랑 단 거 좋아해요.

[mae-un geo-rang dan geo jo-a-hae-yo]

= I like spicy foods and sweet foods.

석진: 대통령하고 춤을 출 거예요.

[dae-tong-ryeong-ha-go chu-meul chul geo-ye-yo]

= I'm going to dance with the President.

석진: 선생님하고 밥을 먹을 거예요.

[seon-saeng-nim-ha-go ba-beul meo-geul geo-ye-yo]

= I'm going to eat with my teacher.

영주: 내일 선생님하고 경복궁에 갈 거예요.

[nae-il seon-saeng-nim-ha-go gyeong-bok-gung-e gal geo-ye-yo]

= I'm going to go to 경복 Palace with my teacher tomorrow.

영주: 어제 홍대하고 신촌에 갔어요.

[eo-je hong-dae-ha-go sin-cho-ne ga-sseo-yo]

= I went to 홍대 and 신촌 yesterday.

\*\* 홍대 and 신촌 are both popular hang out spots for young people.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 5

In this lesson, we are going to introduce the **names of the days in a week**.

**월요일** [wo-ryo-il] = Monday

**화요일** [hwa-yo-il] = Tuesday

**수요일** [su-yo-il] = Wednesday

**목요일** [mo-gyo-il] = Thursday

**금요일** [geu-myo-il] = Friday

**토요일** [to-yo-il] = Saturday

**일요일** [i-ryo-il] = Sunday

The only part that changes in the names for the days of the week is the first letter. The second and the third letters together, **요일** means "day of the week" and **월, 화, 수, 목, 금, 토, 일** are the unique names of the days.

**월** [wol] = the Moon

**화** [hwa] = fire

**수** [su] = water

**목** [mok] = tree

**금** [geum] = gold, iron

**토** [to] = earth, soil, ground

**일** [il] = the Sun

Many of the names for the days of the week are related to the names of the planets in our Solar System.

**화요일** = Tuesday / **화성** [hwa-seong] = Mars



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 5

수요일 = Wednesday / 수성 [su-seong] = Mercury

목요일 = Thursday / 목성 [mok-seon] = Jupiter

금요일 = Friday / 금성 [geum-seong] = Venus

토요일 = Saturday / 토성 [to-seong] = Saturn

### Sample sentences from our friends!

란: 저는 금요일마다 밤새 술을 마셔요.

[jeo-neun geu-myo-il-ma-da ban-sae su-reul ma-syeo-yo]

= I drink all night long every Friday.

란: 토요일에는 소풍을 갈 거예요.

[to-yo-i-re-neun so-pung-eul gal geo-ye-yo]

= I'm going to go on a picnic on Saturday.

미경: 어제는 진짜 신나는 금요일이었어요.

[eo-je-neun jin-jja sin-na-neun geu-myo-il-i-eo-sseo-yo]

= Yesterday was a really exciting Friday.

미경: 저는 월요일에 영화를 봤어요.

[jeo-neun wo-ryo-i-re yeong-hwa-reul bwa-sseo-yo]

= I watched a movie on Monday.

혜진: 토요일 저녁에는 새로운 언어 공부를 시작해요.

[to-yo-il jeo-nyeo-ge-neun sae-ro-un eo-neo gong-bu-reul si-ja-jae-yo]

= This Saturday evening, I'm going to start studying a new language.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 6

In this lesson, we are introducing two more conjunctive words that you can use at the beginning of sentences. These two words both means "but" or "however".

그렇지만 [geu-reo-chi-man] = but, however

그런데 [geu-reon-de] = but, however

### Example

1.

피곤해요. 그렇지만 영화 보고 싶어요.

[pi-gon-hae-yo. geu-reo-chi-man yeong-hwa bo-go si-peo-yo.]

= I'm tired. But I want to see a movie.

2.

피곤해요. 그런데 영화 보고 싶어요.

[pi-gon-hae-yo. geu-reon-de yeong-hwa bo-go si-peo-yo]

= I'm tired. But I want to see a movie.

\*\* 그렇지만 [geu-reo-chi-man] and 그런데 [geu-reon-de] both mean "but" or "however" but there is some difference between the usages of these two words. Look at the following examples.

1.

어제 이거 샀어요. 그렇지만 정말 커요.

[eo-je i-geo sa-sseo-yo. geu-reo-chi-man jeong-mal keo-yo.]

= I bought this yesterday. "그렇지만" it's really big.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 6

2.

어제 이거 샀어요. 그런데 정말 커요.

[eo-je i-geo sa-sseo-yo. geu-reon-de jeong-mal keo-yo.]

= I bought this yesterday. "그런데" it's really big.

In sentence #1, 그렇지만 means "but" or "however" so the speaker is contrasting the two facts - "having bought this yesterday" and "this being too big" - so it sounds like the speaker is disappointed that it's very big.

In sentence #2, 그런데 means "but" but at the same time it can mean "and" as well. If what the speaker is implying is the meaning of "and", the entire sentence can mean "I bought this yesterday, and it's really big." or "I bought this yesterday, and as I found out, it's really big."

### In summary,

그렇지만 = "but"

그런데 = "but" or "and", depending on the context

If you want to contrast two sentences and say "A + but + B" you can choose to use either 그렇지만 or 그런데.

If you want to introduce two actions or states that occurred one after another, and if the first sentence works as background information for the second sentence, only use 그런데.

어제 학교에 갔어요. 그렇지만 일요일이었어요.

[eo-je hak-gyo-e ga-sseo-yo. geu-reo-chi-man i-ryo-il-i-eo-sseo-yo.]



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 6

= I went to school yesterday. But it was Sunday.

어제 학교에 갔어요. 그런데 일요일이었어요.

[eo-je hak-gyo-e ga-sseo-yo. geu-reon-de i-ryo-il-i-eo-sseo-yo.]

= I went to school yesterday. But it was Sunday.

= I went to school yesterday. And by the way, it was Sunday.

= I went to school yesterday. And as I found out after I went, it was Sunday.

As you can see, 그런데 can be used for a wider variety of meanings, and in addition to that, 그렇지만 has a very formal nuance to it, so in actual everyday conversations, 그런데 is much more commonly used than 그렇지만, and 그렇지만 is more commonly used in written language.

### Sample sentences of our friends

경미: 어제 과음했어요. 그런데 말짱해요.

[eo-je gwa-eum-hae-sseo-yo. geu-reon-de mal-jjang-hae-yo.]

과음하다 [gwa-eum-ha-da] = to drink too much

말짱하다 [mal-jjang-ha-da] = 멀쩡하다 [meol-jjeong-ha-da] = to be perfectly okay

= I drank way too much yesterday. But I'm okay now.

미경: 어제 밤 늦게 잤어요. 그런데 전혀 피곤하지 않아요.

[eo-je bam neut-ge ja-sseo-yo. geu-reon-de jeon-hyeo pi-gon-ha-ji a-na-yo.]

늦게 [neut-ge] = late, at a late hour

전혀 [jeon-hyeo] = not at all

피곤하다 [pi-gon-ha-da] = to be tired

= I went to bed late last night. But I'm not tired at all.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 6

미경: 저는 매일 운동을 해요. 그런데 살이 빠지지 않아요.

[jeo-neun mae-il un-dong-eul hae-yo. geu-reon-de sa-ri ppa-ji-ji a-na-yo.]

매일 [mae-il] = everyday

살이 빠지다 [sa-ri ppa-ji-da] = to lose weight

= I work out everyday. But I don't lose any weight.

효성: 어제까지는 친구였어요. 그런데 오늘부터는 애인이예요.

[eo-je-kka-ji-neun chin-gu-yeo-sseo-yo. geu-reon-de o-neul-bu-teo-neun ae-in-i-e-yo.]

애인 [ae-in] = lover, girlfriend or boyfriend

= Until yesterday, we were friends. But from today, we are dating each other.

효성: 저는 친구가 없어요. 그런데 왕따는 아니예요.

[jeo-neun chin-gu-ga eop-seo-yo. geu-reon-de wang-tta-neun a-ni-e-yo.]

왕따 [wang-tta] = outcast, loner, someone who is bullied by others

= I don't have friends, but I'm not a loner.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 7

---

In this lesson, let us learn how to say 'to' someone, and 'from' someone. Before you learn these expressions, please remember that when it comes to particles that link words together, there aren't always direct (and correct) translations between English and Korean. So it is important to understand the characteristics and roles of these particles and words, rather than just memorizing the similar counterparts in English.

To say "to someone" or "from someone", you can use the words 한테 [han-te] and 한테서 [han-te-seo]. There are words that have the same characteristics, which are 에게 [e-ge] and 에게서 [e-ge-seo], but since 에게 and 에게서 are mainly used in written language, let us focus on 한테 and 한테서 in this lesson.

한테 [han-te] = "to" someone, "from" someone

한테서 [han-te-seo] = "from" someone

### Notice the difference?

Yes, just like you are thinking now, 한테 and 한테서 have mixed meanings and functions. And especially 한테 can mean 'to' and 'from'. So the meaning can only be completely understood through looking at the context.

Although 한테 and 한테서 have the meaning of "to" or "from", you can only use them about people. You can not use these words about objects or places.

- "to a friend" = friend + 한테 ( O )
- "to Seoul" = Seoul + 한테 ( X )



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 7

### Examples

저한테 [jeo-han-te] = to me, from me

친 구한테 [chin-gu-han-te] = to a friend, from a friend

누구한테 [nu-gu-han-te] = to whom, from whom

저 한테서 [jeo-han-te-seo] = from me

친구한테서 [chin-gu-han-te-seo] = from a friend

누구한테서 [nu-gu-han-te-seo] = from whom

\*\* When used with a verb that already expresses a passive voice, 한테 can mean "by" as well. For example, 맞다 [mat-da] means "to be correct" but in another meaning, it can be "to be beaten" or "to be hit". So A에게 맞다 can be translated as "to be beaten by A".

### Sample sentences by our friends

경미: 남자친구한테 차였어요.

[nam-ja-chin-gu-han-te cha-yeo-sseo-yo.]

= I was dumped by my boyfriend.

남자친구 [nam-ja-chin-gu] = boyfriend

차이다 [cha-i-da] = to be dumped

규환: 너한테서 풍기는 암내가 진국이에요.

[neo-han-te-seo pung-gi-neun am-nae-ga jin-gu-gi-e-yo.]

= Your armpit smell is terrible.

풍기다 [pung-gi-da] = give off a smell

암내 [am-nae] = armpit smell

진국이다 [jin-guk-i-da] = to be very strong, to be very hardcore, to be superb



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 7

규환: 저한테 암내 나요?

[jeo-han-te-seo am-nae-na-yo?]

= Do I have a strong armpit smell?

나다 [na-da] = to give off a smell

란: 그건 전 남자친구한테서 받은 거예요.

[geu-geon jeon nam-ja-chin-gu-han-te-seo ba-deun geo-ye-yo.]

= That one? I received it from my ex-boyfriend.

전 남자친구 [jeon nam-ja-chin-gu] = ex-boyfriend

받다 [bat-da] = to receive

란: 그 남자한테 얻을 건 별로 없을 거예요.

[geu nam-ja-han-te eo-deul geon byeol-lo eop-seul geo-ye-yo.]

= You won't be getting much out of him.

얻다 [eot-da] = to obtain, to acquire, to get

별로 [byeol-lo] = not so much, not much

석진: 너한테 할 말이 있어.

[neo-han-te hal ma-ri i-sseo.]

= I have something to say to you.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 8

---

### Now it's TIME to talk about TIME!

In Korean, as we have introduced already, there are two number systems, and most of the time, these two number systems are used in separate occasions or they replace each other in a sentence. But when it comes to talking about what time it is, both of the systems are used at the same time.

### Let's review the numbers.

#### Native Korean numbers

- 1 하나 [ha-na]
- 2 둘 [dul]
- 3 셋 [set]
- 4 넷 [net]
- 5 다섯 [da-seot]
- 6 여섯 [yeo-seot]
- 7 일곱 [il-gop]
- 8 여덟 [yeo-deol]
- 9 아홉 [a-hop]
- 10 열 [yeol]
- 11 열하나 [yeol-ha-na]
- 12 열둘 [yeol-dul]

When you say the hour, you use these native Korean numbers. And number 1, 2, 3 and 4 change their forms a little.

### Number + 시 [si] = hour



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 8

하나 + 시 = 한 시 [han si] = 1 o'clock (not 하나 시)

둘 + 시 = 두 시 [du si] = 2 o'clock (not 둘 시)

셋 + 시 = 세 시 [se si] = 3 o'clock (not 셋 시)

넷 + 시 = 네 시 [ne si] = 4 o'clock (not 넷 시)

다섯 시 [da-seot si] = 5 o'clock

여섯 시 [yeo-seot si] = 6 o'clock

일곱 시 [il-gop si] = 7 o'clock

여덟 시 [yeo-deol si] = 8 o'clock

아홉 시 [a-hop si] = 9 o'clock

열 시 [yeol si] = 10 o'clock

열한 시 [yeol-han si] = 11 o'clock

열두 시 [yeol-du si] = 12 o'clock

### Now, let us review some sino-Korean numbers

1 일 [il]

2 이 [i]

3 삼 [sam]

4 사 [sa]

5 오 [o]

6 육 [yuk]

7 칠 [chil]

8 팔 [pal]

9 구 [gu]

10 십 [sip]

From 11 and on are just combinations of these ten numbers.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 8

When you say the minute, you use these sino-Korean numbers.

### Number + 분 [bun] = minute

일 분 [il bun] = 1 minute

이 분 [i bun] = 2 minutes

오 분 [o bun] = 5 minutes

십 분 [sip bun] = 10 minutes

십 오 분 [si-bo bun] = 15 minutes

삼십 분 [sam-sip bun] = 30 minutes

오십오 분 [o-si-bo bun] = 55 minutes

So you use these two parts together to tell the time.

1:05 = 1 + 시 + 5 + 분 = 한 시 오 분 [han si o bun]

1:15 = 1 + 시 + 15 + 분 = 한 시 십오 분 [han si si-bo bun]

3:20 = 3 + 시 + 20 + 분 = 세 시 이십 분 [se si i-sip bun]

10:00 = 10 + 시 = 열 시 [yeol si]

10:30 = 10 + 시 + 30 + 분 = 열 시 삼십 분 [yeol si sam-sip bun]

\*\* N o'clock sharp is expressed with the word 정각 [jeong-gak].

\*\* Instead of 30분 [sam-sip-bun] you can say 반 [ban], meaning "half".

### How to ask the time



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 8

지금 몇 시예요?

[ji-geum myeot si-ye-yo?]

= What time is it now?

지금 몇 시 몇 분이에요?

[ji-geum myeot si myeot-bun-i-e-yo?]

= What hour and what minute is it?

### Sample sentences by our friends

미경: 저는 매일 아침 9시까지 출근해요. 퇴근은 보통 6시 30분에 해요.

[jeo-neun mae-il a-chim a-hop-si-kka-ji chul-geun-hae-yo. toe-geu-neun bo-tong yeo-seot-si sam-sip-bun-e hae-yo.]

= I get to work by 9 every morning. I usually leave work at 6:30.

매일 [mae-il] = everyday

출근하다 [chul-geun-ha-da] = to go to work

퇴근 [toe-geun] = leaving work, finishing work

보통 [bo-tong] = usually, normally

영주: 내일 수업이 4시 반에 끝나요.

[nae-il su-eo-bi ne-si ba-ne kkeut-na-yo]

= My classes finish at 4:30 tomorrow.

내일 [nae-il] = tomorrow

수업 [su-eop] = class

끝나다 [kkeut-na-da] = to finish

영주: 오늘 몇 시에 친구를 만나요?

[o-neun myeot si-e chin-gu-reul man-na-yo?]

= What time do you meet your friend today?



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 8

---

만나다 [man-na-da] = to meet

혜진: 아침 7시 지하철 2호선은 전쟁터예요.

[a-chim il-gop-si ji-ha-cheol 2-ho-seo-neun jeon-jaeng-teo-ye-yo]

= At 7 o'clock in the morning, subway line number 2 is a battlefield.

지하철 [ji-ha-cheol] = subway

2 호선 [i-ho-seon] = line number 2

전쟁터 [jeon-jaeng-teo] = battlefield

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 9

---

In Korean, there are many words that are used as counting units. In English, you can just say the number and then the word for what you are counting (i.e. a person, two cats, three houses, etc), but in Korean, you need to use separate counters for different subjects. You can compare the Korean counters to the English words that are used for counting things that are uncountable nouns (i.e. bread, water, butter, etc).

\*\* Since there are too many counters to remember all at once, it is better to learn them one by one as you practice using certain words.

### Example

#### English: number + noun

- a car, two pencils, three books, four people, etc

#### Korean: noun + number + counter

- "pencil + one + counter for pencil"
- "student + three + counter for people"

There are literally hundreds of counters in the Korean language, but not all of them are always used. As long as they understand each other, some Korean people just use the simplest and easiest counter they remember to count certain words and it does not confuse anyone. For example, in Korean, a pencil is 연필 [yeon-pi] and the counter for pencils is 자루 [ja-ru]. The word 자루 [ja-ru] is also used for counting pens, bags containing grains, and also knives. So instead of using the word 자루 all the time for 연필, many Korean people just use the general counter for things, which is 개 [gae].



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 9

---

연필 한 자루 [yeon-pil han ja-ru] = one pencil

연필 한 개 [yeon-pil han gae] = one pencil

This does NOT always work for all counters. Some counters that are very commonly used are almost never replaced with 개. For example, the counter for cars is 대 [dae], and it is never replaced with 개 [gae] just to simplify it. In other words, changing 연필 한 자루 to 연필 한 개 is okay, but changing 차 한 대 to 차 한 개 is not okay and considered incorrect.

This is only because the counter 대 is much more frequently used than the counter 자루, but basically, as a learner of the Korean language, it is much better to be able to use an incorrect counter and be given feedback rather than choose not to say anything.

In this lesson, remember these two most frequently used counters, 개 and 명.

개 [gae] in Korean means "a dog", but when it's used as a counter, it is used for counting things and objects.

명 [myeong] is used for counting people.

And when you use counters, most of the time, they are used along with native Korean numbers.

### Numbers + 개 [gae] (counter for things)

1 = 하나 --> 한 개

2 = 둘 --> 두 개



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 9

3 = 셋 --> 세 개

4 = 넷 --> 네 개

\*\* Remember this irregularity rule for the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 20?

5 = 다섯 --> 다섯 개

6 = 여섯 --> 여섯 개

7 = 일곱 --> 일곱 개

8 = 여덟 --> 여덟 개

9 = 아홉 --> 아홉 개

10 = 열 --> 열 개

### From 11 to 20

열한 개, 열두 개, 열세 개, 열네 개, 열다섯 개, 열여섯 개, 열일곱 개, 열여덟 개, 열아홉 개, 스무 개

### From 21 to 30

스무 개, 스물한 개, 스물두 개, 스물세 개, 스물네 개, 스물다섯 개, 스물여섯 개, 스물일곱 개, 스물여덟 개, 스물아홉 개, 서른 개

### Example

one apple = 사과 [sa-gwa] + 1 + 개 [gae] = 사과 한 개 [sa-gwa han gae]

two stones = 돌 [dol] + 2 + 개 [gae] = 돌 두 개 [dol du gae]

five balls = 공 [gong] + 5 + 개 [gae] = 공 다섯 개 [gong da-seot gae]

how many (things) = 몇 [myeot] + 개 [gae] = 몇 개 [myeot gae]

Now, for people, you use the counter 명 [myeong].

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 9

one person = 한 명 [han myeong]

two students = 학생 [hak-saeng] + 2 + 명 [myeong] = 학생 두 명 [hak-saeng du myeong]

three friends = 친구 [chin-gu] + 3 + 명 [myeong] = 친구 세 명 [chin-gu se myeong]

how many (people) = 몇 [myeot] + 명 [myeong] = 몇 명 [myeot myeong]

For people, however, the word for 'people' or 'person' itself, which is 사람 [sa-ram] is used as well, when you are just generally referring to a relatively small number of people, without specifying who they are.

### Example

Q: How many people are there?

A: There are 10 people.

= Q: 몇 명 있어요? [myeot myeong i-sseo-yo?]

= A: 10명 있어요. [yeol-myeong i-sseo-yo.]

= Q: 몇 사람 있어요? [myeot sa-ram i-sseo-yo?]

= A: 열 사람 있어요. [eol sa-ram i-sseo-yo.] (This is unnatural.)

--> A: 두 사람 있어요. [du sa-ram i-sseo-yo.] (two people - this is okay.)

In case you want to learn about some more counters in advance, here are a few commonly used ones.

병 [byeong] = bottles

마리 [ma-ri] = animals

대 [dae] = cars, punches

권 [gwon] = books



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 9

장 [jang] = paper, pages, tickets

### Sample sentences by our friends

영주: 아줌마 김치찌개 한 개 주세요.

[a-jum-ma gim-chi-jji-gae han gae ju-se-yo.]

= Ma'am, give me one kimchi stew.

찌개 [jji-gae] = stew

영주: 소주도 한 병 주세요.

[so-ju-do han byeong ju-se-yo.]

= Give me a bottle of soju, as well.

효성: 다 먹고 세 개 남았어요.

[da meok-go se gae na-ma-sseo-yo.]

= I ate everything and there are three left.

다 [da] = all

남다 [nam-da] = to remain, to be left

효성: 사탕 몇 개 먹을래?

[sa-tang myeot gae meo-geul-lae?]

= How many candies do you want to eat?

사탕 [sa-tang] = candy

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 10

---

Here is another addition about TENSES! In this lesson, we are introducing how to make sentences in the present progressive form in Korean.

### Examples of present progressive sentences in English.

1. I'm reading a book.
2. What are you watching?
3. He's helping me a lot.

### Basic construction:

- to be -ing = Verb stem + -고 있다 [-go it-da]

### Present progressive:

- am/are/is -ing = Verb stem + -고 있어요 [-go i-sseo-yo]

### Past progressive:

- was/were -ing = Verb stem + -고 있었어요 [-go i-sseo-sseo-yo]

### Future progressive:

- will be -ing = Verb stem + -고 있을 거예요 [-go i-sseul geo-ye-yo]

Past and future progressive sentences are certainly very commonly used in everyday Korean as well, but if you basically have a very thorough understanding of how to use the present progressive form, past and future progressive forms are very easy to use too.

When using present progressive tense, there are two important points to remember:



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 10

### 1)

Literal translation between Korean present progressive sentences and English present progressive sentences does not always work. Especially if you use the present progressive form in English to indicate the future.

For example, if you say "I'm not going to work tomorrow." in English, you are not talking about the present but the future, so in Korean you can not use the -고 있어요 form.

### 2)

In everyday conversations, sentences that need to be in the present progressive form do not always take the -고 있어요 form. Korean people often just use the plain present tense form even for sentences that take the present progress tense in English.

#### Example

##### Instead of saying:

A: 지금 뭐 하고 있어요? [ji-geum mwo ha-go i-sseo-yo?] = What are you doing now?

B: 공부하고 있어요. [gong-bu-ha-go i-sseo-yo] = I am studying.

##### many people say:

A: 지금 뭐 해요? [ji-geum mwo hae-yo?] = What are you doing now?

B: 공부해요. [gong-bu-hae-yo] = I am studying.

#### Sample sentences

일하다 [il-ha-da] = to work

일하 고 있어요. [il-ha-go i-sseo-yo] = I am working.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 10

일하고 있었어요. [il-ha-go i-sseo-sseo-yo] = I was working.

일하고 있을 거예요. [il-ha-go i-sseul geo-ye-yo] = I'll be working.

듣 다 [deut-da] = to listen

듣고 있어요. [deut-go i-sseo-yo] = I am listening.

듣고 있었어요. [deut-go i-sseo-sseo-yo] = I was listening.

듣고 있을 거예요. [deut-go i-sseul geo-ye-yo] = I will be listening.

### Sample sentences by our friends

규환: 너 여기서 뭐 하고 있어요?

[neo yeo-gi-seo mwo ha-go i-sseo-yo?]

= What are you doing here?

여기서 [yeo-gi-seo] = 여기에서 [yeo-gi-e-seo] = here, in this place, at this place

규환: 노숙하고 있어요.

[no-su-ka-go i-sseo-yo.]

= I'm sleeping on the street.

노숙하다 [no-su-ka-da] = to sleep on the street

미경: 지금 당신을 생각하고 있어요.

[ji-geum dang-si-neul saeng-ga-ka-go i-sseo-yo.]

= I'm thinking about you now.

당신 [dang-sin] = you (formal, written language)

효성: 강의가 지루해서 꾸벅꾸벅 졸고 있어요.

[gang-ui-ga ji-ru-hae-seo kku-beok-kku-beok jol-go i-sseo-yo.]

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 10

---

= The lecture is boring so I'm dozing off.

강의 [gang-ui] = lecture, class

지루하다 [ji-ru-ha-da] = to be boring

꾸벅꾸벅 [kku-beok-kku-beok] = an adjective describing the action of dozing off

졸다 [jol-da] = to doze

효성: 잠도 안 자고 영어 공부 하고 있어요.

[jam-do an ja-go yeong-eo gong-bu ha-go i-sseo-yo.]

= I'm even trying to stay awake and I'm studying English.

석진: 저 사람 봐요. 자면서 이야기하고 있어요.

[jeo sa-ram bwa-yo. ja-myeon-seo i-ya-gi-ha-go i-sseo-yo.]

= Look at that person. He is talking while sleeping.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 11

---

Now in this lesson, we are going to look at how to introduce oneself in Korean. Through our previous lessons, we have looked at various tenses, sentence patterns and grammar points, and using what you have already learned, you can already express a lot about yourself. Here in this lesson, we will introduce some more vocabulary words and phrases that are necessary specifically for introducing oneself.

There can be hundreds and thousands of different manners in which one can introduce oneself, but to generalize the self-introduction process by a great deal, you normally deliver these pieces of information:

- name
- age
- place of living
- work
- school
- family members
- hobby
- greetings

You don't have to try to memorize all the expressions necessary for introducing yourself in Korean as the situation might vary and you might have a lot of information and stories unique to yourself, no single detailed chapter on self-introduction can cover everything you need to know. But basically, the sentences patterns that you get to use a lot are the following:

1. **ABC은/는 XYZ이에요.** [ABC-eun/neun XYZ-i-e-yo.] = ABC is XYZ.

Ex)

I'm a student. = 저는 학생이에요. [jeo-neun hak-saeng-i-e-yo.]



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 11

I'm a teacher. = 저는 선생님이에요. [jeo-neun seon-saeng-nim-i-e-yo.]

I'm James. = 저는 제임스예요. [jeo-neun je-im-seu-ye-yo.]

My name is Taliana. = 제 이름은 탈리아나예요. [je i-reum-eun tal-li-a-na-ye-yo.]

My sister's name is Megumitch. = 제 여동생 이름은 메구미치예요. [je yeo-dong-saeng i-reum-eun me-gu-mi-chi-ye-yo.]

I am 30 years old. = 저는 30살이에요. [jeo-neun seo-reun-sal-i-e-yo.]

2. **ABC은/는 XYZ이/가** [ABC-eun/neun XYZ-i/ga] + **VERB** = As for ABC, XYZ + VERB.

Ex)

저는 여동생이 있어요. [jeo-neun yeo-dong-saeng-i i-sseo-yo.] = I have a younger sister. (lit. "As for me, a younger sister exists.")

저는 취미가 수영이에요. [jeo-neun chwi-mi-ga su-yeong-i-e-yo.] = My hobby is swimming. (lit. "As for me, the hobby, swimming is.")

3. **ABC은/는 XYZ에/에서** [ABC-eun/neun XYZ-e/e-seo] + **VERB** = ABC + VERB + in XYZ.

Ex)

저는 서울에 살아요. [jeo-neun seo-u-re sa-ra-yo.] = I live in Seoul.

저는 은행에서 일해요. [jeo-neun eun-haeng-e-seo il-hae-yo.] = I work in a bank.

저는 대학교에서 중국어를 가르쳐요. [jeo-neun dae-hak-gyo-e-seo jung-gu-geo-reul ga-reu-chyeo-yo.] = I teach Chinese in college.

저는 미국에서 태어났어요. [jeo-neun mi-gu-ge-seo tae-eo-na-sseo-yo.] = I was born in the USA.

**Some vocabulary words that you might want to know:**

나이 [na-i] = age

취미 [chwi-mi] = hobby



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 11

---

직장 [jik-jang] = workplace

직업 [ji-geop] = job = 하는 일 [ha-neun il]

사는 곳 [sa-neun got] = place of living

가족 [ga-jok] = family

친척 [chin-cheok] = relatives, extended family

대학생 [dae-hak-saeng] = university student

고등학생 [go-deung-hak-saeng] = high school student

중학생 [jung-hak-saeng] = middle school student

초등학생 [cho-deung-hak-saeng] = elementary school student

### Some greetings:

처음 뵙겠습니다. [cheo-eum boep-ge-sseum-ni-da] = How do you do?

반갑습니다. [ban-gap-seum-ni-da] = It's nice to meet you.

제 명함이에요. [je myeong-ham-i-e-yo] = It's my business card.

다음에 또 뵈요. [da-eu-me tto bwae-yo] = See you again next time.

이야기 많이 들었어요. [i-ya-gi ma-ni deu-reo-sseo-yo] = I've heard a lot about you.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 12

---

We have talked about numbers (both sino and native) and we also talked about how to tell the time, so why not talk about dates this time?

### Names of the months

In Korean, the names for the 12 months in a year are very simple. You just have to add the word 월 [wol], which means 'month' after sino-Korean numbers.

January: 1월 [i-rwol]

February: 2월 [i-wol]

March: 3월 [sa-mwol]

April: 4월 [sa-wol]

May: 5월 [o-wol]

June: 6월 [yu-wol]

July: 7월 [chi-rwol]

August: 8월 [pa-rwol]

September: 9월 [gu-wol]

October: 10월 [si-wol]

November: 11월 [si-bi-rwol]

December: 12월 [si-bi-wol]

Which month: 몇 월 [myeot wol = myeo-dwol]

### Days in a month

The days are also quite easy to say in Korean. You just have to say the sino-Korean number and add the word 일 [il], which means 'day' in Korean.

1일, 2일, 3일, 4일, ..., 29일, 30일, 31일



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 12

---

What date: 며칠 [myeo-chil]

**\*\* Note that 몇 월 still has the word '몇' independent from 일, and 며칠 has the word 몇 mixed with 일 and changed to 며칠 altogether.**

What month and what date: 몇 월 며칠 [myeo-dwol myeo-chil]

### **"What date is it?"**

몇 월 며칠이에요? [myeo-dwol myeo-chil-i-e-yo?]

오늘 몇 월 며칠이에요? [o-neul myeo-dwol myeo-chil-i-e-yo?]

= What date is it today?

생일이 몇 월 며칠이에요? [saeng-il-i myeo-dwol myeo-chil-i-e-yo?]

= What date is your birthday?

If you are mentioning a specific day, you can also use the word 언제 [eon-je], which means "when".

생일이 언제예요? [saeng-il-i eon-je-ye-yo?]

= When is your birthday?

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 13

We have learned a few particles so far, such as the topic marking particles -이 and -가, and the subject marking particles -은 and -는, and also the object marking particles -을 and -를. In this lesson, let us learn about one more particle: -도 [-do].

**-도 [-do] is used to represent the meaning of "also" and "too".**

In English, you add the expression "too" "also" or "as well" to the sentence, but in Korean, you add the particle -도 [-do] after the noun. And when the particle -도 needs to be attached to a noun or a pronoun that already has a particle behind it, -도 can replace the particle.

### Examples

- I am a student. = 저는 학생이에요. [jeo-neun hak-saeng-i-e-yo.]

- I am a student, too. = 저도 학생이에요. [jeo-do hak-saeng-i-e-yo.]

\* Note that it's NOT "저는도 학생이에요."

- I brought this. = 이것 가져왔어요. [i-geot ga-jyeo-wa-sseo-yo.]

- I brought this, too. = 이것도 가져왔어요. [i-geot-do ga-jyeo-wa-sseo-yo.]

- Do you work today? = 오늘 일해요? [o-neul il-hae-yo?]

- Do you work today as well? = 오늘도 일해요? [o-neul-do il-hae-yo?]

Depending on the location of the particle -도, the meaning of the entire sentence can change.

### Examples

"Please give me water." is 물 주세요. [mul ju-se-yo.] in Korean.

Now let's say you want to say "Give that water to me, as well, not just to other people." then

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 13

---

you can say, 저도 물 주세요. [jeo-do mul-ju-se-yo.]

"Please give some water to me, too." = 저도 물 주세요.

But if you want to say "Give me not only other things but water as well." then you can say, 저물도 주세요. [jeo mul-do ju-se-yo.]

"Please also give some water to me." = 저 물도 주세요.

In this lesson, we've looked at how to use -도 with nouns and pronouns. But what if you want to say "also" or "too" about verbs, too? Let us cover that in the following lesson. Stay tuned!

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 14

### Using -도 with verbs

Using -도 with nouns and pronouns is relatively simple, since you just have to add -도 after a noun or a pronoun as explained in the previous lesson.

#### Let us review.

물 주세요. [mul ju-se-yo.] = Give me water, please.

물 **도** 주세요. [mul-do ju-se-yo.] = Give me water, **too**, please.

내일 갈 거예요. [nae-il gal geo-ye-yo.] = I will go tomorrow.

내일 **도** 갈 거예요. [nae-il-do gal geo-ye-yo.] = I will go (again) tomorrow, **too**.

Now, in order to use -도 with verbs, we need to learn how to change a verb into a noun.

### Using -도 with verbs

= Noun form of the verb + -도 하다

You can't just use -도 with the verb itself, and you have to change the verb into the noun form. By doing this and adding the verb 하다, you are literally saying "to do + the verb in the noun form + also". It may sound complicated but this is no different from any other verb conjugation. Just remember -도 하다 [-do hada] as a set.

#### How do you change a verb into a noun?

There are a few different ways to change a verb into a noun. This is similar to using verbs in the "to do" and "doing" format and also using the nouns for the verbs (i.e. act and action, sing and



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 14

song, etc.) but today we are looking at just one of those ways.

### Adding -기 [-gi] to the verb stem to change a verb into a noun

보다 [bo-da] = to see

Noun form: 보 + -기 = 보기 [bo-gi]

보다 --> 보기도 하다 [bo-gi-do ha-da] = to also see, to even see

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

Noun form: 먹 + -기 = 먹기 [meok-gi]

먹기 --> 먹기도 하다 [meok-gi-do ha-da] = to also eat, to even eat

### More examples

잡다 [jap-da] = to catch

--> 잡기도 하다 [jap-gi-do ha-da] = to also catch, to even catch

팔다 [pal-da] = to sell

--> 팔기도 하다 [pal-gi-do ha-da] = to also sell, to even sell

사다 [sa-da] = to buy

--> 사기도 하다 [sa-gi-do ha-da] = to also buy, to even buy

**\*\* Note that verbs that are in the form of "Noun + 하다" already (i.e. 공부하다, 청소하다, 노래하다, 준비하다, 요리하다, etc) don't have to be changed in this manner. You can just separate the noun part from 하다 and add -도 after the noun part. (i.e. 공부도 하다, 청소도 하다, 노래도 하다, 준비도 하다, 요리도 하다, etc)**

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 14

---

### Sample sentences

1.

저는 영어도 가르쳐요.

[jeo-neun yeong-eo-do ga-reu-chyeo-yo.]

= I teach English as well.

저는 영어를 가르치기도 해요.

[jeo-neun yeong-eo-reul ga-reu-chi-gi-do hae-yo.]

= I also teach English.

= I even teach English.

= I also work as an English teacher.

2.

컴퓨터도 고쳐요.

[keom-pyu-teo-do go-chyeo-yo.]

= I fix computers as well.

컴퓨터를 고치기도 해요.

[keom-pyu-teo-reul go-chi-gi-do hae-yo.]

= I also fix computers.

= I even fix computers.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 15

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to say "only" in Korean. There are a few different ways to say "only" in Korean, but the most basic way of saying it is adding -만 [-man] after a noun, a pronoun or the noun form (-기) of a verb.

### 1. Adding -만 after nouns and pronouns

이것 + 만 = 이것만 [i-geot-man] = only this

ex) 이것만 살 거예요. [i-geot-man sal geo-ye-yo] = I will only buy this.

저 + 만 = 저만 [jeo-man] = me only, I only

ex) 저만 들었어요. [jeo-man deu-reo-sseo-yo] = Only I heard.

커피 + 만 = 커피만 [keo-pi-man] = only coffee

ex) 아침에에는 커피만 마세요. [a-chi-me-neun keo-pi-man ma-syeo-yo] = I only drink coffee in the morning.

### 2. Adding -만 after noun forms of verbs

\*\* In order to add -만 after a verb, you need to change the verb into the noun form using -기, and add -만 하다. You literally say "I only do + ~ing."

듣다 [deut-da] = to hear, to listen

듣 + 기 = 듣기 [deut-gi] = listening (noun form)

듣 + -기 + -만 하다 = 듣기만 하다 [deut-gi-man ha-da] = to only listen

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 15

Ex) 듣기만 했어요. [deut-gi-man hae-sseo-yo] = I only listened (and didn't talk).

보 다 [bo-da] = to see, to look

보 + 기 = 보기 [bo-gi] = seeing, looking

보 + -기 + -만 하다 = 보기만 하다 [bo-ga-man ha-da] = to only see, to just look

Ex) 보기만 할 거예요. [bo-gi-man hal geo-ye-yo] = I will only look (and not touch it).

### More sample sentences

1. 오늘만 일찍 왔어요. [oneul-man il-jjik wa-sseo-yo]

= I got here early only today.

2. 맥주만 주문했어요. [maek-ju-man ju-mun-hae-sseo-yo]

= I only ordered beer.

3. 왜 이것만 샀어요? [wae i-geot-man sa-sseo-yo?]

= Why did you only buy this?

4. 어제 놀기만 했어요. [eo-je nol-gi-man hae-sseo-yo]

= I did nothing but played.

5. 영화는 집에서만 봐요. [yeong-hwa-neun ji-be-seo-man bwa-yo.]

= I watch movies only at home.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 16

In this lesson, let's look at some expressions that can make your sentences richer in context and your emphasis stronger. Sure, you can keep your sentences simple, but when you want to "really" emphasize some points, you might want to know how to say that something is "really" nice, "really" bad, or not good "at all".

Here we will introduce five words - 조금, 아주, 정말, 별로, 전혀 - and how they are used inside sentences.

**조금** = a little, a bit, a little bit

**정말** = really, truly

**아주** = very, quite

**별로** = not really, not particularly

**전혀** = not at all

조금, 아주, and 정말 can be used with any sentence, but 별로 and 전혀 can only be used with negative sentences.

**조금 [jo-geum] = a little, a bit, a little bit**

Ex)

1. 조금 비싸요. [jo-geum bi-ssa-yo.]

= It's a little expensive.

2. 조금만 주세요. [jo-geum-man ju-se-yo.]

= Give me only a little bit.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 16

\*\* When pronounced quickly, 조금 often becomes 좀 and is often written this way as well.

\*\* Even when you are referring to the meaning of "quite" or "very", you can also use this word, 조금 [jo-geum], based on the assumption that the other person understands what you mean. For example, the first sample sentence, "조금 비싸요." can mean either "It's a little bit expensive." or "It's quite expensive."

### 정말 [jeong-mal] = really, truly

Ex)

1. 정말 빨라요. [jeong-mal ppal-la-yo.]

= It's really fast.

2. 정말 이상해요. [jeong-mal i-sang-hae-yo.]

= It's really strange.

\*\* A word that has almost the same meaning is 진짜 [jin-jja], and 정말 is considered to be a little less casual than 진짜.

\*\* Whereas the other words introduced here are used to describe the extent to which something is done or to describe the intensity of a certain state (i.e. very 'good', a little 'expensive' or quite 'fast'), 정말 and 진짜 can also be used to just express whether or not what's being said is true or not. (i.e. I 'really' did it.)

### 아주 [a-ju] = very, quite

Ex)

1. 아주 맛있어요. [a-ju ma-si-sseo-yo.]



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 16

= It's very delicious.

2. 아주 멀어요. [a-ju meo-reo-yo.]

= It's very far away.

\*\* 아주 is the most standard way of saying "very" in the written form, but more often than not, in spoken Korean, 아주 is often replaced with 정말 [jeong-mal] or 진짜 [jin-jja].

### 별로 [byeol-lo] = not really, not particularly

\*\* 별로 is always used in negative sentences, regardless of whether the verb that comes after it has a negative or a positive meaning.

Ex)

1. 별로 안 비싸요. [byeol-lo an bi-ssa-yo.]

= It's not so expensive.

2. 별로 재미없어요. [byeol-lo jae-mi-eop-seo-yo.]

= It's not that interesting.

\*\* Note that 재미없어요 is one word but it has the part '없어요' inside the word, so it's possible to say 별로 재미없어요.

3. 별로 안 나빠요. [byeol-lo an na-ppa-yo.]

= It's not too bad.

\*\* Even if the word 나쁘다 has a negative meaning, the construction '별로 나쁘다' does not work.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 16

---

### 전혀 [jeon-hyeo] = not at all

Ex)

1. 전혀 안 바빠요. [jeon-hyeo an ba-ppa-yo.]

= I'm not busy at all.

2. 전혀 안 더워요. [jeon-hyeo an deo-wo-yo.]

= It's not hot at all.

\*\* In spoken Korean, the expression 하나도 [ha-na-do] is more commonly used than 전혀.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 17

After studying with the previous lessons, you can now form various sentence structures in Korean. Now it's time to look at how to say that you "can" or "can't" do something.

The sentence structure you can use to say that you "can" do something is:

**-(으)ㄹ 수 있다** [-(eu)l su it-da]

Example:

보다 = to see

--> 보 + -ㄹ 수 있다 = **볼 수 있다** [bol su it-da] = can see

먹다 = to eat

--> 먹 + -을 수 있다 = **먹을 수 있다** [meo-geul su it-da] = can eat

\*\* Verb stems ending in a vowel is followed by -ㄹ 수 있다 and verb stems ending with a consonant is followed by -을 수 있다. The difference is whether you have the extra 으 or not in front of -ㄹ 수 있다, for the ease of pronunciation.

In -(으)ㄹ 수 있다, the word **수** [su] literally means an 'idea' or a 'way' for solving a problem or for getting something done, so -(으)ㄹ 수 있다 literally means "to have a way or an idea for doing" something.

Therefore, when you do NOT have "a way or an idea" for doing something, it means you can NOT do it, and in Korean it becomes -(으)ㄹ 수 없다, using 없다, the opposite word of 있다.

Example:

자다 = to sleep



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 17

--> 자 + -ㄹ 수 없다 = **잘 수 없다** [jal su eop-da] = can not sleep

<--> 잘 수 있다 [jal su it-da] = can sleep

잡다 = to catch

--> 잡 + -을 수 없다 = **잡을 수 없다** [ja-beul su eop-da] = can not catch

<--> 잡을 수 있다 [ja-beul su it-da] = can catch

Another way to say -(으)ㄹ 수 없다 is using the word **못** before a verb.

-(으)ㄹ 수 없다 is the basic way to express "can not" but it is not always used in spoken Korean. A more common way to say "can not" or "to be unable to" in spoken Korean is adding 못 before a verb.

갈 수 없다 = 못 가다 [verb: 가다] = can not go

볼 수 없다 = 못 보다 [verb: 보다] = can not see

먹을 수 없다 = 못 먹다 [verb: 먹다] = can not eat

할 수 없다 = 못 하다 [verb: 하다] = can not do

### Sample sentences

운전 할 수 있어요? [un-jeon hal su i-sseo-yo?]

= Can you drive? (lit. "Can you do driving?")

일본어 할 수 있어요? [il-bo-neo hal su i-sseo-yo?]

= Can you speak Japanese? (lit. "Can you do Japanese?")

이거 읽을 수 있어요? [i-geo il-geul su i-sseo-yo?]



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 17

---

= Can you read this?

못 읽어요. [mot il-geo-yo.]

= I can't read it.

지 금 못 만나요. [ji-geum mot man-na-yo.]

= I can't meet you now.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 18

In the previous lesson we learned how to say that you "can" and "cannot" do something. In this lesson, let us look at how to say that you are "good at" or "bad at" doing something.

The basic construction for saying "to do something" is [object] + -을/를 (= object marker) + 하다 (= to do), and to this, you add **잘** [jal] or **못** [mot].

**~을/를 잘 하다** = to be good at ~ (lit. to do ~ well)

**~을/를 못 하다** = to be poor at ~ (lit. to do ~ poorly)

### Examples

노래 [no-rae] = singing, song

노래를 잘 하다 [no-rae-reul jal ha-da] = to be good at singing, to sing well

요리 [yo-ri] = cooking, dish

요리를 못 하다 [yo-ri-reul mot ha-da] = to be poor at cooking, to cook poorly

But since 못 하다 can also mean "to be unable to do" something or "can not do" something, 잘 [jal] is often added in front of this and makes it 잘 못 하다, to make the meaning clear. By saying 잘 못 하다, you literally say that you "can not do something well" or "are unable to do something well", which is similar to being poor at it.

요리를 못 하다 = "to be poor at cooking" OR "can not cook"

요리를 잘 못 하다 = "to be poor at cooking"

### More examples

수영 [su-yeong] = swimming



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 18

수영을 **잘 하다** [su-yeong-eul jal ha-da]

= to be good at swimming

수영을 **못 하다** [su-yeong-eul mot ha-da]

= to be bad at swimming

OR

= can not swim

수영을 **잘 못** 하다 [su-yeong-eul jal mot ha-da]

= to be bad at swimming

### Are 잘 and 못 (or 잘 못) only used with -하다 verbs?

No. Other types of verbs can be used with 잘 and 못 as well. Since the first parts of most -하다 verbs are nouns, it is easy to detach the noun part from -하다 and add 잘, 못, or 잘 못 in between, but for other types of verbs that are not in the "noun + -하다" form, you just add 잘, 못, or 잘 못 in front of the verb.

잘 달리다 = to run well, to be good at running

잘 쓰다 = to write well, to be good at writing

But when a verb is used only on their own like this, very often, the meaning isn't very clear, (i.e. 쓰다 can be both 'to write' and 'to use') and the phrase sounds incomplete, so a noun is added to the phrase to go in pairs with the verb.

**잘 달리다 --> 달리를 잘 하다**



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 18

[lit. "to do running well"]

Here, 달리다 was changed to its noun form, 달리기 and was followed by 잘 하다.

### 잘 쓰다 --> 글씨를 잘 쓰다

[lit. "to write writing/letters well"]

Here, the word 글씨, meaning "writing" or "letters" was used to make the meaning of "writing" more clear, and prevent people from thinking that it might mean "to use".

### Sample sentences

저는 노래를 잘 못 해요. [jeo-neun no-rae-reul jal mot hae-yo.]

= I can't sing well. / I'm not good at singing.

제 친구는 수영을 잘 해요. [je chin-gu-neun su-yeong-eul jal hae-yo.]

= My friend is good at swimming.

저는 퍼즐을 잘 풀어요. [jeo-neun peo-jeu-reul jal pu-reo-yo.]

= I am good at solving puzzles.

저는 글씨를 잘 못 써요. [jeo-neun geul-ssi-reul jal mot sseo-yo.]

= My handwriting is not good.

저는 글을 잘 못 써요. [jeo-neun geu-reul jal mot sseo-yo.]

= I'm not good at writing.

매운 거 잘 먹어요? [mae-un geo jal meo-geo-yo?]

= Are you good at eating spicy food?

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 19

In Level 2 Lesson number 14, we learned how to change a verb into a noun form, in order to learn how to add the meaning of "also" to a verb in Korean. To review a little, in order to add -도 after a verb, you need to add -기 after a verb stem and then add 하다. (i.e. 먹기도 해요.)

In this lesson, we are going to look at **a more general way of making nouns out of action verbs**. And understanding how this works will help you a great deal in understanding how to form various other expressions in Korean.

### -는 것 [-neun geot]

This is the most basic and general way of changing an action verb into a noun. 것 [geot] originally means "a thing" "an object" or "stuff", but when it is used like this, it can also mean "a fact" or "an act".

#### Construction:

**- Verb stem + -는 것**

By changing verbs into nouns, [verb stem + -는 것] can take many different meanings.

1. "doing" something
2. the act of "doing" something
3. the thing that you "do"
4. what you "do"

Examples:

보다 [bo-da] = to see

보는 것 [bo-neun geot] = seeing, the act of seeing, the thing that you see, what I watch



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 19

---

가다 [ga-da] = to go

가는 것 [ga-neun geot] = going, the act of going

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

먹는 것 [meok-neun geot] = eating, the act of eating, the thing that you eat, what you eat

사다 [sa-da] = to buy

사는 것 [sa-neun geot] = buying, the act of buying, the thing that you buy, what you buy

Note that this is only for verbs in the present tense. We will look at how to say things like “the thing you will buy” or “the thing you bought” in our future lessons, but for your reference, you use -(으)ㄴ 것 for the past tense and -(으)ㄹ 것 for the future tense.

산 것 = what you bought

사는 것 = what you buy

살 것 = what you will buy

먹은 것 = what you ate

먹는 것 = what you eat

먹을 것 = what you will eat

### -는 것 vs -는 거

-는 것 is the standard form but often times, except for very formal situations, the form -는 거 is more commonly used because of the ease of pronunciation.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 19

지금 듣는 것은 노래예요.

[ji-geum deut-neun geo-seun no-rae-ye-yo.]

= What I am listening to now is a song.

==> 지금 듣는 거는 노래예요.

오늘 만나는 것 알아요?

[o-neul man-na-neun geot a-ra-yo?]

= Do you know that we are meeting today?

==> 오늘 만나는 거 알아요?

매운 것 잘 먹어요?

[mae-un geot jal meo-geo-yo?]

= Are you good at eating spicy foods?

==> 매운 거 잘 먹어요?

### More sample sentences

1. 제 취미는 영화 보는 거예요. [je chwi-mi-neun yeong-hwa bo-neun geo-ye-yo.]

= My hobby is watching movies.

2. 요즘 공부하는 거는 뭐예요? [yo-jeum gong-bu-ha-neun geo-neun mwo-ye-yo?]

= What is it that you are studying recently?

= 요즘 뭐 공부해요?

3. 저는 친구랑 수다떠는 것을 좋아해요.

[jeo-neun chin-gu-rang su-da-tteo-neun geo-reul jo-a-hae-yo.]

= I like chitchatting with my friends.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 20

In this lesson, we are going to take a look at how to say that you **"have to"** or **"should"** do something in Korean. The construction itself is quite simple to understand. You take the verb stem of a verb and add the part (a verb ending) that makes the sentences take the meaning of "have to" or "should".

### to have to, should, must

= verb stem + -아/어/여 + -야 되다/하다

#### Examples:

자다 [ja-da] = to sleep

자 + -아/어/여 + -야 되다/하다

--> 자 + "-아" + -야 되다/하다 (You choose "-아" because 자 ends with the vowel "ㅏ")

--> 자야 되다/하다 (You then drop the -아 because it's the same as "ㅏ")

--> 자야 되다 and 자야 하다 are the same thing.

쓰다 [sseu-da] = to use, to write

쓰 + -아/어/여 + -야 되다/하다

--> 쓰 + "-어" + -야 되다/하다 (You choose "-어" because 쓰 doesn't end in "ㅏ" or "ㅑ")

--> 써야 되다/하다 (쓰 + 어 together change to '써')

--> 써야 되다 and 써야 하다 mean the same thing.

#### So the construction is basically:

1. verb stems ending in vowels 'ㅏ' or 'ㅑ' + -아야 되다/하다
2. verb stems ending in other vowels + -어야 되다/하다
3. 하 + -여야 되다/하다

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 20

one of the three above.

But it is more important to understand WHY -아/어/여야 되다/하다 means "to have to" or "should".

In order to understand this, we can look at the structure in two separate parts.

### 1. -아/어/여 + -야

This part means "only when \_\_\_\_ is done" or "only when you do \_\_\_\_".

### 2. 되다 or 하다

되다 means "to be done" or "to be possible" and 하다 means "to do" something.

So if you put 1 and 2 together, it takes the meaning of "only when you do \_\_\_\_, it works" or "only if \_\_\_\_ is done, it's okay." Therefore -아/어/여야 되다/하다 takes the meaning of "to have to" or "should."

## What is the difference between 하다 and 되다 here?

- The only difference is that using 되다 is more common in colloquial situations.

### Sample sentences

1. 집에 가야 돼요. [ji-be ga-ya dwae-yo.]

= I have to go home.

2. 저는 뭐 해야 돼요? [jeo-neun mwo hae-ya dwae-yo?]

= What should I do?



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 20

---

3. 언제까지 여기에 있어야 돼요? [eon-je-kka-ji yeo-gi-e i-sseo-ya dwae-yo?]

= Until when should I be here?

4. 누구한테 줘야 돼요? [nu-gu-han-te jwo-ya dwae-yo?]

= Who should I give this to?

5. 어디에서 사야 돼요? [eo-di-e-seo sa-ya dwae-yo?]

= Where should I buy it?

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 21

After studying with this lesson, you can compare two things or people and say that something is better something else, or someone is taller than someone else, in Korean.

### How to say "more" in Korean:

In Korean, the word for "more" is 더 [deo]. In English relatively short words change their forms instead of having the word "more" in front of them, like shorter, hotter, faster, but in Korean all the words just have this word 더 attached before them.

Example:

빠르다 = to be fast

더 빠르다 = to be faster

비싸다 = to be expensive

더 비싸다 = to be more expensive

예뻐요. = It's pretty. / You're pretty. / She's pretty.

더 예뻐요. = It's prettier. / You're prettier. / She's prettier.

### How to say "than" in Korean:

The word for "than" or "compared to" is 보다 [bo-da].

The basic construction for this is not very complicated, but the word order in Korean is completely different from English. Let us compare the two.

English: A watermelon is bigger than an apple.

Korean: 수박은 사과보다 더 커요. [su-ba-geun sa-gwa-bo-da keo-yo.]



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 21

\*\* In the English sentence above, the word "than" comes BEFORE "apple" but in Korean, the word -보다 [bo-da] (which means "than") comes AFTER 사과 [sa-gwa], which means "apple".

### Construction:

than A = A보다

more (verb/adjective/adverb) than A = A보다 더 (verb/adjective/adverb)

### Example

1)

to be big = 크다 [keu-da]

to be bigger = 더 크다 [deo keu-da]

It's bigger. = 더 커요. [deo keo-yo.]

It's bigger than this one. 이거보다 더 커요. [i-geo-bo-da deo keo-yo.]

2)

to be nice (to people) = 착하다 [cha-ka-da]

to be nicer = 더 착하다 [deo cha-ka-da]

현우 is nicer. = 현우 씨는 더 착해요.

현우 is nicer than 경은. = 현우 씨는 경은 씨보다 더 착해요.

\*\* 더 [deo] is not always necessary in Korean sentences. In English, it would be weird if you said "She's busy than me." instead of "She's busier than me." but in Korean the meaning is perfectly clear even without the word 더 [deo].

### Sample sentences

1. 오늘은 어제보다 더워요. [o-neu-reun eo-je-bo-da deo-wo-yo.]



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 21

---

= Today is hotter than yesterday.

2. 영어는 한국어보다 어려워요. [yeong-eo-neun han-gu-geo-bo-da eo-ryeo-wo-yo.]

= English is more difficult than Korean.

3. 어제보다 일찍 갈 거예요. [eo-je-bo-da il-jjik gal geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to go earlier than yesterday.

4. 현정 씨가 저보다 더 잘 해요. [hyeon-jeong ssi-ga jeo-bo-da deo jal hae-yo.]

= Hyeonjeong is better than me (at doing that).

5. 저는 책을 읽는 것보다 사는 것을 더 좋아해요. [jeo-neun chae-geul il-neun geot-bo-da sa-neun geo-seul deo jo-a-hae-yo.]

= I like buying books more than reading books.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 22

After you started learning Korean, one of the expressions that you must have encountered in various places is the verb 좋다 [jo-ta]. It means "to be good". But then again, you might have also seen this word being used for the meaning "to like".

### Examples:

한국어 좋아요. [han-gu-geo jo-a-yo.]

= I like the Korean language.

이거 좋아요. [i-geo jo-a-yo.]

= I like this.

동방신기 좋아요. [dong-bang-sin-gi jo-a-yo.]

= I like DBSK.

Even though the verb 좋다 in the examples above are used as the meaning "to like" the verb originally means "to be good" so in principle the nouns (한국어, 이거, 동방신기) are subjects of the sentences.

So the particles that are hidden after the nouns are NOT objects marking particles, but in fact, subject marking particles.

한국어 좋아요.

--> 한국어를 좋아요. ( x )

--> 한국어가 좋아요. ( o )

So you are literally saying that Korean is good, likable, enjoyable, and preferable FOR YOU.





## LEVEL 2 LESSON 22

---

### The difference between 좋다 and 좋아하다

So if you want to express more precisely that you like something, you can use the verb 좋아하다, which can be translated as "to like" or "to be fond of". The meanings might be similar but since 좋다 means "to be good" the noun that goes with it is the subject of the sentence, and for 좋아하다, the noun that goes with it is the object.

If you just drop the particles altogether, you don't have to worry about this difference.

- 1) 동방신기 좋아요.
- 2) 동방신기 좋아해요.

Sentence number 1 and 2 mean the same. But if you want to specify what is good and who likes whom, you might want to add the particles.

- 3) 동방신기가 좋아요.
- 4) 동방신기를 좋아요.

Sentence number 3 means that you like DBSK. And sentence number 4 is not correct because 좋다 is not a verb that can have an object.

- 5) 동방신기를 좋아해요.
- 6) 동방신기가 좋아해요.

Sentence number 5 means that you (or someone else) like DBSK. And (IMPORTANT!) sentence number 6 means that DBSK likes something or someone. The subject of the sentence is DBSK, so you need to add what it is that DBSK likes.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 22

### Descriptive verbs + ~하다 combination

Construction:

Verb stem + -아/어/여 + -하다

As in the case of 좋다 and 좋아하다, there can be many pairs of words that seem similar at first but are actually different in usage.

### More examples like this:

1) 싫다 [sil-ta] = to be unlikable, to be undesirable

싫어하다 [si-reo-ha-da] = to hate, to not like

2) 예쁘다 [ye-ppeu-da] = to be pretty, to be cute

예뻐하다 [ye-ppeo-ha-da] = to consider someone pretty and treat them in such a manner

3) 슬프다 [seul-peu-da] = to be sad

슬퍼하다 [seul-peo-ha-da] = to feel sad and therefore express such emotions

### Sample sentences

1. 저는 우유를 좋아해요. [jeo-neun u-yu-reul jo-a-hae-yo.]

= I like milk.

2. 우유가 좋아요? 주스가 좋아요? [u-yu-ga jo-a-yo? ju-seu-ga jo-a-yo?]

= Do you like milk? Or do you like juice?

3. 뭐가 제일 좋아요? [mwo-ga je-il jo-a-yo?]



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 22

---

= What is your favorite?

4. 뭐를 제일 좋아해요? [mwo-reul je-il jo-a-hae-yo?]

= What do you like best?

5. 저 좋아하세요? [jeo jo-a-ha-se-yo?]

= Do you like me? Are you in love with me?

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 23

After studying with this lesson, you will know how to say "if" in Korean, and how to use it in context in your Korean sentences.

In order to express the meaning "if", you need to know two expressions. One is a noun and one is a verb ending.

1. 만약 [man-yak] = in case, if
2. -(으)면 [-(eu)myeon] = verb ending for "if"

In English, you just have to say the word "if" at the beginning of the sentence to make the sentence conditional, but in Korean you need to conjugate the verb as well. But don't worry, conjugation verbs in this manner is very easy to do.

### How to conjugate verbs:

In order to add the meaning "if" to a verb, you take the verb stem and add -(으)면 [-(eu)myeon] to the verb.

1. Verb stems ending with a vowel + -면

Ex) 자다 --> 자면 (if you sleep)

2. Verb stems ending with ㄹ + -면

Ex) 길다 --> 길면 (if it's long)

3. Verb stems ending with consonants other than ㄹ + -으면

Ex) 작다 --> 작으면 (if it's small)

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 23

---

And in front of the verb or the phrase, you add the word 만약 [man-yak] to make the meaning more clear. Since most Korean sentences are heavily affected by the verb endings toward the end of the sentences, adding 만약 at the beginning makes it easier to see that you are saying "if".

### Examples:

1)

Verb: 자다 = to sleep

지금 자면 = if I sleep now

만약 지금 자면 = if I sleep now

2)

Verb: 비가 오다 = to rain

내일 밤에 비가 오면 = if it rains tomorrow night

만약 내일 밤에 비가 오면 = if it rains tomorrow night

\*\* In the second sentences for both of the examples, the listener can figure out that the sentence is going to be an "if" sentence when hearing "만약".

But if what you are saying is simple and the sentence is not very long, you don't always have to use the word 만약 in each sentence.

### A little more conjugation practice for you:



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 23

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

먹으면 [meo-geu-myeon] = if you eat it, if I eat it

\*\* You can add the -았/었/였 suffix before -으면 to make a past-tense clause.

먹 + 었 + 으면 [meo-geo-sseu-myeon] = if you ate it, if I ate it

사 다 [sa-da] = to buy

사면 [sa-myeon] = if you buy it, if I buy it, if they buy it

샀으면 [sa-sseu-myeon] = if you bought it, if we bought it

\*\* You can even make it into the future tense by using -(으)ㄹ 거면.

보다 [bo-da] = to watch

보면 [bo-myeon] = if you watch it, if I watch it

봤으면 [bwa-sseu-myeon] = if I watched it, if they watched it

볼 거면 [bol geo-myeon] = if you are going to watch it

### Sample sentences

1. 내일 비가 오면, 집에 있을 거예요.

[nae-il bi-ga o-myeon, ji-be i-sseul geo-ye-yo.]

= If it rains tomorrow, I'm going to be at home.

2. 이거 다 먹으면, 배가 아플 거예요.

[i-geo da meo-geu-myeon, bae-ga a-peul geo-ye-yo.]

= If you eat all of it, your stomach will hurt.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 23

---

3. 리모콘을 찾으면, TV를 볼 수 있어요.

[ri-mo-ko-neul cha-jeu-myeon, ti-vi-reul bol su i-sseo-yo.]

= If you find the remote control, you can watch TV.

4. TTMIK에서 공부하면, 재미있어요.

[ttmik-e-seo gong-bu-ha-myeon, jae-mi-i-sseo-yo.]

= If you study at TTMIK, it's fun.

5. 지금 안 오면, 후회할 거예요.

[ji-geum an o-myeon hu-hoe-hal geo-ye-yo.]

= If you don't come now, you will regret it.

**This is not everything.**

This is the basic way of making "if" sentences in Korean. There are various other expressions such as "only if you had done it, I would have ...". But of course those will have to wait until we learn some other things first, so in the meanwhile, enjoy practicing what we learned today!

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 24

---

In this lesson we are going to learn two new expressions that have the opposite meanings.

### 1. 아직 [a-jik] means "still" and "not yet".

In English, generally, the word 'still' is used with positive sentences and the word 'yet' is more commonly used with negative sentences, but in Korean, the word 아직 [a-jik] is used for both positive and negative sentences.

아직 10시예요.

[a-jik yeol-si-ye-yo.]

= It's still 10 o'clock.

아직 안 했어요.

[a-jik an hae-sseo-yo.]

= I haven't done it yet.

아직 아침이에요.

[a-jik a-chi-mi-e-yo.]

= It's still morning.

아직 몰라요.

[a-jik mol-la-yo.]

= I don't know yet.

To emphasize the meaning of "still happening" or "still not happening", you can add the particle -도 [-do] after 아직.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 24

---

아직 몰라요?

[a-jik mol-la-yo?]

= You don't know yet?

아직도 몰라요?

[a-jik-do mol-la-yo?]

= You still don't know? How could you still not know?

아직 안 왔어요?

[a-jik an wa-sseo-yo?]

= He's not here yet?

네, 아직도 안 왔어요.

[a-jik-do an wa-sseo-yo?]

= No, he's still not here.

### 2. 벌써 [beol-sseo] means "already".

The usage of the word 벌써 [beol-sseo] is very similar to the English word "already". It's generally placed at the beginning of sentences, but it doesn't always have to be at the beginning.

It's already three o'clock.

= 벌써 세 시예요.

It's three o'clock already!



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 24

---

= 세 시예요, 벌써!

Both of the sentences above work.

More sample sentences

벌써 왔어요?

[beol-sseo wa-sseo-yo?]

= Oh, you are already here!

벌써 끝났어요?

[beol-sseo kkeut-na-sseo-yo?]

= Is it already over? Did it already finish?

### 이미 vs 벌써

Another word that you will often encounter when reading or listening to Korean that has the meaning "already" is 이미 [i-mi].

이미 means "already" as well, so basically 이미 and 벌써 seem to have the same meaning, but in fact, Koreans often distinguish the meanings of these two words.

The difference between 이미 and 벌써 lies in whether you are already aware of the fact or not. When you and/or the speaker know about something already and talk about it, you use 이미. When you are just finding out about it as you speak you use 벌써. People don't always stick to this rule, but this is the basic idea.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 24

---

### Examples

그 사람은 이미 학교를 졸업했어요.

[geu sa-ram-eun i-mi hak-gyo-reul jo-reo-pae-sseo-yo.]

= He already graduated from school.

- You (and probably also the other person) have known about this fact since long before you say this sentence.)

그 사람은 벌써 학교를 졸업했어요!

[geu sa-ram-eun beol-sseo hak-gyo-reul jo-reo-pae-sseo-yo.]

= He already graduated from school.

- You might have found out about this fact recently, or you already knew about this but the other person may have not known about it before you say it.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 25

In English, when you change the word "when" to "someday", "what" to "something", "who" to "someone" or "where" to "somewhere", the words change a lot in form. But when you do this in Korean, there isn't much change to the original word except for an ending that you add.

In Korean, in order to change "when" to "someday", you just add -ㄴ가 (-n-ga) at the end of the word for "when", which is 언제. So 언제 becomes 언젠가.

**The same rule applies to some other words.**

언제 (when) - 언젠가 (someday)

뭐 (what) - 뭔가 (something)

누 구 (who) - 누군가 (someone)

어디 (where) - 어딘가 (somewhere)

### Examples:

언젠가 미국에 가고 싶어요.

[eon-jen-ga mi-gu-ge ga-go si-peo-yo.]

= I want to go to the States someday.

언제 미국에 가고 싶어요?

[eon-je mi-gu-ge ga-go si-peo-yo?]

= When do you want to go to the States?

언젠가 일본에 갈 거예요.

[eon-jen-ga il-bo-ne gal geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to go to Japan one day.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 25

---

언제 일본에 갈 거예요?

[eon-je il-bo-ne gal geo-ye-yo?]

= When are you going to go to Japan?

뭐 찾았어요?

[mwo cha-ja-sseo-yo?]

= What did you find?

뭔가 찾았어요?

[mwon-ga cha-ja-sseo-yo?]

= Did you find something?

뭔가 이상해요.

[mwon-ga i-sang-hae-yo.]

= Something is strange.

뭐가 이상해요?

[mwo-ga i-sang-hae-yo?]

= What is strange?

누구 만날 거예요?

[nu-gu man-nal geo-ye-yo?]

= What will you meet?

누군가 왔어요.

[nu-gun-ga wa-sseo-yo.]



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 25

= Someone came.

어디에 있어요?

[eo-di-e i-sseo-yo?]

= Where is it?

여기 어딘가에 있어요.

[eo-din-ga-e i-sseo-yo.]

= It is somewhere here.

BUT!!! (And this is important!) In Korean, like many other expressions, this rule is not always kept by everyone. What does this mean? It means that EVEN when you mean to say "some-day", you can use 언제 instead of 언젠가, you can say 뭐 for something, 어디 for somewhere and 누구 for someone.

The distinction between 언제 and 언젠가 is stronger than the distinction between other words, but you can also replace 언젠가 with 언제 in many situations. When you use the original interrogative words instead of the -ㄴ가 form, you really need to pay attention to your intonation. The emphasis should go on the verbs, not the actual interrogative words themselves.

### Examples:

뭐 샀어요? [mwo sa-sseo-yo?] (stress is on 뭐)

= What did you buy?

뭐 샀어요? [mwo sa-sseo-yo?] (stress is on 샀어요)

= Did you buy something?



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 25

---

언제 중국에 갈 거예요? [eon-je jung-gu-ge gal geo-ye-yo?] (stress is on 언제)

= When are you going to go to China?

언제 중국에 갈 거예요? [eon-je jung-gu-ge gal geo-ye-yo?] (stress is on 갈 거예요?)

= Are you going to go to China someday/one of these days?

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 26

In this lesson we are looking at how to tell someone to do something in polite Korean. This is one of the most essential things to be able to say, even when you are just asking for a favor.

In order to tell someone to do something, you basically add -(으)세요 [-eu)se-yo] at the end of the verb stem. Verb stems ending with a consonant are followed by -으세요 and verb stems ending with a vowel or with the consonant "ㄹ" are followed by -세요.

### Examples:

오다 [o-da] = to come

오 + -세요 = 오세요 [o-se-yo] = Please come.

쉬다 [swi-da] = to rest

쉬 + -세요 = 쉬세요 [swi-se-yo] = Please get some rest.

고르다 [go-reu-da] = to choose, to pick

고르 + -세요 = 고르세요 [go-reu-se-yo] = Please choose.

접다 [jeob-da] = to fold

접 + -으세요 = 접으세요 [jeo-beu-se-yo] = Please fold it.

### Exception:

When a verb stem ends with the last consonant ㄹ, you drop the ㄹ and add -세요.

팔다 [pal-da] = to sell

팔 --> 파 + 세요 = 파세요 [pa-se-yo] = Please sell it.





## LEVEL 2 LESSON 26

---

We are introducing this verb ending, -(으)세요 as a way to tell someone to do something but, in fact, this is one of the many variations where the honorific suffix -시 [-si] is used. Inside -세요, there is this suffix -시 included. But for now, please just focus on this particular usage of asking someone to do something.

### Sample sentences

1. 내일 세 시에 오세요.

[nae-il se si-e o-se-yo.]

= Please come here at three o'clock tomorrow.

2. 공부하세요!

[gong-bu-ha-se-yo!]

= Study! Do your studies!

3. 경은 씨, 빨리 일하세요.

[gyeong-eun ssi, ppal-li i-ra-se-yo.]

= 경은, hurry up and get some work done!

4. 경은 씨, 쉬세요.

[gyeong-eun ssi, swi-se-yo.]

= 경은, please take some rest.

5. 이거 저한테 파세요.

[i-geo, jeo-han-te pa-se-yo.]

= Please sell this to me.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 26

---

6. 조심하세요.

[jo-sim-ha-se-yo.]

= Be careful!

### Some fixed expressions using -세요:

1. 어서오세요. [eo-seo-o-se-yo]

= (lit. Come quickly) Welcome.

2. 안녕히 가세요. [an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo]

= (lit. Go peacefully) Good-bye.

3. 안녕히 계세요. [an-nyeong-hi gye-se-yo]

= (lit. Stay peacefully) Good-bye.

4. 안녕히 주무세요. [an-nyeong-hi ju-mu-se-yo]

= (lit. Sleep peacefully) Good night.

Some words change their forms specifically for the polite language, but we are going to introduce them in our future lessons.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 27

In our previous lesson, we looked at how to tell someone to do something. This could be said in a nice or polite way but, when you want to be nicer and ask for a favor, there is another verb ending you can use.

Instead of just adding -(으)세요 after the verb stem, if you add -아/어/여 + 주세요, the sentences have the nuance of asking for a favor, or asking the other person to do something "for you".

### Examples:

오세요. = Please come.

와 주세요. = Please do me a favor and come.

하 세요. = Do it.

해 주세요. = Please do me a favor and do it for me.

Changing -세요 to -아/어/여 주세요 does not only make the sentence more polite, but it also adds the meaning of "for me", so even if you are using the same verb and even if you don't literally say the words "for me (lit. 저를 위해서)" in Korean, just using -아/어/여 주세요 at the end will automatically make the sentence mean "do it for me, please."

For example, if you just want to say "아이스크림 사세요(= Buy ice cream)", it can mean "buy yourself some ice cream" or "buy some ice cream for your friends", but in Korean if you say 아이스크림 사 주세요 using the -아/어/여 주세요 form, you mean "Please buy me some ice cream" or if you are the one who's selling the ice cream, you could mean "Please buy some ice cream from me if you want to help me."

Often times, when you want to ask for help, it is more natural to add -아/어/여 주세요 at the

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 27

end. For example, it's not very natural to say "저를 도와주세요!" (from the irregular verb, 돕다, to help) when you mean "Help me!". You need to say "저를 도와 주세요" or just "도와 주세요" to sound more natural.

Let's look at some more examples of how -세요 and -아/어/여 주세요 can be used in contrast.

### 1. 가르치다 [ga-reu-chi-da] = to teach

가르치세요 [ga-reu-chi-se-yo] = Teach. / Please teach. (to whom is unknown)

가르쳐 주세요 [ga-reu-chyeo ju-se-yo] = Please teach me.

경은 씨한테 가르쳐 주세요 [gyeong-eun ssi-han-te ga-reu-chyeo ju-se-yo] = Please teach 경은 (how to do that).

### 2. 보다 [bo-da] = to see

보세요 [bo-se-yo] = See it. / Please see it.

봐 주세요. [bwa ju-se-yo] = Please see it, and I'd appreciate it. / Please be kind and see it.

Now if you've become somewhat familiar with this 주세요 ending, let us take a closer look at what 주세요 means.

주세요 comes from 주다 [ju-da], which means "to give", so by adding 주세요 after a verb, you add the meaning of "give me the act of" doing something, so it means "do it for me." And -아/어/여 is just a connecting part for make the pronunciation a little softer.

## Sample sentences

1. 영어를 배우고 있어요. 도와 주세요.

[yeong-eo-reul bae-u-go i-sseo-yo. do-wa ju-se-yo.]



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 27

---

= I'm learning English. Please help me.

2. 도와 줄 수 있어요?

[do-wa jul su i-sseo-yo?]

= Can you help me?

3. 배 고파요. 김밥 사 주세요.

[bae go-pa-yo. gim-bap sa ju-se-yo.]

= I'm hungry. Buy me some kimbap.

4. 무서워요. 같이 가 주세요.

[mu-seo-wo-yo. ga-chi ga ju-se-yo.]

= I'm scared. Please go with me.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 28

We have learned a few particles through our previous lessons and in this lesson, we are looking at another one: the particle -(으)로 [-eu)ro].

### Construction:

Nouns ending with a consonant + -으로

Nouns ending in a vowel or the consonant "ㄹ" + -로

-(으)로 connects a noun and a verb very closely and can have various functions. -(으)로 can mark the ingredients that an object is made of, the cause of a disease or something that happened, the direction in which someone is going, or the status or identity of a person that is doing something. Let's look at some example below.

### Examples:

1. 나무로 만들다 [na-mu-ro man-deul-da]

= 나무 (wood) + -로 + 만들다 (to make)

= to make (something) with wood

2. 왼쪽으로 가다 [oen-jjo-geu-ro ga-da]

= 왼쪽 (left side) + -으로 + 가다 (to go)

= to go to the left

= to go through the left side

3. 이 길로 가다 [i gil-lo ga-da]

= 이 (this) 길 (street / road) + -로 + 가다 (to go)

= to go through this path

= to go through this road



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 28

---

4. 펜으로 쓰다 [pe-neu-ro sseu-da]

= 펜 (pen) + -으로 + 쓰다 (to write)

= to write with a pen

5. 한국어로 말하다 [han-gu-geo-ro ma-ra-da]

= 한국어 (Korean) + 로 + 말하다 (to speak / to talk)

= to talk in Korean

6. 치즈로 유명하다 [chi-jeu-ro yu-myeong-ha-da]

= 치즈 (cheese) + 로 + 유명하다 (to be famous)

= to be famous for cheese

7. 사고로 다치다 [sa-go-ro da-chi-da]

= 사고 (accident) + 로 + 다치다 (to get hurt)

= to get hurt in(from) an accident

### Sample sentences

1. 이거 뭐로 만들었어요?

[i-geo mwo-ro man-deu-reo-sseo-yo?]

= What did you make this with?

= What is this made of?

2. 오늘 택시로 왔어요?

[o-neul taek-si-ro wa-sseo-yo?]

= Did you come by taxi today?



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 28

---

3. 버스로 갈 거예요.

[beo-seu-ro gal geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to go by bus.

4. 저를 친구로 생각해요?

[jeo-reul chin-gu-ro saeng-ga-kae-yo?]

= Do you think of me as a friend?

5. 2번 출구로 나오세요.

[i-beon chul-gu-ro na-o-se-yo.]

= Come out through exit number 2.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 29

---

In this lesson, we are introduce how to say "all" in Korean.

- 다 [da] = all, entirely, whole

And also review how to say "more".

- 더 [deo] = more

For many sentences where English speakers will use adjectives and nouns, Korean speakers use adverbs and verbs. This often becomes a challenge for translators and interpreters, but keeping this in mind will help you understand how to form more natural sentences in Korean.

Let's look at how 다 [da] is used.

### Examples:

1. 다 주세요. [da ju-se-yo.]

= Give me all of it.

2. 다 했어요. [da hae-sseo-yo.]

= I've done all of it.

3. 다 왔어요? [da wa-sseo-yo?]

= Are we there yet? (lit. Did we all come? / Did we come to all of it?)

= Did everybody come?

4. 다 살 거예요? [da sal geo-ye-yo?]



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 29

---

= Are you going to buy all of it?

In some of the examples above, it looks as the the word 다 [da] is working as a noun, and it is but, in fact, it has a stronger influence on the verbs, so you can actually think of 다 as an ad-verb.

커피를 마시다 [keo-pi-reul ma-si-da]

= to drink coffee

커피를 다 마시다 [keo-pi-reul da ma-si-da]

= to drink all the coffee

In the second sentence above, the English word "all" was used to describe "the coffee" but in Korean, the word 다 was used to describe the action of drinking (마시다).

책을 읽다 [chae-geul il-da]

= to read a book

책 을 다 읽다 [chae-geul da il-da]

= to read all of the book

= to finish reading the book

### FAQ

Q: Then how do you say "all of the book" or "the entire book", if the word 다 only modifies verbs?

A: You can use other words like 전체 [jeon-che] or 전부 [jeon-bu]. "The entire book" is 책 전체



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 29

or 책 전부, but this might not sound very natural when not used in proper context. So in most cases, it's better to use 다 [da].

Let's look at how 더 [deo] is used.

### Examples:

1. 더 주세요. [deo ju-se-yo.]

= Please give me more.

2. 더 있어요. [deo i-sseo-yo.]

= There is more.

3. 더 사고 싶어요. [deo sa-go si-peo-yo.]

= I want to buy more.

4. 뭐가 더 좋아요? [mwo-ga deo jo-a-yo?]

= Which is better?

The same explanation for 다 applies to the word 더 as well when modifying verbs. Although it looks like 더 is used as a noun here but in fact, for example, when you say 더 사고 싶어요, the sentence is closer to saying "I want to do the "buying action" more".

10 분 기다려 주세요. [sip-bun gi-da-ryeo ju-se-yo.]

= Please wait for ten minutes.

10분 더 기다려 주세요. [sip-bun deo gi-da-ryeo ju-se-yo.]



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 29

---

= Please wait for ten more minutes.

In English, you say "ten more minutes" but in Korean, you literally say, "do the action of waiting for ten minutes + more".

If you want to review how to compare two things using -보다 and 더, please check out Level 2 Lesson 21.

### Sample sentences:

1. 전화 다 했어요? [jeon-hwa da hae-sseo-yo?]

= Did you finish talking on the phone?

= Did you make all the phone calls?

= Did everyone make a phone call?

2. 준비 다 했어요. [jun-bi da hae-sseo-yo.]

= I finished the preparation..

= I did all the preparation.

= All of us are prepared.

3. 더 보여 주세요. [deo bo-yeo ju-se-yo.]

= Show me more.

= Show me more of it.

4. 더 공부하고 싶으면, TTMIK에 오세요. [deo gong-bu-ha-go si-peu-myeon, TTMIK-e o-seoyo.]

= If you want to study more, come to TTMIK.

= If you want to do more studying, come to TTMIK.



## LEVEL 2 LESSON 30

---

Through some of our previous lessons, we learned how to tell or ask someone to do something. In this lesson, we will look at how to tell someone not to do something or stop doing something.

Since you already know how to use -(으)세요 to tell someone to do something, you just have to know one more verb here:

### 말다 [mal-da] = to quit doing, to not do, to stop doing

When you use the -(으)세요 ending for this word, it becomes 마세요 [ma-se-yo] but, when you want to combine 마세요 with other verbs and say "don't do" something, you need to add the suffix -지 [-ji] after the verb stem.

### Verb stem + -지 마세요 [-ji ma-se-yo]

#### Examples:

가지 마세요. [ga-ji ma-se-yo.]

= Don't go.

하지 마세요. [ha-ji ma-se-yo.]

= Don't do it.

사 지 마세요. [sa-ji ma-se-yo.]

= Don't buy it.

## LEVEL 2 LESSON 30

---

### Sample sentences.

1. 만지지 마세요. [man-ji-ji ma-se-yo.]

= Don't touch it.

2. 웃지 마세요. [ut-ji ma-se-yo.]

= Don't laugh.

3. 걱정하지 마세요. [geok-jeong-ha-ji ma-se-yo.]

= Don't worry.

4. 경은 씨한테 말하지 마세요. [gyeong-eun ssi-han-teo mal-ha-ji ma-se-yo.]

= Please don't tell 경은 (about it).

5. 아직 보내지 마세요. 아직 다 안 썼어요. [a-jik bo-nae-ji ma-se-yo. a-jik da an sseo-sseo-yo.]

= Don't send it yet. I haven't finished writing it.

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 1 - 10

**Thank you** for downloading this workbook from [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). This **WORKBOOK** has been made to help you reinforce what you have learned from our lessons number 1 to 10 in Level 2 at [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). The audio files for ALL of the Korean sentences that appear in this workbook are also available for download.

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last pages of this PDF.

### Level 2 Lesson 1

1. "To wear" is 입다 [ip-da] and "blue jeans" is 청바지 [cheong-ba-ji].

How do you say **"I'm going to wear blue jeans."** in Korean?

( )

2. "To sell" is 팔다 [pla-da] in Korean.

How do you say **"What are you going to sell?"** in Korean?

( )

3. How do you say **"What are you going to do tomorrow?"** in Korean?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 2

을 [eul] and 를 [reul] are object marking particles in Korean. Do you remember how to decide



## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 1 - 10

which one is used depending on the certain word? Please fill in the blanks with either "을" or "를".

1. 사과(      )
2. 핸드폰(      )
3. 시계(      )
4. 여행(      )

### Level 2 Lesson 3

Please fill in the blanks with "그리고" or "그래서".

1. 책, 연필 (      ) 공책  
  
= A book, a pencil and a notebook.
2. 저는 학생이에요. (      ) 돈이 없어요.  
  
= I am a student. So I don't have money.
3. 김밥은 맛있어요. (      ) 김밥을 자주 먹어요.  
  
= Kimbap is delicious. So I eat kimbap often.

### Level 2 Lesson 4





## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 1 - 10

Fill in the blanks to complete the Korean sentences.

1. 친구(     ) 영화 봤어요.

= I saw a movie with a friend.

2. 누구(     ) 같이 갔어요?

= Who did you go with?

3. 김밥(     ) 라면 좋아해요.

= I like kimbap and ramen noodles.

### Level 2 Lesson 5

Match the Korean words with their English equivalents.

- |        |              |
|--------|--------------|
| 1. 일요일 | a. Saturday  |
| 2. 화요일 | b. Sunday    |
| 3. 토요일 | c. Thursday  |
| 4. 목요일 | d. Monday    |
| 5. 수요일 | e. Friday    |
| 6. 월요일 | f. Wednesday |
| 7. 금요일 | g. Tuesday   |

### Level 2 Lesson 6

1. How do you say "but" or "however" in Korean?



## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 1 - 10

( )

2. How do you say "**I'm tired. But I'm okay.**"?

( )

3. How do you say "**It's good. But it's expensive.**"

( )

4. How do you say "**Yesterday, it rained. But now, it doesn't rain.**"

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 7

1. 받다 [bat-da] is "to receive". How do you say "**I received it from a friend.**"?

( )

2. 물어보다 [mu-reo-bo-da] is "to ask". How do you say "**Whom did you ask?**"

( )

3. 질문 [jil-mun] is "a question." How do you say "**Do you have a question for me?**"

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 8



## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 1 - 10

1. How do you say "What time is it?" in Korean?

( )

2. How do you say "3 o'clock"?

( )

3. How do you read "1:15" (time)?

( )

4. How do you read "5:47" (time)?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 9

1. When you count objects in Korean, how do you say "three things"?

( )

2. When you count people in Korean, how do you say "five people"?

( )

3. How do you say "three chairs"? The word for "chair" is 의자 [ui-ja].

( )

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 1 - 10

### Level 2 Lesson 10

1. 읽다 [il-da] is "to read". How do you say "I am reading a book?"

(

)

2. How do you ask someone "What are you doing?"

(

)

3. How do you say "What were you doing?"

(

)

## Answers

### Level 2 Lesson 1

1. 청바지 입을 거예요.
2. 뭐 팔 거예요?
3. 내일 뭐 할 거예요?

### Level 2 Lesson 2

1. (사과)를
2. (핸드폰)을
3. (시계)를
4. (여행)을

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 1 - 10

### Level 2 Lesson 3

1. (책, 연필) 그리고 (공책)
2. (저는 학생이에요.) 그래서 (돈이 없어요.)
3. (김밥은 맛있어요.) 그래서 (김밥을 자주 먹어요.)

### Level 2 Lesson 4

1. (친구)랑/하고 (영화 봤어요.)
2. (누구)랑/하고 (같이 갔어요?)
3. (김밥)이랑/하고 (라면 좋아해요.)

### Level 2 Lesson 5

1. 일요일 = b. Sunday
2. 화요일 = g. Tuesday
3. 토요일 = a. Saturday
4. 목요일 = a. Thursday
5. 수요일 = f. Wednesday
6. 월요일 = d. Monday
7. 금요일 = e. Friday

### Level 2 Lesson 6

1. 그런데
2. 피곤해요. 그런데 괜찮아요.
3. 좋아요. 그런데 비싸요.
4. 어제는 비 왔어요. 그런데 지금은 비 안 와요.

### Level 2 Lesson 7

1. 친구한테 받았어요. / 친구한테서 받았어요.
2. 누구한테 물어봤어요?
3. 저한테 질문 있어요?



## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 1 - 10

### Level 2 Lesson 8

1. 몇 시예요?
2. 세 시
3. 한 시 십오 분
4. 다섯 시 사십칠 분

### Level 2 Lesson 9

1. 세 개
2. 다섯 명
3. 의자 세 개

### Level 2 Lesson 10

1. 책 읽고 있어요.
2. 뭐 하고 있어요?
3. 뭐 하고 있었어요?

We hope this workbook has been helpful to you.

All our regular lessons are free of charge and will stay that way. And for the products we have for sale in the Store section of the site, we want to try our best to keep their prices very low and reasonable so that MORE people can enjoy learning without spending too much money. One way you can help us make it possible to keep providing great learning material at inexpensive costs is to make donations. It doesn't have to be a lot, or you don't even have to if you don't want to or can't afford to at the moment. But any small donation you make will be an enormous amount help in keeping all our regular lessons completely FREE and our store products very inexpensive.

Thank you once again. **감사합니다!** We hope you will keep enjoying learning with us!



Thank you for studying with us at TalkToMeInKorean.com. This PDF workbook has been built to help you reinforce what you have learned from the first ten lessons (Lesson 1 - Lesson 10) of Level 2 at TalkToMeInKorean. If you have any questions or feedback, please feel free to write to us!

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 11 - 20

**Thank you** for downloading this workbook from [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). This **WORKBOOK** has been made to help you reinforce what you have learned from our lessons number 11 to 20 in Level 2 at [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). The audio files for ALL of the Korean sentences that appear in this workbook are also available for download.

Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last pages of this PDF.

### Level 2 Lesson 11

1. How do you say "**I am a student.**" in Korean?

( )

2. The word for "name" is 이름 [i-reum]. "My name" is 제 이름 [je i-reum].

How do you say "**My name is Minsu.**"?

( )

3. How do you say "**I am 20 years old.**"?

( )

4. How do you say "**I live in Seoul.**"?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 12

1. In Korean, the word for month is 월 [wol]. How do you say **September**?

( )

2. What is the word for **day** or **days** in Korean?

( )

3. How do you say "**September 25th**"?

( )

4. How do you ask "**what month**"?

( )

5. How do you ask "**what date**"?

( )

6. How do you ask "**What date is your birthday?**"

( )



### Level 2 Lesson 13

1. "I am a teacher." is 저는 선생님이에요. [jeo-neun seon-saeng-ni-mi-e-yo.]

How do you say "**I am a teacher, too.**"?

( )

2. "Do you study Korean?" is 한국어 공부해요? [han-gu-geo gong-bu-hae-yo?]

How do you ask "**Do you study Korean, too** (in addition to other languages)?"

( )

3. How do you say "**Give me this, too.**"? There can be two ways.

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 14

1. "To see" is 보다 [bo-da]. How do you say "**to also see**" or "**to even see**"?

( )

2. How do you say "**I teach English.**"?

( )

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 11 - 20

3. How do you say "**I also teach English.**" or "**I even teach English.**" with the focus on the act of teaching?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 15

1. What is the word for "**only**" that you attach after nouns and pronouns?

( )

2. How do you say "**this only**"?

( )

3. "To see" is 보다. [bo-da] How do you say "**to only see**"?

( )

4. How do you say "**I only drink beer.**"

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 16

1. How do you say **"It's a bit expensive."**?

( )

2. How do you say **"It's very interesting."**?

( )

3. How do you say **"It's really strange."**?

( )

4. How do you say **"It's not that expensive."**?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 17

1. "To go" is 가다. [ga-da] How do you say **"I can go."**?

( )

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 11 - 20

2. How do you say "**I can't do it.**"?

( )

3. How do you say "**Can you do this?**"

( )

4. How do you say "**Can we meet now?**"

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 18

1. "To do" is 하다. How do you say "**to do something well**" or "**to be good at doing something**"?

( )

2. And how do you say "**to be bad at doing something**"?

( )

3. What can you say to imply that you're either bad at doing something or unable to do something?

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 11 - 20

( )

4. How do you say "**I am good at swimming.**"?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 19

1. "To eat" is 먹다. [meok-da] How do you say "**eating**" "**the act of eating**" or "**what you eat**" in Korean?

( )

2. How do you say "**I like reading books.**"

( )

3. How do you say "**I don't like spicy things.**"

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 20



## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 11 - 20

1. How do you say "I have to go."?

( )

2. How do you say "I have to do it now."?

( )

3. How do you say "Where do you have to go tomorrow?"

( )

## Answers

### Level 2 Lesson 11

1. 저는 학생이에요. [jeo-neun hak-saeng-i-e-yo.]
2. 제 이름은 민수예요. [je i-reu-meun min-su-ye-yo.]
3. 저는 20살이에요. [jeo-neun seu-mu-sa-ri-e-yo.]
4. 저는 서울에 살아요. [jeo-neun seo-u-re sa-ra-yo.]

### Level 2 Lesson 12

1. 9월 [gu-wol]
2. 일 [il]
3. 9월 25일 [gu-won i-si-bo-il]
4. 몇 월 [myeo-dwol]
5. 며칠 [myeo-chil]

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 11 - 20

6. 생일이 몇 월 며칠이에요? [saeng-i-ri myeo-dwol myeo-chi-ri-e-yo?]

### Level 2 Lesson 13

1. 저도 선생님이예요. [jeo-do seon-saeng-ni-mi-e-yo.]
2. 한국어도 공부해요? [han-gu-geo-do gong-bu-hae-yo?]
3. 저도 이것 주세요. [jeo-do i-geot ju-se-yo.] / 저 이것도 주세요. [jeo i-geot-do ju-se-yo.]

### Level 2 Lesson 14

1. 보기도 하다 [bo-gi-do ha-da]
2. 저는 영어를 가르쳐요. [jeo-neun yeong-eo-reul ga-reu-chyeo-yo.]
3. 저는 영어를 가르치기도 해요. [jeo-neun yeong-eo-reul ga-reu-chi-gi-do hae-yo.]

### Level 2 Lesson 15

1. 만 [man]
2. 이것만 [i-geot-man]
3. 보기만 하다 [bo-gi-man ha-da]
4. 맥주만 마셔요. [maek-ju-man ma-syeo-yo.]

### Level 2 Lesson 16

1. 조금 비싸요. [jo-geum bi-ssa-yo.]
2. 아주 재미있어요. [a-ju jae-mi-i-sseo-yo.]
3. 정말 이상해요. [jeong-mal i-sang-hae-yo.]
4. 별로 안 비싸요. [byeol-lo an bi-ssa-yo.]

### Level 2 Lesson 17

1. 갈 수 있어요. [gal su i-sseo-yo.]
2. 할 수 없어요. [hal su eop-seo-yo.] / 못 해요. [mot hae-yo.]
3. 이거 할 수 있어요? [i-geo hal su i-sseo-yo?]
4. 지금 만날 수 있어요? [ji-geum man-nal su i-sseo-yo?]



## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 11 - 20

### Level 2 Lesson 18

1. 잘 하다 [jal ha-da]
2. 잘 못 하다 [jal mot ha-da]
3. 못 하다 [mot ha-da]
4. 저는 수영을 잘 해요. [jeo-neun su-yeong-eul jal hae-yo.]

### Level 2 Lesson 19

1. 먹는 것 [meok-neun geot]
2. 책 읽는 것 좋아해요. [chaek ilk-neun geot jo-a-hae-yo.]
3. 매운 것 안 좋아해요. [mae-un geot an jo-a-hae-yo.]

### Level 2 Lesson 20

1. 가야 돼요. [ga-ya dwae-yo.] / 가야 해요. [ga-ya hae-yo.]
2. 지금 해야 돼요. [ji-geum hae-ya dwae-yo.]
3. 내일 어디 가야 돼요? [nae-il eo-di ga-ya dwae-yo?]

We hope this workbook has been helpful to you.

All our regular lessons are free of charge and will stay that way. And for the products we have for sale in the Store section of the site, we want to try our best to keep their prices very low and reasonable so that MORE people can enjoy learning without spending too much money. One way you can help us make it possible to keep providing great learning material at inexpensive costs is to make donations. It doesn't have to be a lot, or you don't even have to if you don't want to or can't afford to at the moment. But any small donation you make will be an enormous amount help in keeping all our regular lessons completely FREE and our store products very inexpensive.

Thank you once again. **감사합니다!** We hope you will keep enjoying learning with us!



Thank you for studying with us at TalkToMeInKorean.com. This PDF workbook has been built to help you reinforce what you have learned from Lessons 11 - 20 of Level 2 at TalkToMeInKorean. If you have any questions or feedback, please feel free to write to us!



## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 21 - 30

**Thank you** for downloading this workbook from [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). This **WORKBOOK** has been made to help you reinforce what you have learned from our lessons number 11 to 20 in Level 2 at [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). The audio files for ALL of the Korean sentences that appear in this workbook are also available for download.

**Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last pages of this PDF.**

### Level 2 Lesson 21

1. **"To be fast"** is 빠르다 [ppa-reu-da]. How do you say **"to be faster"**?

( )

2. **"To be good"** is 좋다 [jo-ta]. How do you say **"to be better"**?

( )

3. How do you say **"Coffee is more expensive than water."**?

( )

4. How do you say **"This book is more interesting than that book."**?

( )

5. How do you say **"I came here earlier than yesterday."**?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 22

1. “**좋다** [jo-ta]” and “**좋아하다** [jo-a-ha-da]” are similar in meaning but quite different in usage. Which one is closer to “actively” liking something?

( )

2. Using the verb “**좋다** [jo-ta]”, how do you say “**I like the Korean language.**”?

( )

3. Using the verb “**좋아하다** [jo-a-ha-da]”, how do you say “**I like the Korean language.**”?

( )

4. Using the verb “**좋아하다** [jo-a-ha-da]”, how do you say “**민수 likes 2NE1.**”?

( )

5. Using the verb “**좋다** [jo-ta]”, how do you say “**What is your favorite?**”?

( )

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 21 - 30

### Level 2 Lesson 23

1. "To sleep" is "자다 [ja-da]", how do you say "If I sleep now"?

( )

Match the Korean words with their English equivalents.

- |                         |                                        |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 2. 보다 [bo-da]           | a. if you are going to watch it        |
| 3. 보면 [bo-myeon]        | b. if you watch it, if I watch it      |
| 4. 봤으면 [bwa-sseu-myeon] | c. to watch                            |
| 5. 볼 거면 [bol geo-myeon] | d. if I watched it, if they watched it |

6. How do you say "If it rains tomorrow, I'm going to be at home."?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 24

1. How do you say "still" and "not yet" in Korean?

( )

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 21 - 30

2. How do you say **"I don't know yet."** in Korean?

( )

3. **"already"** is **"벌써 [beol-sseo]"**. How do you say **"Is it already over? Did it already finish?"**?

( )

**이미** means **"already"** as well, so basically **이미** and **벌써** seem to have the same meaning, but in fact, Koreans often distinguish the meanings of these two words.

4. How do you say **"He already graduated from school."** - You (and probably also the other person) have known about this fact since long before you say this sentence.)

그 사람은 ( ) 학교를 졸업했어요.

[geu sa-ram-eun ( ) hak-gyo-reul jo-reop-hae-sseo-yo]

5. How do you say **"He already graduated from school."** - You might have found out about this fact recently, or you already knew about this but the other person may have not known about it before you say it.

그 사람은 ( ) 학교를 졸업했어요!

[geu sa-ram-eun ( ) hak-gyo-reul jo-reop-hae-sseo-yo]

## Level 2 Lesson 25

1. **"when"** is **"언제 [eon-je]"**, how do you say **"someday"** in Korean?



## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 21 - 30

( )

2. “**what**” is “**뭐** [mwo]”, how do you say “**something**” in Korean?

( )

3. How do you say “**When are you going to go to Japan?**”?

( )

4. How do you say “**I’m going to go to Japan one day.**”?

( )

5. How do you say “**Something is strange.**”?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 26

1. When you want to tell or ask someone to do something, you add the ending **-아/어/여세요** [-a/eo/yeo-se-yo] to the verb stem. How do you say “**Do it.**”?

( )



## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 21 - 30

2. **"To rest"** is **"쉬다 [shi-da]"**. How do you say **"Get some rest."**?

( )

3. **"To be careful"** is **"조심하다 [jo-sim-ha-da]"**. How do you say **"Be careful!"**?

( )

4. **"To study"** is **"공부하다 [gong-bu-ha-da]"** and **"doing something hard"** is described as doing it **"열심히 [yeol-sim-hi]"**. How do you say **"Study hard!"**?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 27

1. The expression that makes a sentence mean **"for me"** or **"do it for me"** is **-아/어/여주세요 [-a/eo/yeo ju-se-yo]**. How do you say **"Do this for me, please."**?

( )

2. The verb for **"to teach"** is **"가르치다 [ga-reu-chi-da]"**. How do you say **"Please teach me English?"** ?

( )

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 21 - 30

3. How do you say **"Please have a look at this."**?

( )

4. **"Can you come with me?"** is **"같이 갈 수 있어요?"** [ga-chi gal su i-sseo-yo] ".  
How do you add the nuance of **"Can you do me a favor and come with me?"** to  
the sentence?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 28

1. The word that indicates a method in which or an ingredient with which an object is made is  
**"-으로 [eu-ro]"** or **"-로 [ro]"**. How do you say **"with a pen"**?

( )

2. The word for **"a chair"** is **"의자 [eui-ja]"** and the word for **"wood"** is **"나무 [na-mu]"**.  
How do you say **"They made this chair with wood."**?

( )

3. How do you say **"Please speak in Korean for me."**?

( )

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 21 - 30

4. How do you say **"What did you make this with?"** ?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 29

1. What is the word for **"more"** in Korean?

( )

2. What is the word for **"all"** in Korean?

( )

3. How do you say **"Did you do all of it?"** or **"Did you finish doing it?"**?

( )

4. How do you say **"I did all my homework."**?

( )

5. How do you say **"I want to buy more."**?

( )



## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 21 - 30

6. How do you say **"I want to buy all."**?

( )

### Level 2 Lesson 30

1. The word for **"to quit doing, to not do, to stop doing"** is **"말다"** [mal-da] ". How do you say **"Don't do it."**?

( )

2. **"To buy"** is **"사다"** [sa-da] ". How do you say **"Don't buy it."**?

( )

3. The word for **"not yet"** or **"yet"** is **"아직"** [a-jik] ". How do you say **"Don't do it yet."**?

( )

4. The word for **"to give up"** is **"포기하다"** [po-gi-ha-da] ". How do you say **"Don't give up."**?

( )

5. **"A lot"** is **"많이"** [ma-ni] " and **"too much"** is **"너무 많이"** [neo-mu ma-ni] ". How do you say **"Don't buy too much of it."**?

(

)

### Answers

#### Level 2 Lesson 21

1. 더 빠르다 [deo ppa-reu-da]
2. 더 좋다 [deo jo-ta]
3. 커피는 물보다 더 비싸요. [keo-pi-neun mul-bo-da deo bi-ssa-yo]
4. 이 책은 저 책보다 더 재미있어요. [i chae-geun jeo chaek-bo-da deo jae-mi-i-sseo-yo]
5. 어제보다 더 일찍 왔어요. [eo-je-bo-da deo il-jjik wa-sseo-yo]

#### Level 2 Lesson 22

1. 좋아하다 [jo-a-ha-da]
2. 한국어 좋아요. [han-gu-geo jo-a-yo]
3. 한국어를 좋아해요. [han-gu-geo-reul jo-a-hae-yo] or 한국어 좋아해요. [han-gu-geo jo-a-hae-yo]
4. 민수 씨는 2NE1을 좋아해요. [Min-su ssi-neun 2NE1-eul jo-a-hae-yo]
5. 뭐가 제일 좋아요? [mwo-ga je-il jo-a-yo]

#### Level 2 Lesson 23

1. 만약 지금 자면 [man-yak ji-geum ja-myeon]
2. 보다 [bo-da] = c. to watch
3. 보면 [bo-myeon] = b. if you watch it, if I watch it
4. 봤으면 [bwa-sseu-myeon] = d. if I watched it, if they watched it
5. 볼 거면 [bol geo-myeon] = a. if you are going to watch it
6. 내일 비가 오면, 집에 있을 거예요. [nae-il bi-ga o-myeon, ji-be i-sseul-geo-ye-yo]

#### Level 2 Lesson 24



## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 21 - 30

1. 아직 [a-jik]
2. 아직 몰라요. [a-jik mol-la-yo]
3. 벌써 끝났어요? [beol-sseo kkeun-na-sseo-yo]
4. 이미 [i-mi]  
그 사람은 이미 학교를 졸업했어요.  
[geu sa-ram-eun i-mi hak-gyo-reul jo-reop-hae-sseo-yo]
5. 벌써 [beol-sseo]  
그 사람은 벌써 학교를 졸업했어요!  
[geu sa-ram-eun beol-sseo hak-gyo-reul jo-reop-hae-sseo-yo]

### Level 2 Lesson 25

1. 언젠가 [eon-jen-ga]
2. 뭔가 [mwon-ga]
3. 언제 일본에 갈 거예요? [eon-je il-bon-e gal geo-ye-yo]
4. 언젠가 일본에 갈 거예요. [eon-jen-ga il-bon-e gal geo-ye-yo]
5. 뭔가 이상해요. [mwon-ga i-sang-hae-yo]

### Level 2 Lesson 26

1. 하세요 [ha-se-yo]
2. 쉬세요 [swi-se-yo]
3. 조심하세요! [jo-sim-ha-se-yo]
4. 열심히 공부하세요! [yeol-sim-hi gong-bu-ha-se-yo]

### Level 2 Lesson 27

1. 이거 해 주세요. [i-geo hae ju-se-yo]
2. 영어 가르쳐 주세요. [yeong-eo ga-reu-chyeo ju-se-yo]
3. 이거 봐 주세요. [i-geo bwa ju-se-yo]
4. 같이 가 줄 수 있어요? [ga-chi ga jul su i-sseo-yo]

## Workbook for Level 2 Lessons 21 - 30

### Level 2 Lesson 28

1. 펜으로 [peo-neu-ro]
2. 이 의자는 나무로 만들었어요. [i ui-ja-neun na-mu-ro man-deu-reo-sseo-yo]
3. 한국어로 말해 주세요. [han-gu-geo-ro mal-hae ju-seo-yo]
4. 이거 뭐로 만들었어요? [i-geo mwo-ro man-deu-reo-sseo-yo]

### Level 2 Lesson 29

1. 더 [deo]
2. 다 [da]
3. 다 했어요? [da hae-sseo-yo]
4. 숙제를 다 했어요. [suk-je-reul da hae-sseo-yo]
5. 더 사고 싶어요. [deo sa-go si-peo-yo]
6. 다 사고 싶어요. [da sa-go si-peo-yo]

### Level 2 Lesson 30

1. 하지 마세요. [ha-ji ma-se-yo]
2. 사지 마세요. [sa-ji ma-se-yo]
3. 아직 하지 마세요. [a-jik ha-ji ma-se-yo]
4. 포기하지 마세요. [po-gi-ha-ji ma-se-yo]
5. 너무 많이 사지 마세요. [neo-mu ma-ni sa-gi ma-se-yo]

We hope this workbook has been helpful to you.

Thank you once again. **감사합니다!** We hope you will keep enjoying learning with us!



Thank you for studying with us at TalkToMeInKorean.com. This PDF workbook has been built to help you reinforce what you have learned from Lessons 11 - 20 of Level 2 at TalkToMeInKorean. If you have any questions or feedback, please feel free to write to us!

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 1

---

Welcome to Level 3 and congratulations on making it through to the 3rd level in the Talk-ToMeInKorean curriculum! In Level 3, we will be building upon what we've already introduced through Level 1 and Level 2, as well as reviewing some grammar points that we already covered in the previous levels.

Today, in this lesson, we are looking at a word that is very commonly used in everyday Korean not only for its original meaning, but for its more colloquial meaning as well.

### Basic meaning

- 너무 [neo-mu] = too (much), excessively

The basic meaning of 너무 [neo-mu] is "too much" or "excessively."

For example:

너무 커요. [neo-mu keo-yo]

= It's too big.

너무 비싸요. [neo-mu bi-ssa-yo]

= It's too expensive.

너무 빨라요. [neo-mu ppal-la-yo]

= It's too fast.

### Colloquial usage

- 너무 = very, quite (sometimes also used in short as 념, only in spoken language)

Although the basic meaning of the word 너무 is "too much" or "excessively," in colloquial Ko-



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 1

---

rean, it also has the meaning of "very," "quite," or "really."

For example:

너무 맛있어요. [neo-mu ma-si-sseo-yo]

= It's really tasty.

너무 좋아요. [neo-mu jo-a-yo]

= It's really good.

= I'm really happy about it.

너무 잘 했어요. [neo-mu jal dwae-sseo-yo.]

= It's really well done.

= You did such a good job.

### Sample sentences

1. 저 사람 너무 멋있어요! [jeo sa-ram neo-mu meo-si-sseo-yo.]

= That guy is really cool.

2. 이거 너무 좋아요. [i-geo neo-mu jo-a-yo.]

= I really like this.

3. 여기 너무 시끄러워요. [yeo-gi neo-mu si-kkeu-reo-wo-yo.]

= It's too noisy here.

4. 너무 좋아요. 그런데 너무 비싸요. [neo-mu jo-a-yo. geu-reon-de neo-mu bi-ssa-yo.]

= It's really good. But it's too expensive.



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 1

---

The word **너무** used to be used only in negative contexts or sentences, but it gradually began to be used in positive meanings as well. Now, most people use **너무** in both ways.

ex)

너무 더워요. [neo-mu deo-wo-yo.] = It's too hot. / It's very hot.

너무 졸려요. [neo-mu jol-lyeo-yo.] = I'm too sleepy. / I'm very sleepy.

너무 바빠요. [neo-mu ba-ppa-yo.] = I'm too busy. / I'm very busy.

**너무** is usually combined with adjectives but it can also be used with verbs as well.

ex)

너무 보고 싶어요. [neo-mu bo-go si-peo-yo.] = I miss you/him/her/them so much.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 2

Now, everyone, it's time to start looking at more ways to make compound sentences in Korean. Of course there are many different ways to make compound nouns depending on what you want to say, but in this lesson, we are looking at how to use the verb ending **-고** [-go].

### **-고** [-go]

What does **-고** do? Do you remember the conjunction, **그리고** [geu-ri-go]? Yes, **그리고** means "and" or "and then" in Korean, and when you use **-고** after a verb stem, it has the same meaning as **그리고**. By using the verb ending **-고** instead of ending the sentence with just one verb and then starting the next one with **그리고**, you can save a lot of time and make the logic in your sentence more clear.

이 책은 재미있어요. 그리고 이 책은 싸요.

[i chae-geun jae-mi-i-sseo-yo. geu-ri-go i chae-geun ssa-yo.]

= This book is interesting. And this book is cheap.

But since you are talking about the same subject in the second sentence, you can just omit "이 책은".

▶ 이 책은 재미있어요. 그리고 싸요.

= This book is interesting. And (it's) cheap.

But you can make it even shorter and combine the two sentences together by saying:

▶ 이 책은 재미있고 싸요.

[i chae-geun jae-mi-it-go ssa-yo.]



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 2

= This book is interesting and cheap.

### Construction:

**Verb stem + -고 + another verb**

Ex) 이 책은 재미있고, 싸고, 좋아요.

[i chae-geun jae-mi-it-go, ssa-go, jo-a-yo.]

= This book is interesting, cheap and good.

### Attention:

When you make a compound sentence in English using the conjunction "and" to connects two smaller sentences, you need to make the tenses of the verbs agree. However, in Korean, that's not absolutely necessary and sometimes it sounds even unnatural to try to use the same tenses for every verb, especially the future tense and the past tense. Most native Korean speakers usually just use the past tense or the future tense in only one last verb.

### Past tense example:

어제 친구를 만났어요.

[eo-je chin-gu-reul man-na-sseo-yo.]

= I met a friend yesterday.

그리고 영화를 봤어요.

[geu-ri-go yeong-hwa-reul bwa-sseo-yo.]

= And I saw a movie.

**Let's put the two sentences above together.**



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 2

어제 친구를 만났어요. 그리고 영화를 만났어요.

▶ 어제 친구를 만났고, 영화를 봤어요.

[eo-je chin-gu-reul man-nat-go, yeong-hwa-reul bwa-sseo-yo.]

= I met a friend yesterday and saw a movie.

But you can also say 어제 친구를 만나고, 영화를 봤어요. with the part “만나고” in the present tense.

### Future tense example:

내일 영화를 볼 거예요.

[nae-il yeong-hwa-reul bol geo-ye-yo.]

= I will watch a movie tomorrow.

서점에 갈 거예요.

[seo-jeo-me gal geo-ye-yo.]

= I will go to a bookstore.

### Let's put them together.

내일 영화를 볼 거예요. 그리고 서점에 갈 거예요.

▶ 내일 영화를 볼 거고, 서점에 갈 거예요.

[nae-il yeong-hwa-reul bol geo-go, seo-jeo-me gal geo-ye-yo.]

= I will watch a movie, and go to a bookstore.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 2

---

But you can also just say 내일 영화를 보고, 서점에 갈 거예요.

Remember?

Do you remember that 그리고 (or in this case, -고) has the meaning of “and after that” or “and then”? Therefore, making compound sentences using -고 is a good way of talking about things that happened or will happen in a sequence.

### Sample sentences

1. 내일은 친구 만나고, 서점에 갈 거예요.

[nae-i-reun chin-gu man-na-go, seo-jeo-me gal geo-ye-yo.]

= As for tomorrow, I'm going to meet a friend and go to a bookstore.

2. 책 읽고, 공부하고, 운동했어요.

[chaek il-go, gong-bu-ha-go, un-dong-hae-sseo-yo.]

= I read a book, studied, and did some exercise.

3. 9월에는 한국에 가고, 10월에는 일본에 갈 거예요.

[gu-wo-re-neun han-gu-ge ga-go, si-wo-re-neun il-bo-ne gal geo-ye-yo.]

= In September I will go to Korea, and in October I will go to Japan.

4. 커피 마시고, 도너츠 먹고, 케익 먹고, 우유 마셨어요. 배 불러요.

[keo-pi ma-si-go, do-neo-cheu meok-go, ke-ik meok-go, u-yu ma-syeo-sseo-yo. bae bul-leo-



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 2

---

yo.]

= I drank some coffee, ate a donut, ate some cake, and drank some milk. I'm full.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 3

This is a lesson where we will be looking at how to describe relative locations of things and people.

First of all, let's look at how to ask where something or someone is. The word for "where" is 어디 [eo-di] and the word for "to be" is 있다 [it-da]. So for the present tense, you can ask "어디 있어요?" [eo-di i-sseo-yo?]. Or if you want to be more accurate, you can add the location marking particle -에 [-e] and say 어디에 있어요? [eo-di-e i-sseo-yo?]

어디 있어요? [eo-di i-sseo-yo?]

= 어디에 있어요? [eo-di-e i-sseo-yo?]

= Where is it? / Where are you? / Where are they?

Now in order to give response to this question, you need to know these five one-syllable words.

앞 [ap] = front

뒤 [dwi] = back

옆 [yeop] = side

위 [wi] = top

밑 [mit] = bottom

To these words, you add -에 [-e], the location marking particle to use them with other words.

앞에 [a-pe] = in front of

뒤에 [dwi-e] = behind

옆에 [yeo-pe] = beside, next to



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 3

---

위에 [wi-e] = over, on top of

밑에 [mi-te] = under, below

In English, these words come BEFORE the words that they modify, but in Korean, they come AFTER the words.

### Examples:

자동차 [ja-dong-cha] = car, automobile

자동차 앞에 = in front of the car

자동차 뒤에 = behind the car

자동차 옆에 = beside the car, next to the car

자동차 위에 = on the car, on top of the car

자동차 밑에 = under the car

### Combined with 있다:

자동차 앞에 있어요. = It's in front of the car.

자동차 뒤에 있어요. = It's behind the car.

자동차 옆에 있어요. = It's next to the car.

자동차 위에 있어요. = It's on top of the car.

자동차 밑에 있어요. = It's under the car.

If you remember, -에 [-e] is only used with the status of a person or an object, and when you want to express actions and behaviors that are happening, you need to use -에서 [-e-seo].

### For example,



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 3

---

Q: 친구를 어디에서 만날 거예요?

[chin-gu-reul eo-di-e-seo man-nal geo-ye-yo?]

= Where are you going to meet (your) friends?

\*\*은행 [eun-haeng] = bank

A: 은행 앞에서 만날 거예요.

[eun-haeng a-pe-seo man-nal geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to meet (them) in front of the bank.

A: 은행 뒤에서 만날 거예요.

[eun-haeng dwi-e-seo man-nal geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to meet (them) behind the bank.

A: 은행 옆에서 만날 거예요.

[eun-haeng yeo-pe-seo man-nal geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to meet (them) beside the bank.

소파 위에서 자고 있어요.

[so-pa wi-e-seo ja-go i-sseo-yo.]

= I'm sleeping on the sofa.

나무 밑에서 책을 읽고 있어요.

[na-mu mi-te-seo chae-geul il-go i-sseo-yo.]

= I'm reading a book under the tree.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 4

There are times when you want to invite others to do something with you and ask "shall we do this together?" and there are also times when you are making assumptions and ask yourself or others "I wonder what the weather will be like tomorrow" or "what will he say to that?"

In Korean, you can use the same sentence ending for both of these purposes and more!

### -(으)ㄴ까요? [-(eu)l-kka-yo?]

#### Usage #1

- Asking oneself a question or showing doubt about something

##### Examples:

"I wonder what is in this bag?"

"Will he be alright?"

"Will it be hot tomorrow?"

"What will she say?"

etc.

#### Usage #2

- Raising a question and attracting attention of others

##### Examples:

"Why did this happen? What do you think, everyone?"

"What do you think life is?"

etc.

#### Usage #3

- Suggesting doing something together





## LEVEL 3 LESSON 4

### Examples:

"What shall we do now?"

"Shall we go to the movies?"

"Do you want me to help you?"

etc.

### How do you know which of these meanings it takes?

- It's fairly clear and easy to see which meaning it takes when you look at the context.

### Construction

1. Verb stems ending with a consonant + -을까요?

- 먹다 (to eat) becomes 먹을까요?

2. Verb stems ending with a vowel + -을까요?

- 보다 (to see) becomes 볼까요?

3. (Exception) Verb stems ending with ㅁ + -까요?

- 팔다 (to sell) becomes 팔까요?

### Construction for the past tense

You can add the past tense suffix -았/었/였 right after the verb stem and before -(으)을까요 to make an assumption about a past event. Since this is in the past tense, it can ONLY be used for expressing doubt or curiosity.

Ex) 어제 Taliana가 한국에 왔을까요?

[eo-je Taliana-ga han-gu-ge wa-sseul-kka-yo?]



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 4

= Do you think Taliana came to Korea yesterday?

### More examples

1. 내일 비가 올까요?

[nae-il bi-ga ol-kka-yo?]

= Do you think it will rain tomorrow?

= I wonder if it will rain tomorrow.

= Will it rain tomorrow? What do you think?

(It CANNOT mean "shall we..." because "shall we ... rain tomorrow?" does not make sense.)

2. 내일 우리 영화 볼까요?

[nae-il u-ri yeong-hwa bol-kka-yo?]

= Shall we see a movie tomorrow?

= Do you want to see a movie together tomorrow?

(It CANNOT mean "I wonder if..." because "do you assume that we will see a movie tomorrow?" generally doesn't make sense.)

3. 이 사람은 누구일까요?

[i sa-ram-eun nu-gu-il-kka-yo?]

= Who do you think this person is?

= Who is this person, I wonder?

= I wonder who this person is.

4. 커피 마실까요? 맥주 마실까요?



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 4

---

[keo-pi ma-sil-kka-yo? maek-ju ma-sil-kka-yo?]

= Shall we drink coffee? Shall we drink beer?

= Do you want to drink coffee or beer?

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 5

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say "approximately" or "about" when you talk about quantity, frequency, time, etc. There are many different ways you can say this in Korean, but the most commonly used expression is **쯤** [jjeum].

In English, "about", "approximately", and "around" are used BEFORE nouns. However, in Korean, the word **쯤** [jjeum] is used AFTER nouns.

### Examples

1 o'clock = 한 시 [han si]

Around 1 o'clock = 한 시쯤 [han si-jjeum]

1,000 won = 천 원 [cheon won]

About 1,000 won = 천 원쯤 [cheon won-jjeum]

One month = 한 달 [han dal]

Approximately one month = 한 달쯤 [han dal-jjeum]

4km = 4킬로미터 [sa kil-lo-mi-teo]

About 4 km = 4킬로미터 쯤 [sa kil-lo-mi-teo jjeum]

### Similar expressions

Similar words: 정도 [jeong-do], 약 [yak]

**정도** [jeong-do] is used after nouns, just like **쯤** [jjeum], whereas **약** [yak] is used BEFORE nouns.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 5

한 달 [han dal] = one month

한 달쯤 [han dal-jjeum] = about a month

한 달 정도 [han dal jeong-do] = about a month

약 한 달 [yak han dal] = about a month

Note that 정도 has a space before it and 쯔 doesn't. Sometimes people also use 약 and 쯔 together or 약 and 정도 together.

약 한 달쯤 [yak han dal-jjeum] = about a month

약 한 달 정도 [yak han dal jeong-do] = about a month

### Sample sentences

1. 100명쯤 왔어요.

[baek-myeong-jjeum wa-sseo-yo.]

= About 100 people came.

2. 독일에서 2년쯤 살았어요.

[do-gi-re-seo i-nyeon-jjeum sa-ra-sseo-yo.]

= I lived in Germany for about two years.

3. 언제쯤 갈 거예요?

[eon-je-jjeum gal geo-ye-yo?]

= About when are you going to go?

4. 내일 몇 시쯤 만날까요?

[nae-il myeot si-jjeum man-nal-kka-yo?]



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 5

---

= Around what time shall we meet tomorrow?

5. 다섯 시쯤 어때요?

[da-seot si-jjeum eo-ttae-yo?]

= How about around five o'clock?

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 6

Through our previous lessons, we have learned how to use the future tense. In this lesson, we are introducing one more way of talking about a future action and looking at how the two ways of talking about the future are different.

### - (으)ㄹ 거예요 vs. - (으)ㄹ 게요

If you pronounce - (으)ㄹ 거예요 [- (eu)l geo-ye-yo] very quickly, it sounds similar to - (으)ㄹ 게요 [- (eu)l-ge-yo], so a lot of beginner-level and even advanced learners mix up the two very often, but in fact these two sentence endings for the future are used for distinctively different purposes.

Let's look at - (으)ㄹ 거예요 first.

- (으)ㄹ 거예요 [- (eu)l geo-ye-yo] is the basic way to express a future plan or action and you attach this at the end of a verb stem.

하다 [ha-da] = to do

하 + - ㄹ 거예요 = 할 거예요 [hal geo-ye-yo] = I will do \_\_\_\_\_. / I am going to do \_\_\_\_\_.

보내다 [bo-nae-da] = to send

보내 + - ㄹ 거예요 = 보낼 거예요 [bo-nael geo-ye-yo] = I will send \_\_\_\_\_. / I am going to send \_\_\_\_\_.

웃다 [ut-da] = to laugh

웃 + - 을 거예요 = 웃을 거예요 [u-seul geo-ye-yo] = I will laugh.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 6

With -(으)ㄹ 거예요, you are just expressing your intention or plan for a future action, or your expectation for a future state, and this is NOT related to or affected by the reaction or the request of the person you're talking to.

And now let's look at -(으)ㄹ 게요.

-(으) ㄹ 게요 [-eu)l ge-yo] is also attached after a verb stem and also expresses the future, but it focuses more on your actions or decisions AS A REACTION TO or AS A RESULT OF what the other person says.

Let's compare the two forms.

1.

### 할 거예요 vs. 할게요

공부할 거예요.

[gong-bu-hal ge-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to study.

= I will study.

(Here, regardless of what the other person is saying, you were ALREADY planning to study so you will, and you are not changing your mind at all because of what the other person says.)

공부할게요.

[gong-bu-hal-ge-yo.]

= I will study.



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 6

= (If you say so,) I will study.

= (Since the circumstances are like this,) I will study.

= (If you don't mind,) I will study.

(Here, the other person says something to you, and you think "Oh, in that case, I have to study." so you say "I will study then." Or you could be just saying it before the other person says anything, but after you say this, you wait for the other person's reaction to see if they have anything to say.)

2.

### 갈 거예요 vs. 갈게요

저도 갈 거예요.

[jeo-do gal geo-ye-yo.]

= I will go (there), too.

= I'm going to go, too.

= I'm coming along, as well.

저도 갈게요.

[jeo-do gal-ge-yo.]

= I will come along, too(, if you don't mind).

= (In that case,) I will go there, too.

= (OK, since you say so,) I will go, too.

So in summary, you use -(으)러게요 (instead of -(으)러 거예요) when:

1. you are changing your plan according to what the other person said

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 6

2. you want to check what the other person thinks by saying something and seeing their reaction

3. you decide to do something because of something the other person said

### More sample sentences:

1. 지금 어디예요? 지금 나갈게요.

[ji-geum eo-di-ye-yo? ji-geum na-gal-ge-yo.]

= Where are you now? I will go out now.

(+ if you don't mind/if you want me to/unless you don't want me to/what do you think about that?)

--> Here, if you say 지금 나갈 거예요, it means that regardless of where the other person is, you were already going to go out anyway, probably to an unrelated place.

2. 저 갈게요. 안녕히 계세요.

[jeo gal-ge-yo. an-nyeong-hi gye-se-yo.]

= I'm going to go. Take care.

(+ unless you want me to stay longer/unless there's something I have to stay longer to do)

--> Here, if you say 저 갈 거예요, it means you don't care whether the other person wants you to stay or not, and you will just leave any way, and in most cases, you don't want the other person to ask you to stay, and you won't even if you are asked to.

3. 그래요? 다시 할게요.

[geu-rae-yo? da-si hal-ge-yo.]

= Is that so? I'll do it again.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 6

---

4. 내일 4시쯤에 갈게요. 괜찮아요?

[nae-il ne-si-jjeu-me gal-ge-yo. gwaen-cha-na-yo?]

= I'll be there at around 4 o'clock tomorrow. Is that alright?

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 7

In this lesson, we are going to look at another verb ending that you can use to connect two or more verbs in one sentence. We learned the verb ending -고 [-go] in one of our previous lessons; -고 [-go] is used to connect independent actions and states together in one sentence, but they do not necessarily have a strong logical relation to each other.

On the other hand, the verb ending we are looking at in this lesson, -아/어/여+서, is a verb ending that can show logical relation between the verbs.

Do you remember these two conjunctions- 그리고 and 그래서 (from Level 2 Lesson 3)?

그리고 [geu-ri-go] means "and," and 그래서 [geu-rae-seo] means "therefore/so".

The verb ending -고 [-go] has the same meaning as 그리고 [geu-ri-go], and the verb ending -아/어/여+서 has a similar meaning as 그래서 [geu-rae-seo].

Let's look at the construction and usages of -아/어/여+서 in more detail.

### Construction

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

먹 (verb stem) + 어서 = 먹어서

만들다 [man-deul-da] = to make

만들 (verb stem) + 어서 = 만들어서

하다 [ha-da] = to do

하 (verb stem) + 여서 = 해서

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 7

오다 [o-da] = to come

오 (verb stem) + 아서 = 와서

### Usages

1. Reason + -아/어/여서 + result
2. An action + -아/어/여서 + another action that takes place after the first action
3. An action + -아/어/여서 + the purpose of or the plan after the action
4. Some fixed expressions

### Examples for usages

#### Usage 1

Reason + -아/어/여서 + result

Example:

비가 오다 (it rains) + 못 가다 (can't go)

--> 비가 와서 못 가요. [bi-ga wa-seo mot ga-yo.] = It rains, so I can't go.

--> 비가 와서 못 갔어요. [bi-ga wa-seo mot ga-sseo-yo.] = It rained, so I couldn't go.

\*\* Note that the tense was expressed only through the last verb.

오늘은 바빠요. (Today, I'm busy.) + 영화를 못 봐요. (I can't see the movie.)

--> 오늘은 바빠서 영화를 못 봐요. [o-neu-reun ba-ppa-seo yeong-hwa-reul mot bwa-yo.]

= I'm busy today, so I can't watch the movie.

만나다 (to meet) + 반갑다 (to be glad to see someone)

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 7

--> 만나서 반갑습니다. [man-na-seo ban-gap-seum-ni-da]

= I meet you so I'm glad. = It's nice to meet you.

--> 만나서 반가워요. [man-na-seo ban-ga-wo-yo]

= I'm glad to meet you. (Less formal than the sentence above)

### Usage 2

An action + -아/어/여서 + another action that takes place after the first action

공원에 가다 (to go to the park) + 책을 읽다 (to read a book)

--> 공원에 가서 책을 읽을 거예요. [gong-wo-ne ga-seo chae-geul il-geul geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to go to the park and read a book.

\*\* Note: This does NOT mean "I'm going to the park, so I'm going to read a book."

\*\* Also note that the tense is expressed through the last verb here as well.

친구를 만나다 (to meet a friend) + 밥을 먹다 (to eat)

--> 친구를 만나서 밥을 먹었어요. [chin-gu-reul man-na-seo ba-beul meo-geo-sseo-yo.]

= I met a friend and ate together.

\*\* Note that here, this sentence COULD mean that you met a friend so you ate together, but in most cases, it will mean that you met a friend AND THEN ate together after that.

--> 친구를 만나서 밥을 먹을 거예요. [chin-gu-reul man-na-seo ba-beul meo-geul geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to meet a friend and eat together.

### Usage 3

An action + -아/어/여서 + the purpose of or the plan after the action

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 7

돈을 모으다 (to save up, to save money) + 뭐 하다 (to do what)

--> 돈을 모아서 뭐 할 거예요? (do-neul mo-a-seo mwo hal geo-ye-yo?) = What are you going to do with the money you save up? (lit. You save up money and what will you do?)

케익을 사다 (to buy a cake) + 친구한테 주다 (to give to a friend)

--> 케익을 사서 친구한테 줄 거예요. [ke-i-geul sa-seo chin-gu-han-te jul geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to buy a cake to/and give it to a friend.

### Usage 4

Fixed expressions

There are some fixed expressions that basically use the same -아/어/여서 structure in them but are not often used in other forms.

**-에 따라서** [-e tta-ra-seo] = according to ~

Ex) 계획에 따라서 진행하겠습니다 [gye-hoe-ge tta-ra-seo jin-haeng-ha-ge-sseum-ni-da.]

= I'll proceed according to the plan.

**예를 들어서** [ye-reul deu-reo-seo] = for example

Ex) 예를 들어서, 이렇게 할 수 있어요. [ye-reul deu-reo-seo, i-reo-ke hal su i-sseo-yo.]

= For example, you can do it like this.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 7

---

### Sample sentences

1. 한국에 가서 뭐 할 거예요? [han-gu-ge ga-seo mwo hal geo-ye-yo?]

= After you go to Korea, what are you going to do?

2. 서울에 와서 좋아요. [seo-u-re wa-seo jo-a-yo.]

= Since I came to Seoul, I'm glad.

= I'm glad to have come to Seoul.

3. 술을 너무 많이 마셔서 머리가 아파요.

[su-reul neo-mu ma-ni ma-syeo-seo meo-ri-ga a-pa-yo.]

= I drank too much so my head is aching.

4. 비가 와서 집에 있었어요. [bi-ga wa-seo ji-be i-sseo-sseo-yo.]

= It rained so I stayed at home.

5. 요즘에 바빠서 친구들을 못 만나요.

[yo-jeu-me ba-ppa-seo chin-gu-deu-reul mot man-na-yo.]

= These days I'm busy so I can't meet my friends.

6. 열심히 공부해서 장학금을 받을 거예요.

[yeol-sim-hi gong-bu-hae-seo jang-hak-geu-meul ba-deul geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to study hard so I can get/and I will get a scholarship.

7. 한국어가 너무 재미있어서 매일 공부하고 있어요.

[han-gu-geo-ga neo-mu jae-mi-i-sseo-seo mae-il gong-bu-ha-go i-sseo-yo.]

= Korean is so much fun that I'm studying it everyday.



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 8

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say that something is like or looks like something else. (i.e. "You are like an angel," "This looks like coffee," or "You are like my teacher.")

First, let's look at how to say that something is similar to something else.

### 비슷하다 [bi-seu-ta-da] = to be similar

- Present tense: 비슷해요 [bi-seu-tae-yo] = it is similar

In order to say that A is similar to B, you need to use a particle that means "with" or "together with", which is **-랑** or **-하고**. (Go back to Level 2 Lesson 4 to review.)

A랑 비슷해요. [A-rang bi-seu-tae-yo.] = It's similar to A.

B하고 비슷해요. [B-ha-go bi-seu-tae-yo.] = It's similar to B.

#### Examples:

도쿄는 서울하고 비슷해요? = Is Tokyo similar to Seoul?

참외는 멜론하고 비슷해요. = 참외 (a type of fruit) is similar to melon.

Now, let's look at the word for "to be the same" in Korean.

### 같다 [gat-da] = to be the same

- Present tense: 같아요 [ga-ta-yo] = it's the same, they are the same

A랑 같아요. [A-rang ga-ta-yo.] = It's the same as A.

A하고 B는 같아요. [A-ha-go B-neun ga-ta-yo.] = A and B are the same.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 8

### Examples:

이거랑 이거랑 같아요? [i-geo-rang i-geo-rang ga-ta-yo?] = Are this and this the same?

우리는 나이가 같아요. [u-ri-neun na-i-ga ga-ta-yo.] = We have the same age. (lit. "For us, the age is the same.")

Now you know how to use that something is similar to or the same as something else in Korean, using -랑 비슷하다 and -랑 같다.

But if you use the word **같다** [gat-da] which means "to be the same" **without the particle -랑 or -하고**, it takes a different meaning.

### Construction

Noun + 같다 = to be like + Noun / to look like + Noun / to seem to be + Noun

### Examples:

커피 같아요. [keo-pi ga-ta-yo] = It's like coffee. / It seems to be coffee. / It looks like coffee.

거짓말 같아요. [geo-jit-mal ga-ta-yo] = It seems to be a lie. / It sounds like a lie.

로봇 같아요. [ro-bot ga-ta-yo] = It's like a robot. / It seems to be a robot. / It looks like a robot.

### Sample sentences:

1. 저 사람은 로봇 같아요. [jeo sa-ram-eun ro-bot ga-ta-yo.]

= That person is like a robot.

2. 경은 씨는 천사 같아요. [gyeong-eun ssi-neun cheon-sa ga-ta-yo.]

= Kyeong-eun is like an angel.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 8

---

3. 현우 씨는 천재 같아요. [hyeo-nu ssi-neun cheon-jae ga-ta-yo.]

= Hyunwoo seems to be a genius.

4. 그 이야기는 거짓말 같아요. [geu i-ya-gi-neun geo-jit-mal ga-ta-yo.]

= That story sounds like a lie.

5. 이 강아지는 고양이 같아요. [i go-yang-i-neun go-yang-i ga-ta-yo.]

= This puppy is like a cat.

**In this lesson, we looked at how to use 같아요 with nouns only. Let's look at how to use 같아요 with verbs and say many more things in the next lesson. Stay tuned!**

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 9

In the previous lesson, we looked at how to use 같아요 [ga-ta-yo] after nouns to mean "it looks like" or "it seems to be" something.

### Examples:

커피 같아요. [keo-pi ga-ta-yo.] = It looks like coffee. / I think it's coffee.

저 사람 소연 씨 같아요. [jeo sa-ram so-yeon ssi ga-ta-yo.] = That person looks like So-yeon. / I think that person is So-yeon.

In the examples above, both 커피 and 소연 씨 were nouns, so it is relatively simple to use 같아요 in the sentences. You just have to add 같아요 after the nouns.

However, when you want to use 같아요 with verbs, first you need to change the verb into its noun form. There are a few different ways to change a verb into a noun, but here, we are going to use the -ㄴ 것 form. We learned about this noun form in Level 2 Lesson 19.

### Let's review a little bit.

#### 1. Descriptive verbs

Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ 것

Ex) 예쁘다 [ye-ppeu-da] = to be pretty

예쁜 것 [ye-ppeun geot] = being pretty, something pretty, the thing that is pretty

#### 2. Action verbs

- Present tense

Verb stem + -는 것

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 9

Ex) 말하다 [mal-ha-da] = to talk, to speak, to say

말하는 것 [mal-ha-neun geot] = talking, what one is saying, the act of talking

- Past tense

Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ 것

Ex) 말한 것 [mal-han geot] = what one said, the fact that one talked

- Future tense

Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ 것

Ex) 말할 것 [mal-hal geot] = what one will say, the fact that one will talk

### How to use **같아요** with verbs

Now that we've reviewed how to change verbs into the -ㄴ 것 noun forms, we are almost there! Since you already have the verbs in the noun forms, you just have to add **같아요** after the word **것**.

-(으)ㄴ 것 같아요 = present tense for descriptive verbs / past tense for action verbs

-는 것 같아요 = present tense for action verbs

-(으)ㄹ 것 같아요 = future tense for action/descriptive verbs

### What does **-것 같아요** mean?

Even when **같아요** is combined with verbs, since the **-것** part already makes them nouns, the basic meanings and usages are the same as "Noun + **같아요**".

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 9

1. "It looks like..."
  2. "It seems to be..."
  3. "To me it looks like..."
  4. "I think it is..."
  5. "I think it will..."
  6. "I think it was..."
- etc.

### Examples

1. 이상하다 [i-sang-ha-da] = to be strange

이상하 + ㄴ 것 같아요 = 이상한 것 같아요 = It seems to be strange. / I think it's strange.

2. 눈이 오다 [nu-ni o-da] = to snow

눈이 오 + 는 것 같아요 = 눈이 오는 것 같아요 = It seems to be snowing. / I think it's snowing.

눈이 오 + ㄹ 것 같아요 = 눈이 올 것 같아요 = I think it will snow. / It seems like it will snow.

3. 이야기하다 [i-ya-gi-ha-da] = to tell, to talk

이야기하 + ㄴ 것 같아요 = 이야기한 것 같아요

= I think they told them. / It looks like they talked.

이야기하 + ㄹ 것 같아요 = 이야기할 것 같아요

= I think they will talk. / It seems like they will talk.

이야기하 + 는 것 같아요 = 이야기하는 것 같아요

= I think they are talking. / They seem to talk to each other.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 9

---

As you can see from the examples above, when you want to say "I think" in English, you can use 것 같아요 in Korean.

### Sample sentences

1. 여기 비싼 것 같아요.

[yeo-gi bi-ssan geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think this place is expensive.

= It looks expensive here.

= This place seems to be expensive.

2. 그런 것 같아요.

[geu-reon geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think so.

= It seems to be so.

= It looks like it.

\*\* Verb = 그렇다 (irregular) = to be so, to be that way

3. 이 영화 재미있을 것 같아요.

[i yeong-hwa jae-mi-i-sseul geot ga-ta-yo]

= I think this movie will be interesting.

= This movie looks like it will be interesting (to watch).

4. 이 가방, 여기에서 산 것 같아요.

[i ga-bang, yeo-gi-e-seo san geot ga-ta-yo.]

= This bag, it seems like we bought it here.

= I think I bought this bag here.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 9

---

5. 아마 안 할 것 같아요.

[a-ma an hal geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think I probably won't do it.

= It looks like we are probably not going to do it.





## LEVEL 3 LESSON 10

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to say "before -ing" in Korean. As with many Korean expressions and prepositions, the order is the opposite from English. In English, the word "before" goes before the clause or the word, but in Korean this part goes after.

The key letter here is 전 [jeon]. The Chinese character for 전 is 前 and it means "before," "front," or "earlier". To this noun, you add the particle -에 [-e] to make it a preposition.

### 전에 = before (+ noun)

수업 전에 [su-eop jeo-ne] = before class

일요일 전에 [i-ryo-il jeo-ne] = before Sunday

1시 전에 [han-si jeo-ne] = before 1 o'clock

Since 전에 is used after nouns, in order to use it with verbs, like "before going" or "before leaving", you need to change the verbs into nouns.

In our previous lesson, to use verbs before 같다, we changed them into the -ㄴ 것 form, but here, you need to change verbs into the -기 form, the first noun form of verbs that we learned here at TalkToMeInKorean.com.

가다 --> 가기 (going)

사다 --> 사기 (buying)

먹다 --> 먹기 (eating)

### + 전에

--> 가기 전에 = before going

--> 사기 전에 = before buying

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 10

--> 먹기 전에 = before eating

### Examples

집에 가다

--> 집에 가기 전에 [ji-be ga-gi jeo-ne]

= before going home, before you go home

공부하다

--> 공부하기 전에 [gong-bu-ha-gi jeo-ne]

= before studying, before you study

돈을 내다

--> 돈을 내기 전에 [do-neul nae-gi jeo-ne]

= before paying money, before you pay money

### Sample sentences

1. 여기 오기 전에 뭐 했어요?

[yeo-gi o-gi jeo-ne mwo hae-sseo-yo?]

= What did you do before you came here?

2. 집에 가기 전에 술 마실 거예요.

[ji-be ga-gi jeo-ne sul ma-sil geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to drink before I go home.

\*\* 집에 가다 = to go back home

3. 들어오기 전에 노크 하세요.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 10

---

[deu-reo-o-gi jeo-ne no-keu ha-se-yo.]

= Knock before you come in.

\*\* 들어오다 = to come in

4. 사기 전에 잘 생각하세요.

[sa-gi jeo-ne jal saeng-ga-ka-se-yo.]

= Think well before you buy it.

\*\* 사다 = to buy

5. 도망가기 전에 잡으세요.

[do-mang-ga-gi jeo-ne ja-beu-se-yo.]

= Catch him before he runs away.

\*\* 도망가다 = to run away

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 11

You have learned a lot about Korean verbs so far - conjugations, rules, etc. But just like many other languages, Korean has some irregularities as well, which people started using more and more often so they have become a fixed rule now.

Korean has much fewer verb irregularities than some other languages do, but you will encounter these irregularities everywhere as you learn and speak Korean. We would like to introduce one of them in this lesson.

### ㅁ irregular

This means that if verbs have ㅁ at the end of their verb stems, and they are followed by a suffix that starts with a vowel, the ㅁ part will change to 오 or 우.

If the vowel before ㅁ is 오, you change ㅁ to 오.

If the vowel before ㅁ is not 오, you change ㅁ to 우.

### Example

돕다 [dop-da] = to help

= 도 + ㅁ + 다

--> 도 + 오 + 아요 = 도와요

\*\* Note that it is **NOT** 돕아요

어렵다 [eo-ryeop-da] = to be difficult

= 어려 + ㅁ + 다

--> 어려 + 우 + 어요. = 어려워요.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 11

[present tense] 어려워요

[past tense]어려웠어요

[future tense]어려울 거예요

춡다 [chup-da] = to be cold

--> 추 + 우 + 어요 = 추워요.

[present tense] 추워요

[past tense] 추웠어요

[future tense] 추울 거예요

### Some other irregular words:

눅다 [nup-da] = to lie down

굽다 [gup-da] = to bake

덥다 [deop-da] = to be hot (weather)

쉽다 [swip-da] = to be easy

맵다 [meap-da] = to be spicy

귀엽다 [gwi-yeop-da] = to be cute

몹다 [mip-da] = to hate, to be dislikeable

아름답다 [a-reum-dap-da] = to be beautiful

Remember that these verbs have irregular forms ONLY WHEN the suffix coming after them start with a VOWEL. So if you have suffixes like -는 or -고, they still keep the ㅁ.

### Irregularities in irregular verbs

Although the ㅁ irregular rule is applied to most verbs that have ㅁ in them, some verbs do



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 11

not follow this rule.

### Action verbs

- 입다 [ip-da] = to wear
- 잡다 [jap-da] = to catch
- 씹다 [ssip-da] = to bite

### Descriptive verbs

- 좁다 [job-da] = to be narrow
- 넓다 [neolp-da] = to be wide

These words still keep their ㅁ in front of vowels.

Ex) 입다 --> 입어요 (Not 이워요)

Ex) 좁다 --> 좁아요 (Not 조아요)

### Sample sentences

1. 이 문제는 어려워요.

[i mun-je-neun eo-ryeo-wo-yo.]

= This problem is difficult.

2. 이거 너무 귀여워요.

[i-geo neo-mu gwi-yeo-wo-yo.]

= This is so cute.

3. 서울은 겨울에 정말 추워요.

[han-gu-geun gyeo-eu-re jeong-mal chu-wo-yo.]



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 11

---

= In Seoul, it's really cold in winter.

4. TTMIK에서 공부하면, 한국어 공부가 쉬워요.

[ttmik-e-seo gong-bu-ha-myeon, han-gu-geo gong-bu-ga swi-wo-yo.]

= If you study at TTMIK, studying Korean is easy.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 12

We have introduced a few different conjugations so far through our previous lessons, and today we have one more interesting conjugation word to introduce.

The word is **그래도 [geu-rae-do]**.

(In Level 2 Lesson 3, we introduced 그래서 [geu-rae-seo], which means "so", "therefore", and 그래도 is only different at the end.)

그래도 means "but still", "however", or "nonetheless".

Ex)

비가 와요. 그래도 갈 거예요?

[bi-ga wa-yo. geu-rae-do gal geo-ye-yo?]

= It's raining. Are you still going?

### Let's break it down:

그래도 = 그래 + 도

- 그래 = 그렇게 해 (to do it in such a way, to do that)

- 도 = also, too, even

So the literal meaning of "그래 + 도" is "even if you do that" "even if that happens" or "if you do that too" and the meaning of "still" is added to the context.

### Sample sentences

1. 한국어는 어려워요. 그래도 재미있어요.

[han-gu-geo-neun eo-ryeo-wo-yo. geu-rae-do jae-mi-i-sseo-yo.]





## LEVEL 3 LESSON 12

---

= Korean is difficult. But still, it is interesting.

2. 어제는 비가 왔어요. 그래도 축구를 했어요.

[eo-je-neun bi-ga wa-sseo-yo. geu-rae-do chuk-gu-reul hae-sseo-yo.]

= Yesterday, it rained. But still, we played soccer.

3. 저도 돈이 없어요. 그래도 걱정하지 마세요.

[jeo-do do-ni eop-seo-yo. geu-rae-do geok-jeong-ha-ji ma-se-yo.]

= I don't have money, either. But still, don't worry.

4. 노래방에 가야 돼요. 그래도 노래 안 할 거예요.

[no-rae-bang-e ga-ya dwae-yo. geu-rae-do no-rae an hal geo-ye-yo.]

= I have to go to a 노래방. But still, I'm not going to sing.

5. 요즘 바빠요. 그래도 한국어를 공부하고 있어요.

[yo-jeum ba-ppa-yo. geu-rae-do han-gu-geo-reul gong-bu-ha-go i-sseo-yo.]

= I'm busy these days. But I'm still studying Korean.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 13

---

Korean and English are different in many ways, but one of the key differences is that in Korean, "adjectives" also take the form of "verbs". For example, if you say "beautiful" in English, that is an adjective and you can look it up in the dictionary, but in Korean, you can only find **예쁘다** [ye-ppeu-da] in the dictionary, which is in the verb form and means "to be beautiful" and you can't find 예쁜 [ye-ppeun], which means "beautiful", in the dictionary.

Therefore, all the adjectives in English have to be in the "to be + adjective" form in order to mean the same thing as the Korean descriptive verbs.

### Examples

싸다 [ssa-da]

--> It does NOT mean "cheap". It means "to be cheap".

바쁘다 [ba-ppeu-da]

--> It does NOT mean "busy". It means "to be busy".

Since the "adjectives" are presented in the form of "descriptive verbs" in Korean, you can conjugate them just like other "action verbs" whereas the adjectives never change forms.

For example, if you say "It is fun." "It was fun." and "It will be fun.", the word "fun" does not change its form. But in Korean, since the descriptive verbs are conjugated, you change 재미있다 [jae-mi-it-da] to 재미있어요 [jae-mi-i-sseo-yo] (present tense), 재미있었어요 [jae-mi-i-sseo-sseo-yo] (past tense), and 재미있을 거예요 [jae-mi-i-sseul geo-ye-yo] (future tense).

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 13

### What if you want to use them as adjectives?

Good question. When you want to use descriptive verbs in the adjective form, you need to change them to the -(으)ㄴ form.

- Verb stems ending with a vowel + -ㄴ
- Verb stems ending with a consonant + -은

### Examples

작다 [jak-da] = to be small

--> 작 + -은 = 작은 [ja-geun] = small

빠르다 [ppa-reu-da] = to be fast

--> 빠르 + -ㄴ = 빠른 [ppa-reun] = fast

조용하다 [jo-yong-ha-da] = to be quiet

--> 조용하 + -ㄴ = 조용한 [jo-yong-han] = quiet

비싸다 [bi-ssa-da] = to be expensive

--> 비싸 + -ㄴ = 비싼 [bi-ssan] = expensive

### Exceptions

하얗다 --> 하얀 [ha-yan] = white [NOT 하얗은]

그렇다 --> 그런 [geu-reon] = such [NOT 그렇은]

달다 --> 단 [dan] = sweet [NOT 달은]

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 13

### Common Mistake

A lot of people make the mistake of trying to say "to be (이에요)" + "adjective" just like in English.

예쁜 이에요 ( x )

비싼 이에요 ( x )

This is incorrect. Since all the "adjectives" in Korea are "descriptive verbs", you need to conjugate them like verbs:

예쁘다 --> 예뻐요 ( o )

비싸다 --> 비싸요 ( o )

### Sample sentences

1. 좋은 아이디어예요.

[jo-eun a-i-di-eo-ye-yo.]

= It's a good idea.

2. 이상한 사람이에요.

[i-sang-han sa-ra-mi-e-yo.]

= He's a strange person.

3. 더 작은 가방 있어요?

[deo ja-geun ga-bang i-sseo-yo?]

= Do you have a smaller bag?

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 13

---

4. 시원한 커피 마시고 싶어요.

[si-won-han keo-pi ma-si-go si-peo-yo.]

= I want to drink some cold coffee.

5. 나쁜 사람이에요.

[na-ppeun sa-ram-i-e-yo]

= He is a bad person.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 14

---

In the previous lesson, we looked at how to conjugate descriptive verbs and make adjectives in Korean. You are now familiar with the fact that Korean and English have different systems when it comes to using adjectives. But that's not it. In this lesson, let us look at how to make adjectives out of verbs.

Again, "adjectives" are a part of speech that modifies nouns (usually) in front of them (i.e. "good" in "good idea" and "awesome" in "awesome music"). And in Korean, not only descriptive verbs but also "action verbs" can be used as adjectives, or more precisely, used in the form of adjectives.

### Example of descriptive verbs used as adjectives

Nice person (nice + person)

= descriptive verb 좋다 + 사람 = 좋은 사람

Fun game (fun + game)

= descriptive verb 어렵다 + 게임 = 어려운 게임

### Examples of action verbs used as adjectives

노래하는 사람 [no-rae-ha-neun sa-ram]

= 노래하다 (to sing) + 사람 (person)

= (the/a) person who sings

좋아하는 책 [jo-a-ha-neun chaek]

= 좋아하다 (to like) + 책 (book)

= (the/a) book that I like

---> book who likes ( x )

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 14

---

As you can see above, when verbs are changed into the form of adjectives, the meaning can depend on the context, so what you have to do is just know that the adjective is somehow modifying the noun, and from the overall context, figure out what the adjective part means.

### Conjugation

: Verb stem + -는

(Verb stems ending with ㄹ drop the ㄹ and are followed by -는)

The adjective part in certain sentences can be longer than just one word.

### For example:

좋아하다 [jo-a-ha-da] = to like, to love

Adjective form: 좋아하는 [jo-a-ha-neun]

좋아하는 책 = a book that I/you/they/someone like(s)

내가(제가) 좋아하는 책 = a book that I like

(Here, "내가 좋아하는" is the adjective part.)

내가(제가) 안 좋아하는 책 = a book that I don't like

(Here, "내가(제가) 안 좋아하는 책" is the adjective part.)

Depending on the context and the use of particles, the entire meaning can change.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 14

Now you know that 좋아하는 is the adjective form of 좋아하다 and that it means "that I/ someone like(s). But the meaning can change depending on which particle is used.

### Example:

좋아하는 사람 [jo-a-ha-neun sa-ram]

= someone that someone likes

= someone I like

민지가 좋아하는 사람 [min-ji-ga jo-a-ha-neun sa-ram]

= someone that Minji likes

민지를 좋아하는 사람 [min-ji-reul jo-a-ha-neun sa-ram]

= someone that likes Minji

### Sample sentences

1. 이 노래는 제가 좋아하는 노래예요.

[i no-rae-neun je-ga jo-a-ha-neun no-rae-ye-yo.]

= This song is a song that I like.

2. 자주 먹는 한국 음식 있어요?

[ja-ju meok-neun han-guk eum-sik i-sseo-yo?]

= Is there any Korean food that you eat often?

3. 자주 가는 카페 있어요?

[ja-ju ga-neun ka-pe i-sseo-yo?]



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 14

---

= Is there a cafe that you go to often?

4. 요즘 좋아하는 가수는 누구예요?

[yo-jeum jo-a-ha-neun ga-su-neun nu-gu-ye-yo?]

= Which singer do you like these days?

5. 요즘 공부하고 있는 외국어는 일본어예요.

[yo-jeum gong-bu-ha-go it-neun oe-gu-geo-neun il-bo-neo-ye-yo.]

= The foreign language I am studying these day is Japanese.

6. 눈이 오는 날에는 영화 보고 싶어요.

[nu-ni o-neun na-re-neun yeong-hwa bo-go si-peo-yo.]

= On a day when it snows, I want to see a movie.

7. 저기 있는 사람, 아는 사람이에요?

[jeo-gi it-neun sa-ram, a-neun sa-ra-mi-e-yo?]

= That person who is over there, is it someone that you know?

8. 배 곯은 사람 (있어요)?

[bae go-peun sa-ram (i-sseo-yo)?]

= Anybody (who is) hungry?

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 15

안녕하세요! Welcome back to another lesson on conjunctions!

Today we are introducing a conjunction that means "in that case" or "if so".

### 그러면 [geu-reo-myeon] = in that case, if so, then

Do you remember -(으)면?

Yes, we introduced it in Level 2 Lesson 23.

만약 -(으)면 or -(으)면 means "if" or "in case".

그러면 is a combination of 그렇다 [geu-reot-ta], which means "to be so" and -면.

### A shorter version of 그러면

In spoken Korean (and very often also in casual written Korean), instead of saying 그러면, people just use the shortened form of 그럼 [geu-reom]. Try not to confuse it with 그런 [geu-reon], which means "such".

### Sample sentences

1. 그러면 이거는 뭐예요?

[geu-reo-myeon i-geo-neun mwo-ye-yo?]

= Then, what is THIS?

2. 지금 바빠요? 그럼 언제 안 바빠요?

[ji-geum ba-ppa-yo? geu-reom eon-je an ba-ppa-yo?]

= You're busy now? Then WHEN are you not busy?

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 15

---

3. 한국 음식 좋아해요? 그러면 김밥도 좋아해요?

[han-guk eum-sik jo-a-hae-yo? geu-reo-myeon gim-bap-do jo-a-hae-yo?]

= Do you like Korean food? Then do you like kimbap too?

4. 진짜요? 그럼 이제 어떻게 해요?

[jin-jja-yo? geu-reom i-je eo-tteo-ke hae-yo?]

= Really? If so, what do we do now?

5. 그럼 이거는 어때요?

[geu-reom i-geo-neun eo-ttae-yo?]

= Then how about this one?

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 16

안녕하세요! Sometimes when you want to do things with other people, you will say things like "Let's go." "Let's do it." or "Let's start." Today in this lesson, let's look at how to say "let's" in Korean.

### There are a few different ways to say this in Korean:

1. -아/어/여요 [polite/plain]
2. -(으)시죠 [honorific]
3. -자 [informal]
4. -(으)래요? [polite/casual]
5. -(으)실래요? [polite/formal]

### Example:

시작하다 [si-ja-ka-da] = to start, to begin

1. 시작해요. [si-ja-kae-yo] = Let's start. (plain)
2. 시작하시죠. [si-ja-ka-si-jyo] = Let's start. (honorific)
3. 시작하자. [si-ja-ka-ja] = Let's start. (informal)
4. 시작할래요? [si-ja-kal-lae-yo?] = Shall we start? (polite/casual)
5. 시작하실래요? [si-ja-ka-sil-lae-yo?] = Shall we start? (polite/formal)

But the most frequently used one is number 1, -아/어/여요 [-a/eo-/yeo-yo]. The other forms will all be covered through our future lessons.

### -아/어/여요

Yes. This is the same form as the plain present tense, but don't worry. You can tell the difference quite easily through context. Let's see how the meaning can be clear through some examples.



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 16

---

1. 저도 서점에 갈 거예요. 같이 가요!

[jeo-do seo-jeo-me gal geo-ye-yo. ga-chi ga-yo!]

= I'm going to the bookstore, too. Let's go together!

2. 배 안 고파요? 우리 햄버거 먹어요.

[bae an go-pa-yo? u-ri haem-beo-geo meo-geo-yo.]

= Aren't you hungry? Let's eat hamburgers.

3. 지금 두 시예요. 세 시에 여기에서 만나요.

[ji-geum du si-ye-yo. se si-e yeo-gi-e-seo man-na-yo.]

= It's two o'clock now. Let's meet here at three o'clock.

4. 저 금요일까지 바빠요. 토요일에 시작해요. 어때요?

[jeo geu-myo-il-kka-ji ba-ppa-yo. to-yo-i-re si-ja-kae-yo. eo-ttae-yo?]

= I'll be busy until Friday. Let's start on Saturday. What do you think?

5. 다른 데 가요. 여기 안 좋은 것 같아요.

[da-reun de ga-yo. yeo-gi an jo-eun geot ga-ta-yo.]

= Let's go somewhere else. I think this place is not so good.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 17

In this lesson, we are introducing an expression that means **"in order to", "in order for", or "for the sake of"**. The key word in the expression is **위하다** [wi-ha-da].

**위하다** [wi-ha-da] means **"to make efforts for something/someone"** or **"to do something to best benefit someone"**, but it is rarely used as is without being changed to another form.

**위해 = 위해서 = in order to/for**

위하다 is rarely used and it is changed to forms like **"위해"** or **"위해서"** to mean "in order to", "in order for", or "for the sake of".

위해 = 위하여

위해서 = 위하여서

Sometimes, you will see 위하여 instead of 위해. 위하여 is the original conjugation form but in everybody language, 위하여 is shortened to 위해 (both in written and spoken languages) for the ease of pronunciation.

**Using 위해/위해서 with nouns**

**Noun + -를 위해/위해서**

= in order for + noun

= for the sake of + noun

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 17

Ex)

건강을 위해서 [geon-gang-eul wi-hae-seo]

= for health, for the sake of health, in order to be healthy

회사를 위해서 [hoe-sa-reul wi-hae-seo]

= for the company, for the good of the company

### Using 위해/위해서 with verbs

#### Verb stem + -기 위해/위해서

Ex)

한국에 가기 위해서 [han-gu-ge ga-gi wi-hae-seo]

= in order to go to Korea

일본어를 배우기 위해서 [il-bo-neo-reul bae-u-gi wi-hae-seo]

= in order to learn Japanese

\*\* Please note that using 위해/위해서 in a sentence makes your sentence sound very formal.

You will hear/see this a lot in song lyrics, books and new articles, but not in casual spoken conversations.

### Sample sentences

1. 슈퍼맨은 세계 평화를 위해서 일해요.

[su-peo-mae-neun se-gye pyeong-hwa-reul wi-hae-seo i-rae-yo.]

= Superman works for world peace.



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 17

---

2. 저는 한국에 가기 위해서 열심히 공부했어요.

[jeo-neun han-gu-ge ga-ga wi-hae-seo yeol-si-mi gong-bu-hae-sseo-yo.]

= I studied hard in order to go to Korea.

3. 부모님을 위해서 돈을 모았어요.

[bu-mo-ni-meul wi-hae-seo do-neul mo-a-sseo-yo.]

= I saved up money for my parents.

4. 건강을 위해서 매일 운동하고 있어요.

[geon-gang-eul wi-hae-seo mae-il un-dong-ha-go i-sseo-yo.]

= I am exercising everyday for my health.



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 18

In this lesson, we are looking at how to say "nothing but" or "only" in Korean. We already introduced one expression that means "only" in Level 2 Lesson 15, which is -만 [-man].

The expression we are introducing in this lesson consists of two parts:

### "밖에 + negative verb conjugation"

The way this works is similar to saying "nothing else but" or "do not do anything other than" in English.

**밖** = outside, outdoors

**밖에** = outside something, other than something, out of the range of something

밖에 + negative verb conjugation = ONLY + verb

### Construction:

Noun + 밖에 + negative conjugation

### Examples:

콜라(를) 마시다 [kol-la(-reul) ma-si-da] = to drink cola

콜라 밖에 안 마시다 [kol-la ba-kke an ma-si-da] = to only drink cola

돈(이) 있다 [do-ni it-da] = to have money

돈(이) 없다 [do-ni eop-da] = to not have money

돈 밖에 없다 [don ba-kke eop-da] = to have nothing but money, to only have money

### Are -만 and 밖에 interchangeable?

The answer is yes and no. Sometimes, they are interchangeable (and of course you have to

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 18

change the verb in the negative form when you use 밖에) but 밖에 is generally more widely used over -만.

You can't use 밖에 with imperative sentences, including -아/어/여 주세요 ("do something for me"). So you have to use -만 with imperative sentences. (i.e. 이것만 주세요 = Give me this one only.)

And when the verb itself has a negative meaning, -만 is more commonly used than 밖에. (i.e. 저는 닭고기만 싫어해요 = I only hate chicken.)

### Sample sentences

1.

한국인 친구가 한 명 밖에 없어요.

[han-gu-gin chin-gu-ga han myeon ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= I only have one Korean friend.

한국인 친구는 한 명 밖에 없어요.

[han-gu-gin chin-gu-neun han myeon ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= As for Korean friends, I only have one.

2.

한국어 조금 밖에 못 해요.

[han-gu-geo jo-geum ba-kke mot hae-yo.]

= I can only speak a little bit of Korean.

3.



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 18

---

이것 밖에 없어요?

[i-geot ba-kke eop-seo-yo?]

= This is it?

= You only have this?

4.

우리 고양이는 참치 밖에 안 먹어요.

[u-ri go-yang-i-neun cham-chi ba-kke an meo-geo-yo.]

= My cat only eats tuna.

5.

왜 공부 밖에 안 해요?

[wae gong-bu ba-kke an hae-yo?]

= Why do you only study?

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 19

There are a few different ways to say “after -ing” in Korean. Through this lesson, we will introduce the three most common ways to say it. These three expressions all share a common structure:

**-(으)ㄴ + 다음에**

**-(으)ㄴ + 후에**

**-(으)ㄴ + 뒤에**

These three all mean “after -ing”. Let’s look at the key nouns

다음 [da-eum] = next time, next

(i.e. 다음 주 = next week)

후 [hu] = after

(i.e. 오후 = afternoon)

뒤 [dwj] = behind, back

(i.e. 등 뒤 = behind the back)

The “-(으)ㄴ” part indicates that the action has been done, so it is already in the past tense form. After before this, you put the verb stem.

**Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ + 다음(or 후/뒤)에 = after -ing**

The meaning doesn’t change depending on the noun part, so these expressions are interchangeable.

### Examples

편지를 받다 [pyeon-ji-reul bat-da] = to receive a letter

편지를 받은 다음에 [pyeon-ji-reul ba-deun da-eu-me] = after receiving a letter

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 19

집에 가다 [ji-be ga-da] = to go home

집에 간 뒤에 [ji-be gan dwi-e] = after going home

책을 읽다 [chae-geul ilg-da] = to read a book

책을 읽은 후에 [chae-geul il-geun hu-e] = after reading a book

### Sample sentences

1. 영화 본 다음에 우리 커피 마세요.

[yeong-hwa bon da-eu-me u-ri keo-pi ma-syeo-yo.]

= After watching the movie, let's drink coffee.

2. 점심을 먹은 다음에, 도서관에 갔어요.

[jeom-si-meul meo-geun da-eu-me, do-seo-gwa-ne ga-sseo-yo.]

= After having lunch, I went to the library.

3. 이거 한 다음에 뭐 할 거예요?

[i-geo han da-eu-me mwo hal geo-ye-yo?]

= After doing this, what are you going to do?

4. 그거요? 이거 한 뒤에 할게요.

[geu-geo-yo? i-geo han dwi-e hal-ge-yo.]

= That one? I'll do it after I do this.

5. 결정한 후에 연락 주세요.

[gyeol-jeong-han hu-e yeol-lak ju-se-yo.]

= Contact me after you decide.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 20

In Level 3 Lesson 12, we introduced a conjunction that means "but still" or "nevertheless," which is **그래도** [geu-rae-do]. Today we are introducing a verb ending that means the same thing as **그래도** but can be used to combine two sentences together.

**-아/어/어도** [-a/eo/yeo-do] = even if, even though

### Construction

- Verb stems ending with the vowel **ㅏ** or **ㅑ** are followed by **-아도**
- Verb stems ending with other vowels are followed by **-어도**
- Verb stems ending with **하** are followed by **-어도**

### Examples

보다 [bo-da] = to see

--> **봐도** [bwa-do] = even if you see, even if you look

울다 [ul-da] = to cry

--> **울어도** [u-reo-do] even if you cry, even though you cry

공부하다 [gong-bu-ha-da] = to study

--> **공부해도** [gong-bu-hae-do] even if you study, even though you study

### Combining two sentences together

요즘에 바빠요. + 그래도 운동은 하고 있어요.

[yo-jeu-me ba-ppa-yo] + [geu-rae-do un-dong-eun ha-go i-sseo-yo.]

= I'm busy these days. But still, I'm doing some exercise.

--> 요즘에 바빠도, 운동은 하고 있어요.

= Even though I'm busy these days, I'm still doing some exercise.

### Sample sentences



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 20

---

1. 집에 가도, 밥이 없어요.

[ji-be ga-do, ba-bi eop-seo-yo.]

= Even if I go home, there is no food.

2. 택시를 타도, 시간이 오래 걸려요.

[taek-si-reul ta-do, si-ga-ni o-rae geol-lyeo-yo.]

= Even if I take a taxi, it takes a long time.

3. 석진 씨는 제가 전화를 해도 안 받아요.

[seok-jin ssi-neun je-ga jeon-hwa-reul hae-do an ba-da-yo.]

= Even if I call him, 석진 doesn't answer.

4. 냄새는 이상해도 맛있어요.

[naem-sae-neun i-sang-hae-do ma-si-sseo-yo.]

= Even though the smell is weird, it's tasty.

5. 바빠도 한국에 갈 거예요.

[ba-ppa-do han-gu-ge gal geo-ye-yo.]

= Even if I'm busy, I will go to Korea.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 21

In this lesson, we are introducing a verb ending that has a very versatile meaning.

Let's look at the basic structures first. They are all very similar and all end with **-데**, but the words that come right before **"데"** change a bit.

1. **-는데** is used after action verbs, after 있다 and 없다, and after -았 or -겠.
2. **-은데** is used after descriptive verbs that have a last consonant in the verb stem, except for the consonant ㄹ.
3. **-ㄴ데** is used after descriptive verbs that end in a vowel or the consonant ㄹ (in this case, ㄹ is dropped), and after 이다 and 아니다.

### Examples

1. 하다 [ha-da] --> 하는데 [ha-neun-de]
2. 있다 [it-da] --> 있는데 [it-neun-de]
3. 먹다 [meok-da] --> 먹는데 [meok-neun-de]
4. 예쁘다 [ye-ppeu-da] --> 예쁜데 [ye-ppeun-de]
5. 작다 [jak-da] --> 작은데 [ja-geun-de]

### Usages

The usages of this ending is very diverse.

#### 1. Explaining the background or the situation before making a suggestion, a request, or a question

Ex)

내일 일요일인데, 뭐 할 거예요?

[nae-il i-ryo-il-in-de, mwo hal geo-ye-yo?]

= It's Sunday tomorrow + (-ㄴ데) + what are you going to do?

#### 2. Explaining the situation before explaining what happened





## LEVEL 3 LESSON 21

Ex)

어제 자고 있었는데, 한국에서 전화가 왔어요.

[eo-je ja-go i-sseot-neun-de, han-gu-ge-seo jeon-hwa-ga wa-sseo-yo.]

= I was sleeping yesterday + (-는데) + I got a phone call from Korea.

### 3. Showing a result or situation that is contrasted from the previous action or situation

Ex)

아직 9시인데 벌써 졸려요.

[a-jik a-hop-si-in-de beol-sseo jol-lyeo-yo.]

= It's still 9 o'clock but I am already sleepy.

**The second part (after -는데) can be omitted when the meaning can be easily implied.**

Ex)

준비 많이 했는데(요)...

[jun-bi ma-ni haet-neun-de...]

= I prepared a lot, but...

### 4. Showing surprise or exclamation

Ex)

멋있는데(요)!

[meo-sit-neun-de!]

= Oh, that's cool!

### 5. Asking a question (expecting some explanation about a situation or behavior)



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 21

Ex)

지금 어디에 있는데(요)?

[ji-geum eo-di-e it-neun-de(yo)?]

= So where are you now?

### 6. Expecting an answer or a response

Ex)

지금(요)? 지금 바쁜데(요).

[ji-geum(yo)? ji-geum ba-ppeun-de(yo).]

= Now? I'm busy now, so...

### Sample sentences

1. 내일 친구 생일인데, 선물을 아직 못 샀어요.

[nae-il chin-gu saeng-il-in-de, seon-mu-reul a-jik mot sa-sseo-yo.]

= It's my friend's birthday tomorrow, but I haven't been able to buy a present.

2. 이거 일본에서 샀는데, 선물이에요.

[i-geo il-bo-ne-seo sat-neun-de, seon-mu-ri-e-yo.]

= I bought this in Japan, and it's a present for you.

3. 오늘 뉴스에서 봤는데, 그거 진짜예요?

[o-neul nyu-seu-e-seo bwat-neun-de, geu-geo jin-jja-ye-yo?]

= I saw it in the news today. Is that for real?

4. 이거 좋은데요!

[i-geo jo-eun-de-yo!]

= I like this! / This is good!

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 21

---

5. 어? 여기 있었는데.

[eo? yeo-gi i-sseot-neun-de]

= Huh? It was here...

6. 영화 재미있는데, 무서웠어요.

[yeong-hwa jae-mi-it-neun-de, mu-seo-wo-sseo-yo.]

= The movie is interesting, but it was scary.

7. 영화 봤는데, 무서웠어요.

[yeong-hwa bwat-neun-de, mu-seo-weo-sseo-yo.]

= I saw a movie, and it was scary.

8. 저 지금 학생인데, 일도 하고 있어요.

[jeo ji-geum hak-saeng-in-de, il-do ha-go i-sseo-yo.]

= I am a student now, but I'm working too.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 22

In this lesson, let's have a look at the expression **-(으)ㄹ 수도 있다** [-(eu)l su-do it-da]. In fact, this is a combination of two grammar points that we covered in our previous lessons.

**-(으)ㄹ 수도 있다** can be broken down into two parts:

1. **-(으)ㄹ 수 있다** was introduced in Level 2 Lesson 17 and it means **"can, to be able to"**.
2. **-도** was introduced in Level 2 Lesson 13 and it means **"also, too"**.

When these two expressions are combined into **-(으)ㄹ 수도 있다**, it means "it could..." "it's possible that..." or "it might...". In order to understand why **-(으)ㄹ 수도 있다** takes such meanings, we need to have a closer look at the expression **-(으)ㄹ 수 있다** first.

Basically, the word **수** [su] is a noun that is most commonly used in this structure and means "way" "method" or "idea". So **-(으)ㄹ 수 있다** means "there is a way to do...", "there is an idea for doing..." or "there is a possibility for doing...".

Therefore when the meaning of **-도** [-do], which is "also" or "too", is added to this, the sentence takes the meaning of "there is also the possibility of ...".

So even though sometimes **-(으)ㄹ 수도 있다** COULD mean "to be also able to do something", it usually means "it might" "it could" or "perhaps...".

### Examples

1. **알다** [al-da] = to know (something, someone)

--> **알 수도 있다** [al su-do it-da] = might know (something, someone)

Ex) 제 친구가 알 수도 있어요. [je chin-gu-ga al su-do i-sseo-yo]

= My friend might know (the person / the thing).

2. **만나다** [man-na-da] = to meet

--> **만날 수도 있다** [man-nal su-do it-da] = might meet

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 22

Ex) 내일 다시 만날 수도 있어요. [nae-il da-si man-nal su-do i-sseo-yo]

= We might meet again tomorrow.

3. 작다 [jak-da] = to be small

--> **작을 수도 있어요** [ja-geul su-do i-sseo-yo] = might be small

Ex) 모자가 작을 수도 있어요. [mo-ja-ga ja-geul su-do i-sseo-yo]

= The hat could be small.

### Sample sentences

1. 저 내일 올 수도 있어요.

[jeo nae-il ol su-do i-sseo-yo.]

= I might come here tomorrow.

2. 저 내일 안 올 수도 있어요.

[jeo nae-il an ol su-do i-sseo-yo.]

= I might not come here tomorrow.

3. 저 내일 못 올 수도 있어요.

[jeo nae-il mot ol su-do i-sseo-yo.]

= I might not be able to come here tomorrow.

4. 이거 가짜일 수도 있어요.

[i-geo ga-jja-il su-do i-sseo-yo.]

= This might be fake.

5. 정말 그럴 수도 있어요.

[jeong-mal geu-reol su-do i-sseo-yo.]

= It might really be so.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 23 - WORD BUILDER 1

Welcome to the 1st Word Builder lesson at TalkToMeInKorean.com! Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters that are introduced through the Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters (or 한자 [han-ja]). Even though many of them are based on Chinese characters, their meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese, and you don't have to memorize the Hanja characters themselves. Your goal through these lessons is to just understand how words are formed and remember the keyword in Korean and expand your Korean vocabulary from there.

Today's keyword is **학**.

The Chinese character for this word is 學.

The word 학 is related to "learning" "studying" and "school".

학 + 생(person, member, participant) = **학생** [hak-saeng] = student

학 + 교(school) = **학교** [hak-gyo] = school

학 + 원(house, garden) = **학원** [ha-gwon] = private institute

수(numbers) + 학 = **수학** [su-hak] = mathematics

과(subject, class, species) + 학 = **과학** [gwa-hak] = science

어(word) + 학 = **어학** [eo-hak] = language learning

언어(word+word) + 학 = **언어학** [eo-neo-hak] = linguistics

학 + 자(person) = **학자** [hak-ja] = scholar

유(to stay) + 학 = **유학** [yu-hak] = studying abroad

유학(studying abroad) + 생 = **유학생** [yu-hak-saeng] = student studying abroad

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 23 - WORD BUILDER 1

전(to roll, to move) + 학 = **전학** [jeon-hak] = to change schools

전학(to change schools) + 생 = **전학생** [jeon-hak-saeng] = student who moved to another school

학 + 년(year) = **학년** [hak-nyeon] = school year

학 + 기(period) = **학기** [hak-gi] = semester

장(recommend) + 학 + 금(money) = **장학금** [jang-hak-geum] = scholarship

장 + 학 + 생 = **장학생** [jang-hak-saeng] = student on scholarship

복(return) + 학 + 생 = **복학생** [bok-hak-saeng]

= student who has returned to school (usually) after a long break

학 + 습(acquire) = **학습** [hak-seup] = learning, studies

**한국어 학습** [han-gu-geo hak-seup] = Korean learning

독(alone) + 학 = **독학** [dok-hak] = self-study, studying by oneself

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 24 - WORD BUILDER 1

Welcome to another lesson on irregularities. In this lesson, we are looking at the “르” irregular.

**르** irregular is applied only to these three occasions:

Verb stem ending with -르 followed by

+ -아/어/여요

+ -아/어/여서

+ -았/었/였어요

In these cases, **르 is changed to ㄹ** and placed at the end of the previous vowel and you add **ONE MORE ㄹ** before the verb ending.

**Even if the verb stem ends with -르 [reu], if it is then followed by other endings such as -아/어/여고, -는데, etc, -르 stays the same.**

### Examples

고르다 [go-reu-da] = to choose, to pick, to select

--> 골라요 [gol-la-yo] = I pick.

--> 골라서 [gol-la-seo] = I pick and then; because I pick

--> 골랐어요 [gol-la-sseo-yo] = I picked.

### Sample Sentences

1. 뭐 골랐어요?

[mwo gol-la-sseo-yo?]

= What did you choose?

2. 저도 몰라요.

[jeo-do mol-la-yo.]

= I don't know, either.





## LEVEL 3 LESSON 24 - WORD BUILDER 1

---

3. 비행기는 빨라서 좋아요.

[bi-haeng-gi-neun ppal-la-seo jo-a-yo.]

= Planes are good because they are fast. / I like airplanes because they are fast.

4. 누가 케익 잘랐어요?

[nu-ga ke-ik jal-la-sseo-yo?]

= Who cut the cake?

5. 토끼를 5년 동안 길렀어요.

[to-kki-reul o-nyeon dong-an gil-leo-sseo-yo.]

= I had a rabbit as a pet for five years. / I grew a rabbit for five years.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 25

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to use the verb ending **-네요** [-ne-yo]. You might have heard this ending used a lot in everyday conversational Korean.

As you have seen so far, there are many different types of verb endings in Korean. They all have very specific rules and this one is no exception. If you change a plain sentence into this **-네요** form, you indicate that you are expressing your impression, thought, or surprise.

### For example

if you just say "맛있어요" about a dish, it just means that it is delicious. But if you say "맛있네요", the sentence can show that you are impressed or surprised by the taste. While "맛있어요" can do the same thing when said with the right intonation, it cannot convey the same nuance when it is written.

### Structure:

The conjugation is very simple. Just add **-네요** after the verb stem.

### Examples

1.

크다 [keu-da] = to be big (verb stem = 크)

- 크 + 어요 = 커요 = It's big. (Plain fact)

- 크 + 네요 = 크네요 = (I see that) it is big. / (Oh, I didn't know it was big but) it is big. (Showing surprise)

2.

잘 어울리다 [jal eo-ul-li-da] = to suit someone well, to go well with someone

- 잘 어울리 + 어요 = 잘 어울려요. = It looks good on you. (Plain fact)

- 잘 어울리 + 네요 = 잘 어울리네요. = Oh! I find that it looks good on you. (Showing impression)

3.

맞다 [mat-da] = to be correct

- 맞 + 아요 = 맞아요 = It's correct. (Plain fact)

- 맞 + 네요 = 맞네요 = I see that it's correct! (Finding out a fact for the first time.)

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 25

---

### Sample Sentences

1. 여기 있네요!

[yeo-gi it-ne-yo!]

= Oh, here it is!

2. 이 드라마 재미있네요.

[i deu-ra-ma jae-mi-it-ne-yo.]

= I find this drama fun to watch.

\*\* If you already know that this drama is fun and you are telling someone else the fact, you need to say 이 드라마 재미있어요.

3. 별로 안 춥네요.

[byeol-lo an chup-ne-yo.]

= Well, it's not that cold.

4. 아무도 안 왔네요.

[a-mu-do an wat-ne-yo.]

= Oh, look. Nobody is here yet.

5. 벌써 11월이네요.

[beol-sseo si-bil-wol-i-ne-yo.]

= Wow, it's already November!

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 26

We have looked at two irregularities in Korean verbs so far - "ㄴ irregular" and "ㄹ irregular". In this lesson, we are going to look at one more irregular, which is the "ㄷ irregular".

### How "ㄷ" irregular works:

When the letter "ㄷ" comes at the end of a verb ending and it is followed by a vowel, "ㄷ" is changed to "ㄹ".

Some verbs follow this rule, and some other verbs do not follow this rule.

### Examples of ㄷ irregular verbs:

- 듣다 [deut-da] = to listen
- 걷다 [geot-da] = to walk
- 묻다 [mut-da] = to ask
- 싣다 [sit-da] = to load
- 깨닫다 [kkae-dat-da] = to realize

For these verbs, ㄷ changes to ㄹ when they are followed by a vowel.

- 듣 + 어서 --> 들어서 [deu-reo-seo]
- 걷 + 어요 --> 걸어요 [geo-reo-yo]
- 묻 + 으면 --> 물으면 [mu-reu-myeon]
- 싣 + 을 예요 --> 실을 거예요 [si-reul geo-ye-yo]
- 깨닫 + 았어요 --> 깨달았어요 [kkae-da-ra-sseo-yo]

### Examples of verbs that do NOT follow this rule:

- 받다 [bat-da] = to receive
- 묻다 [mut-da] = to bury
- 닫다 [dat-da] = to close
- 믿다 [mit-da] = to believe

For these verbs, you keep the ㄷ even when it's followed by a vowel.



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 26

- 받 + 아서 = 받아서 [ba-da-seo]
- 묻 + 어요 = 묻어요 [mu-deo-yo]
- 달 + 으면 = 달으면 [da-deu-myeon]
- 믿 + 어요 = 믿어요 [mi-deo-yo]

### Usage examples of ㄷ irregular verbs

1.

듣다 [deut-da] = to listen

--> 듣고 있어요 [deut-go i-sseo-yo] = I am listening. (ㄷ doesn't change because -고 starts with a consonant.)

--> 들었어요 [deu-reo-sseo-yo] = I heard. (ㄷ changes to ㅓ because -었 starts with a vowel.)

2.

걷다 [geot-da] = to walk

--> 걷는 것 좋아해요 [geot-neun geot jo-a-hae-yo] = I like walking. (ㄷ doesn't change because -는 starts with a consonant.)

--> 한 시간 걸었어요 [han si-gan geo-reo-sseo-yo] = I walked for an hour. (ㄷ changes to ㅓ because -었 starts with a vowel.)

#### Sample Sentences

1. 어디에서 들었어요?

[eo-di-e-seo deu-reo-sseo-yo?]

= Where did you hear that?

2. 많이 걸었는데, 안 피곤해요.

[ma-ni geo-reot-neun-de, an pi-gon-hae-yo.]

= I walked a lot, but I am not tired.

3. 그 이야기를 믿어요?

[geu i-ya-gi-reul mi-deo-yo?]

= Do you remember that story?

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 26

---

4. 물어도 대답이 없어요.

[mu-reo-do dae-da-bi eop-seo-yo.]

= Even if I ask, there is not answer.



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 27

So far, through our previous lessons, we have introduced various sentence structures and verb endings. However, all of the sentence endings that we have introduced so far are in the 존댓말 politeness level.

There are three main levels of politeness/formality and now we think it is time for you to learn about the 반말 level (casual language).

### What are the three main levels of politeness in Korean?

**The politeness level is determined by the end of the verb.**

**Type 1.** -습니다 [-nida] ending = honorific, most polite, most formal

**Type 2.** -(아/어/여)요 [-(a/eo/yeo)yo] ending = polite, natural, a bit formal

**Type 3.** -아/어/여 ending = casual, informal, intimate

Type 1 and 2 are called 존댓말 [jon-daet-mal] and Type 3 is called 반말 [ban-mal]. And in this lesson, we are looking at how to use 반말, and when NOT to use it.

### When do you use 반말?

Generally, 반말 is considered to be the most intimate and casual way of speaking with others in Korean. Therefore, it has no formality in it at all. You can only use 반말 to someone who is obviously and certainly younger than you, someone of the same age as you, or (if the other person is older than you) someone with whom you agreed to mutually use 반말.

If you don't know the other person's age or social status, you should not use 반말 in any case. Once you know the other person's age and find out the he or she is younger than you, you can use 반말 but it is a nice gesture and also safe to ask the person first whether you can use 반말 to him or her.

### Here are some common cases in which you can use 반말

1. You are much older than the other person and you know for sure that the other person won't get offended if you use 반말.
2. You are older than the other person and you got his or her permission to use 반말.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 27

3. You are of the same age as the other person and you got his or her permission to use 반말.
4. You are in elementary school, middle school or high school and you know that all your classmates are of the same age as you.
5. You are talking to yourself or writing in your diary.

### Here are some common cases in which you SHOULD NOT use 반말

1. You know the other person only through work, and not personally.
2. You are older than the other person but he or she is your business client or customer.
3. You are older than the other person but you are talking to the person in an official environment such as seminars, lessons, etc.
4. You don't know the other person. You just met him/her.
5. You are younger than the other person. You never got permission from him/her that you can use 반말 to him/her.
6. You are the same age as the other person. But you are both adults now and you don't know him/her that well.
7. You are older than the other person but he or she is your boss or the spouse of your older sibling.
8. You are talking to a large group of people or in a video blog.

### How do you ask for and give permission to speak in 반말?

There are certain expressions that people say in order to get permission from the other person.

#### If you are the older one:

1. 말 봐도 돼요?

[mal nwa-do dwae-yo?]

= Can I speak in 반말 with you?

\*\* 말을 놓다 [ma-reul no-ta] literally means to "put down the language" or "lower the language".

2. 말 편하게 해도 돼요?

[mal pyeon-ha-ge hae-do dwae-yo?]

= Can I speak comfortably with you?

#### If you are the younger one:





## LEVEL 3 LESSON 27

1. 말 놓으셔도 돼요.

[mal no-eu-syeo-do dwae-yo.]

= You can speak casually with me.

2. 말 편하게 하셔도 돼요.

[mal pyeon-ha-ge ha-syeo-do dwae-yo.]

= You can speak comfortably with me. / You can speak 반말 with me.

### If you are of the same age as the other person:

1. 우리 말 놓을까요?

[u-ri mal no-eul-kka-yo?]

= Shall we speak in 반말 to each other?

2. 말 편하게 해도 되죠?

[mal pyeon-ha-ge hae-do doe-jyo?]

= I can talk in 반말 with you, right?

### How to change 존댓말 to 반말

Present tense

-아/어/여요 ---> -아/어/여

-이에요 / -예요 --> -이야 / -야

Past tense

-았/었/였어요 ---> -았/었/였어

Future tense

-(으)ㄹ 거예요 --> -(으)ㄹ 거야

### Examples

1. What is this?



This PDF is to be used along with the MP3 audio lesson available at [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). Please feel free to share TalkToMeInKorean's free Korean lessons and PDF files with anybody who is studying Korean. If you have any questions or feedback, visit [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com).

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 27

존댓말: 이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?]

반말: 이거 뭐야? [i-geo mwo-ya?]

2. I'm going to work tomorrow.

존댓말: 내일 일할 거예요. [nae-il il-hal geo-ye-yo.]

반말: 내일 일할 거야. [nae-il il-hal geo-ya.]

3. I met a friend yesterday.

존댓말: 어제 친구 만났어요. [eo-je chin-gu man-na-sseo-yo.]

반말: 어제 친구 만났어. [eo-je chin-gu man-na-sseo.]

### Calling names

When speaking in 존댓말, you add the word "씨" to address the person politely, as in 경은 씨, 현우 씨, 석진 씨, 소연 씨, and 현정 씨. Or you add the title of the person's job or status after that, like 경은 선생님, 현우 선생님, etc.

But when you speak in 반말, you just say the name of the person without "씨". But in order to make the name sound more natural when you are calling the person by name, you need to add "아" or "야" at the end. Names that end WITHOUT a consonant are followed by 야 [ya] and names that end WITH a consonant are followed by 아 [a].

### Examples:

경은 ----> 경은아! (Hey Kyeong-eun!)

현우 ----> 현우야! (Hey Hyunwoo!)

Talking about names

For the same reason as above, when Korean people add the letter "이" after the names that end with a consonant, when they are talking about the person using their name. So names like 경은 and 석진 are followed by 이 in sentences.

If 현우 wants to talk about 석진 in a sentence, he says 석진's name as "석진이".

Ex) 석진이가 했어. [seok-jin-i-ga hae-sseo.] = Seokjin did it.

This is the basic information about 반말 and we will look at more expressions using 반말 in the following lesson.



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 28

In the previous lesson, we introduced how to use 반말 (casual language) as well as the cases and situations in which you can safely speak in 반말. Now, in this lesson, we are taking a look at how to make "let's" sentences in 반말.

For sentences in the plain present tense and the past tense, you can just drop the suffix "-요" at the end to change a sentence from 존댓말 to 반말. But, if you want to say "let's" do something when speaking in 반말, you need to use a different ending.

### Structure

#### Verb stem + -자 [-ja]

### Examples

하다 [ha-da] = to do

하 + 자 = 하자 [ha-ja] = Let's do it.

하지 말다 [ha-ji mal-da] = to not do it

하지 말 + 자 = 하지 말자 [ha-ji mal-ja] = Let's not do it.

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

먹 + 자 = 먹자 [meok-ja] = Let's eat.

### Sample sentences

1. 내일 보자.

[nae-il bo-ja]

= Let's meet tomorrow. / See you tomorrow.

2. 이거 사자.

[i-geo sa-ja]

= Let's buy this.



## LEVEL 3 LESSON 28

3. 우리 내일은 쉬자.

[u-ri nae-i-reun swi-ja]

= Let's take a day off tomorrow.

4. 같이 가자.

[ga-chi ga-ja]

= Let's go together.

5. 조금만 더 기다리자.

[jo-geum-man deo gi-da-ri-ja]

= Let's wait a little longer.

### More Phrases in 반말

1. 안녕하세요 [an-nyeong-ha-se-yo] -> 안녕 [an-nyeong]

2. 안녕히 가세요 [an-nyeong-hi ga-se-yo] -> 안녕 [an-nyeong] / 잘 가 [jal ga]

3. 안녕히 계세요. [an-nyeong-hi ge-se-yo] -> 안녕 [an-nyeong] / 잘 있어. [jal i-sseo]

4. 저 [jeo] -> 나 [na]

5. ~ 씨 [ssi] / You -> 너 [neo]

6. 네 [ne] / 예 [ye] -> 응 [eung] / 어 [eo]

7. 아니요 [a-ni-yo] -> 아니 [a-ni] / 아니야 [a-ni-ya]

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 29

In this lesson, we are looking at one more irregularity in the Korean language. The irregularity that we are introducing in this lesson is the “ㄴ” irregular.

**When a verb stem ends with the consonant “ㄴ” and it is followed by a vowel, the consonant “ㄴ” is dropped.**

### Example:

낫다 [nat-da] = to heal, to recover, to be better (in comparison)

낫 + 아요 (present tense) --> 나아요 [na-a-yo]

= It's better. / Please feel better.

### More examples

1. 젓다 [jeot-da] = to stir (liquid)

젓 + 어요 = 저어요 [ji-eo-yo]

2. 잇다 [it-da] = to connect, to link

잇 + 으면 = 이으면 [i-eu-myeon]

3. 짓다 [jit-da] = to build, to compose

짓 + 었어요 = 지었어요 [ji-eo-sseo-yo]

### Sample sentences

1. 잘 저으세요.

[jal jeo-eu-se-yo.]

= Stir it well.

2. 두 개를 이었어요.

[du gae-reul i-eo-sseo-yo.]

= I connected the two (objects).

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 29

3. 이 집을 누가 지었어요?

[i ji-beul nu-ga ji-eo-sseo-yo?]

= Who built this house?

4. 좋은 이름을 지을 거예요.

[jo-eun i-reu-meul ji-eul geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to make a good name.

5. 감기 다 나았어요?

[gam-gi da na-a-sseo-yo?]

= Did you recover (completely) from the cold?

### Exceptions

**Some words do not follow this irregularity rule and still keep the consonant "ㄴ" even before a vowel.**

1. 웃다 [ut-da] = to smile, to laugh

2. 씻다 [ssit-da] = to wash

3. 벗다 [beot-da] = to take (clothes) off

웃어요. [u-seo-yo.] = Smile. / I smile. / He smiles. / They laugh.

씻을 거예요. [ssi-seul geo-ye-yo.] = I'm going to wash up. / I'm going to wash it.

신발을 벗어 주세요. [sin-ba-reul beo-seo ju-se-yo.] = Please take your shoes off.

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 30 - WORD BUILDER 2

Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/ understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters that will be introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is 실 .

The Chinese character for this is 室 .

The word 실 is related to "room".

화장 (make-up) + 실 (room) = 화장실 化粧室 [hwa-jang-sil] = toilet, bathroom

교 (school, teach) + 실 (room) = 교실 教室 [gyo-sil] = classroom

연습 (practice) + 실 (room) = 연습실 練習室 [yeon-seup-sil]  
= practice room, practice place

대기 (wait) + 실 (room) = 대기실 待機室 [dae-gi-sil] = waiting room

회 (meet) 의 (discuss) + 실 (room) = 회의실 會議室 [hoe-ui-sil]  
= meeting room, conference room

병 (disease) + 실 (room) = 병실 病室 [byeong-sil] = hospital room, patient's room

미용 (beauty treatment) + 실 (room) = 미용실 美容室 [mi-yong-sil]  
= beauty parlor, hairdresser's

## LEVEL 3 LESSON 30 - WORD BUILDER 2

---

사 (work) + 무 (work, task) + 실 (room) = 사무실 事務室 [sa-mu-sil] = office

교 (school) + 무 (work) + 실 (room) = 교무실 敎務室 [gyo-mu-sil] = teacher's office

실 (room) + 장 (head, leader) = 실장 室長 [sil-jang] = head of the office

실 (room) + 내 (inside) = 실내 室內 [sil-nae] = indoors

실 (room) + 외 (outside) = 실외 室外 [sil-oe] = outdoors, outside



## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 1 - 10

**Thank you** for downloading this workbook from [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). This **WORKBOOK** has been made to help you reinforce what you have learned from our lessons number 1 to 10 in Level 3 at TalkToMeInKorean.com. The audio files for ALL of the Korean sentences that appear in this workbook are also available for download.

**Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last pages of this PDF.**

### Level 3 Lesson 1

1. How do you say **"too much"** or **"excessively"**?

( )

2. How do you say **"very"** or **"quite"** in a colloquial usage?

( )

3. How do you say **"It's too fast"**?

( )

4. How do you say **"It's really tasty."**?

( )

5. How do you say **"I'm too sleepy."**?



(

)

### Level 3 Lesson 2

1. **"I met a friend yesterday."** is "어제 친구를 만났어요. [eo-je chin-gu-reul man-na-sseo-yo.]". **"And I saw a movie"** is "그리고 영화를 봤어요. [geu-ri-go yeong-hwa-reul bwa-sseo-yo.]", how do you say **"I met a friend yesterday and saw a movie."**?

(

)

2. **"To meet"** is "만나다[man-na-da]". How do you say **"As for tomorrow, I'm going to meet a friend and go to a bookstore."**

내일은 친구 ( ), 서점에 갈 거예요.

3. **"To read"** is "읽다[ilk-da]", **"To study"** is "공부하다[gong-bu-ha-da]", **"To do exercise"** is "운동하다[un-dong-ha-da]" in Korean. How do you say **"I read a book, studied, and did some exercise."**?

(

)

### Level 3 Lesson 3

Match the Korean words with their English equivalents.

6. **"To sleep"** is **"자다[ja-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"I'm sleeping on the sofa."**?

소파 (                      ) 자고 있어요.

## Level 3 Lesson 4

1. “**보다**[bo-da]” is “**To see**” How do you say “**Shall we see?**”

( )

2. “팔다[pal-da]” is “To sell” How do you say “Shall we sell?”

( )

3. How do you say **"Do you think it will rain tomorrow?, I wonder if it will rain tomorrow., Will it rain tomorrow? What do you think?"**

내일 비가 (                    ) ?

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 1 - 10

4. "To drink" is "마시다[ma-si-da]". How do you say "Do you want to drink coffee or beer?, Shall we drink coffee? Shall we drink beer? "?

( )

5. How do you say "Shall we see a movie tomorrow?"?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 5

1. How do you say "approximately" or "about" when you talk about quantity, frequency, time, etc.?

( )

2. "When" is "언제[eon-je]" in Korean. How do you say "About when are you going to go?"?

( )

3. "To meet" is "만나다[man-na-da]" and "tomorrow" is "내일[nae-il]" in Korean. How do you say "Around what time shall we meet tomorrow?"?

( )

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 1 - 10

4. **"To live"** is **"살다[sal-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"I lived in Korea for about two years."**?

(

)

### Level 3 Lesson 6

1. How do you say **"I'm going to study, I'll study."** regardless of what others are thinking or planning to do?

1) 공부할 거예요. [gong-bu-hal geo-ye-yo]

2) 공부할게요. [gong-bu-hal-ge-yo]

2. How do you say **" I will come along, too(, if you don't mind),. (In that case,) I will go there, too., (OK, since you say so,) I will go, too."**

1) 저도 갈 거예요. [jeo-do gal geo-ye-yo]

2) 저도 갈게요. [jeo-do gal-ge-yo]

3. **"Now"** is **"지금[ji-geum]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Where are you now? I will go out now.** (+ if you don't mind/if you want me to or/unless you don't want me to/ what do you think about that?)"

(

)

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 1 - 10

4. "Again" is "다시[da-si]" in Korean. How do you say "Is that so? I'll do it again."

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 7

-아/어/여+서, is a verb ending that can show logical relation between the verbs.

그리고 [geu-ri-go] means "and," and 그래서 [geu-rae-seo] means "therefore/so".

The verb ending -고 [-go] has the same meaning as 그리고 [geu-ri-go], and the verb ending -아/어/여+서 has a similar meaning as 그래서 [geu-rae-seo].

Please answer the following questions.

1. 하다 [ha-da] = to do

-> 하 (verb stem) + 여서 = ( )

2. 먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

먹 (verb stem) + 어서 = ( )

3. 오다 [o-da] = to come

오 (verb stem) + 아서 = ( )

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 1 - 10

Match the Korean words with their English equivalents.

- |                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 4. according to ~ | a. 예를 들어서 [ye-reul deu-reo-seo] |
|                   | b. 재미있어서 [jae-mi-i-sseo-seo]    |
| 5. for example    | c. ~에 따라서 [-e tta-ra-seo]       |

### Level 3 Lesson 8

1. "To be the same" is "같다[gat-da]" in Korean. How do you say "We are the same age."?

( )

2. "This" is "이거[i-geo]" in Korean. How do you say "Are this and this the same?"?

( )

3. "Coffee" is "커피[keo-pi]" in Korean. How do you say "It's like coffee. / It seems to be coffee. / It looks like coffee."?

( )

4. "A lie" is "거짓말[geo-jit-mal]" in Korean. How do you say "That story sounds

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 1 - 10

like a lie.”?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 9

“To tell, to talk” is “이야기하다[i-ya-gi-ha-da]” in Korean.

Match the Korean words with the English equivalents.

1. I think they told them. / It looks like they talked.
2. I think they are talking. / They seem to talk to each other.
3. I think they will talk. / It seems like they will talk.

- a. 이야기할 것 같아요. [i-ya-gi-hal geot ga-ta-yo]
- b. 이야기한 것 같아요. [i-ya-gi-han geot ga-ta-yo]
- c. 이야기하는 것 같아요. [i-ya-gi-ha-neun geot ga-ta-yo]

4. “To be expensive” is “비싸다[bi-ssa-da]” in Korean. How do you say “ I think this place is expensive, It looks expensive, This place seems to be expensive.”?

( )

5. “To be so, to be that way” is “그렇다[geu-reo-ta]” in Korean. How do you say “I think so, It seems to be so, It looks like it.”?



## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 1 - 10

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 10

1. How do you say **"before (+noun)"** in Korean?

( )

2. **"To study"** is **"공부하다[gong-bu-ha-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"before studying, before you study"**?

( )

3. **"To pay money"** is **"돈을 내다[don-eul nae-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"before paying money, before you pay money"**?

( )

4. **"To come in"** is **"들어오다[deu-reo-o-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Knock before you come in."**?

( )

5. **"To buy"** is **"사다[sa-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Think well before you buy."**?

(

)

## Answers

### Level 3 Lesson 1

1. 너무 [neo-mu]
2. 너무 [neo-mu]
3. 너무 빨라요. [neo-mu ppal-ra-yo]
4. 너무 맛있어요. [neo-mu ma-si-sseo-yo]
5. 너무 졸려요. [neo-mu jol-ryeo-yo]

### Level 3 Lesson 2

1. 어제 친구를 만났고, 영화를 봤어요.  
[eo-je chin-gu-reul man-nat-go, yeong-hwa-reul bwa-sseo-yo]  
You can also say,  
어제 친구를 만나고, 영화를 봤어요.  
[eo-je chin-gu-reul man-na-go, yeong-hwa-reul bwa-sseo-yo]
2. 만나고 [man-na-go]
3. 책 읽고, 공부하고, 운동했어요.  
[chaek ilk-go, gong-bu-ha-go, un-dong-hae-sseo-yo]

### Level 3 Lesson 3

1. 앞[ap]     a. front
2. 위[wi]     d. top
3. 밑[mit]     e. bottom
4. 뒤[dwi]     b. back
5. 옆[yeop]     c. side

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 1 - 10

6. 위에서[wi-e-seo] : 소파 위에서 자고 있어요. [so-pa wi-e-seo ja-go i-sseo-yo.]

### Level 3 Lesson 4

1. 볼까요? [bol-kka-yo]
2. 팔까요? [pal-kka-yo]
3. 내일 비가 올까요? [nae-il bi-ga ol-kka-yo]
4. 커피 마실까요? 맥주 마실까요? [keo-pi ma-sil-kka-yo, maek-ju ma-sil-kka-yo]
5. 내일 영화 볼까요? [nae-il yeong-hwa bol-kka-yo]

### Level 3 Lesson 5

1. 쫌 [jjeum]
2. 언제쫌 갈 거예요? [eon-je-jjeum gal geo-ye-yo]
3. 내일 몇 시쫌 만날까요? [nae-il myeot si-jjeum man-nal-kka-yo]
4. 한국에서 2년쫌 살았어요. [han-guk-eseo i-nyeon-jjeum sa-ral-sseo-yo]

### Level 3 Lesson 6

1. 공부할 거예요. [gong-bu-hal ge-ye-yo.]
2. 저도 갈게요. [jeo-do gal-ge-yo.]
3. 지금 어디예요? 지금 나갈게요.  
[ji-geum eo-di-ye-yo? ji-geum na-gal-ge-yo.]
4. 그래요? 다시 할게요.  
[geu-rae-yo? da-si hal-ge-yo.]

### Level 3 Lesson 7

1. 해서[hae-seo]
2. 먹어서[meo-geo-seo]
3. 와서[wa-seo]
4. according to~      c. ~에 따라서 [-e tta-ra-seo]
5. for example      a. 예를 들어서 [ye-reul deu-reo-seo]

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 1 - 10

### Level 3 Lesson 8

1. 우리는 나이가 같아요. [u-ri-neun na-i-ga ga-ta-yo.]
2. 이거랑 이거랑 같아요? [i-geo-rang i-geo-rang ga-ta-yo?]
3. 커피 같아요. [keo-pi ga-ta-yo]
4. 그 이야기는 거짓말 같아요. [geu i-ya-gi-neun geo-jit-mal ga-ta-yo.]

### Level 3 Lesson 9

1. I think they told them. / It looks like they talked.  
b. 이야기한 것 같아요. [i-ya-gi han geot ga-ta-yo]
2. I think they are talking. / They seem to talk to each  
c. 이야기하는 것 같아요. [i-ya-gi ha-neun geot ga-ta-yo]
3. I think they will talk. / It seems like they will talk.  
a. 이야기할 것 같아요. [i-ya-gi hal geot ga-ta-yo]
4. 여기 비싼 것 같아요. [yeo-gi bi-ssan geot ga-ta-yo.]
5. 그런 것 같아요. [geu-reon geot ga-ta-yo.]

### Level 3 Lesson 10

1. 전에 [jeo-ne]
2. 공부하기 전에 [gong-bu-ha-gi jeo-ne]
3. 돈을 내기 전에 [do-neul nae-gi jeo-ne]
4. 들어오기 전에 노크 하세요.  
[deu-reo-o-gi jeo-ne no-keu ha-se-yo.]
5. 사기 전에 잘 생각하세요.  
[sa-gi jeo-ne jal saeng-ga-ka-se-yo.]

We hope this workbook has been helpful to you.

Thank you once again. **감사합니다!** We hope you will keep enjoying learning with us!



Thank you for studying with us at TalkToMeInKorean.com. This PDF workbook has been built to help you reinforce what you have learned from Lessons 1 - 10 of Level 3 at TalkToMeInKorean. If you have any questions or feedback, please feel free to write to us!

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 11 - 20

**Thank you** for downloading this workbook from [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). This **WORKBOOK** has been made to help you reinforce what you have learned from our lessons number 11 to 20 in Level 3 at TalkToMeInKorean.com. The audio files for ALL of the Korean sentences that appear in this workbook are also available for download.

**Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last pages of this PDF.**

### Level 3 Lesson 11

1. **"To help"** is **"돕다[dop-da]"** in Korean. Because of **the irregular system** **"돕다[dop-da]"** changes into **"도와요[do-wa-yo]"**. But there are some verbs that do not follow this rule.

**Choose the verb which do not follow this rule.**

- 1) **입다[ip-da]** = to wear
- 2) **눅다[up-da]** = to lie down
- 3) **춡다[chup-da]** = to be cold
- 4) **쉽다[ship-da]** = to be easy

2. **"To be difficult"** is **"어렵다[eo-ryeop-da]"** in Korean. Present tense for **"어렵다[eo-ryeop-da]"** is **"어려워요[eo-ryeo-wo-yo]"**. What's the past tense?

- 1) **어려울 거예요[eo-ryeo-ul geo-ye-yo]**
- 2) **어려웠어요[eo-ryeo-wo-sseo-yo]**

3. **"To be cute"** is **"귀엽다[gwi-yeop-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"This is so cute."**?

(

)



## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 11 - 20

4. "To be difficult" is "어렵다[eo-ryeop-da]" in Korean. How do you say "This problem is difficult."?

( )

5. "To be cold" is "춥다[chup-da]" in Korean. How do you say "In Seoul, it's really cold in winter."?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 12

1. How do you say "but still", "however", or "nonetheless" in Korean?

( )

2. Do you like 노래방[no-rae-bang]? "To sing" is "노래하다[no-rae-ha-da]" in Korean. How do you say "I have to go to a 노래방. But still, I'm not going to sing."?

노래방에 가야 돼요. ( ) 노래 안 할 거예요.

3. "To play soccer" is "축구를 하다[chuk-gu-reul ha-da]" in Korean. How do you say "Yesterday, it rained. But still, we played soccer."?

어제는 ( ). ( ) 축구를 했어요.

한국어는 (            ). (            ) 재미있어요.

( )

## Level 3 Lesson 14

**Match the Korean words with their English equivalents.**

1. **someone that someone likes = someone I like**
2. **someone that Minji likes**
3. **someone that likes Minji**

- a. **민지를 좋아하는 사람** [min-ji-reul jo-a-ha-neun sa-ram]
- b. **좋아하는 사람** [jo-a-ha-neun sa-ram]
- c. **민지가 좋아하는 사람** [min-ji-ga jo-a-ha-neun sa-ram]

4. **"To eat"** is **"먹다[meok-da]"** and **"often"** is **"자주[ja-ju]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Is there any Korean food that you eat often?"**?

( )

5. **"To like, To love"** is **"좋아하다[jo-a-ha-da]"** and **"these days"** is **"요즘[yo-je-um]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Which singer do you like these days?"**?

( )

## Level 3 Lesson 15

1. How do you say **"in that case", "if so", "then"**?



## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 11 - 20

( )

2. **"To be busy"** is **"바쁘다"**[ba-ppeu-da] and **"when"** is **"언제"**[eon-je] in Korean.

How do you say **"You're busy now? Then when are you not busy?"**?

( )

3. How do you say **"Then, what is THIS?"**?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 16

Sometimes when you want to do things with other people, you will say things like **"Let's go."**, **"Let's do it."** or **"Let's start."**

1. There are a few different ways to say this in Korean. Choose the way which is not translated **"Let's .."** in Korean.

1) -아/어/여요

2) -(으)시죠

3) -자

4) -(으)ㄴ

2. **"To start, to begin"** is **"시작하다"**[si-jak-ha-da] in Korean. Choose one that doesn't mean **"Let's start!"**.

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 11 - 20

- 1) 시작해요. [si-jak-hae-yo]
- 2) 시작하자. [si-jak-ha-ja]
- 3) 시작하고 싶어요. [si-jak-ha-go si-peo-yo]
- 4) 시작할래요? [si-jak-hal-rae-yo]

3. "I'm going to the bookstore, too." is "저도 서점에 갈 거예요[jeo-do seo-jeo-me gal geo-ye-yo]" in Korean. How do you say "I'm going to the bookstore, too. Let's go together!"?

( )

4. "Aren't you hungry?" is "배 안 고파요?[bae an go-pa-yo?]" in Korean. How do you say "Aren't you hungry? Let's eat hamburgers."?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 17

1. How do you say "in order to", "in order for", or "for the sake of" in Korean?

( )

2. "Health" is "건강[geon-gang]" in Korean. How do you say "for health, for the sake of health, in order to be healthy"?

( )

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 11 - 20

3. "To go" is "가다[ga-da]" in Korean. How do you say "in order to go to Korea"?

( )

4. "To study" is "공부하다[gong-bu-ha-da]" in Korean. How do you say "I studied hard in order to go to Korea."?

( )

5. "To do exercise" is "운동하다[un-dong-ha-da]" in Korean. How do you say "I am exercising everyday for my health."?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 18

Match the Korean words with their English equivalents.

1. To have nothing but money, to only have money
2. To have money
3. To not have money

- a. 돈(이) 없다 [do-ni eop-da]
- b. 돈 밖에 없다 [don ba-kke eop-da]
- c. 돈(이) 있다 [do-ni it-da]

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 11 - 20

4. **"A Korean friend"** is **"한국인 친구[han-guk-in chin-gu]"** in Korean. How do you say **"As for Korean friends, I only have one."**?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 19

1. **"To receive a letter"** is **"편지를 받다[pyeon-ji-reul bat-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"After receiving a letter"**?

( )

2. **"To read a book"** is **"책을 읽다[chae-geul ilg-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"After reading a book"**?

( )

3. **"To watch a movie"** is **"영화 보다[yeong-hwa bo-da]"** and **"to drink coffee"** is **"커피 마시다[keo-pi ma-si-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"After watching the movie, let's drink coffee."**?

( )

4. **"To decide"** is **"결정하다[gyeol-jeong-ha-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Contact me after you decide."**?

( )

5. "This" is "이거[i-geo]" in Korean. How do you say "After doing this, what are you going to do"?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 20

1. "To cry" is "울다[ul-da]" in Korean. How do you say "even if you cry, even though you cry"?

( )

2. "To study" is "공부하다 [gong-bu-ha-da]" in Korean. How do you say "even if you study, even though you study"?

( )

3. "To see" is "보다[bo-da]" in Korean. How do you say "even if you see, even if you look"?

( )

4. "To take a taxi" is "택시를 타다[taek-si-reul ta-da]" in Korean. How do you say

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 11 - 20

“Even if I take a taxi, it takes a long time.”?

(

)

### Answers

#### Level 3 Lesson 11

- 1) 입다[ip-da] = to wear
- 2) 어려웠어요[eo-ryeo-wo-sseo-yo]
3. 이거 너무 귀여워요. [i-geo neo-mu gwi-yeo-wo-yo.]
4. 이 문제는 어려워요. [i mun-je-neun eo-ryeo-wo-yo.]
5. 서울은 겨울에 정말 추워요. [han-gu-geun gyeo-eu-re jeong-mal chu-wo-yo.]

#### Level 3 Lesson 12

1. 그래도[geu-rae-do]
2. 그래도[geu-rae-do]  
노래방에 가야 돼요. 그래도 노래 안 할 거예요.  
[no-rae-bang-e ga-ya dwae-yo. geu-rae-do no-rae an hal geo-ye-yo.]
3. 비가 왔어요. [bi-ga wa-sseo-yo] 그래도 [geu-rae-do]  
어제는 비가 왔어요. 그래도 축구를 했어요.  
[eo-je-neun bi-ga wa-sseo-yo. geu-rae-do chuk-gu-reul hae-sseo-yo.]
4. 어려워요.[eo-ryeo-wo-yo] 그래도[geu-rae-do]  
한국어는 어려워요. 그래도 재미있어요.  
[han-gu-geo-neun eo-ryeo-wo-yo. geu-rae-do jae-mi-i-sseo-yo.]

#### Level 3 Lesson 13

1. 작은 [ja-geun]
2. 비싼 [bi-ssan]
3. 하얀 [ha-yan]

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 11 - 20

4. 단 [dan]
5. 더 큰 가방 있어요? [deo keun ga-bang i-sseo-yo?]

### Level 3 Lesson 14

1. someone that someone likes = someone I like - b. 좋아하는 사람 [jo-a-ha-neun sa-ram]
2. someone that Minji likes - c. 민지가 좋아하는 사람 [min-ji-ga jo-a-ha-neun sa-ram]
3. someone that likes Minji - a. 민지를 좋아하는 사람 [min-ji-reul jo-a-ha-neun sa-ram]
4. 자주 먹는 한국 음식 있어요? [ja-ju meok-neun han-guk eum-sik i-sseo-yo?]
5. 요즘 좋아하는 가수는 누구예요? [yo-jeum jo-a-ha-neun ga-su-neun nu-gu-ye-yo?]

### Level 3 Lesson 15

1. 그러면 [geu-reo-myeon]
2. 지금 바빠요? 그럼 언제 안 바빠요? [ji-geum ba-ppa-yo? geu-reom eon-je an ba-ppa-yo?]
3. 그러면 이거는 뭐예요? [geu-reo-myeon i-geo-neun mwo-ye-yo?]

### Level 3 Lesson 16

1. 4) -(으)ㄴ
2. 3) 시작하고 싶어요. [si-jak-ha-go si-peo-yo]
3. 저도 서점에 갈 거예요. 같이 가요! [jeo-do seo-jeo-me gal geo-ye-yo. ga-chi ga-yo!]
4. 배 안 고파요? 우리 햄버거 먹어요. [bae an go-pa-yo? u-ri haem-beo-geo meo-geo-yo.]

### Level 3 Lesson 17

1. 위해[wi-hae], 위해서[wi-hae-seo]
2. 건강을 위해서 [geon-gang-eul wi-hae-seo]
3. 한국에 가기 위해서 [han-gu-ge ga-gi wi-hae-seo]
4. 저는 한국에 가기 위해서 열심히 공부했어요.  
[jeo-neun han-gu-ge ga-ga wi-hae-seo yeol-si-mi gong-bu-hae-sseo-yo.]
5. 건강을 위해서 매일 운동하고 있어요.  
[geon-gang-eul wi-hae-seo mae-il un-dong-ha-go i-sseo-yo.]

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 11 - 20

### Level 3 Lesson 18

1. To have nothing but money, to only have money - b. 돈 밖에 없다 [don ba-kke eop-da]
2. To have money - c. 돈(이) 있다 [do-ni it-da]
3. To not have money - a. 돈(이) 없다 [do-ni eop-da]
4. 한국인 친구는 한 명 밖에 없어요. [han-gu-gin chin-gu-ga han myeon ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

### Level 3 Lesson 19

1. 편지를 받은 다음에 [pyeon-ji-reul ba-deun da-eu-me]
2. 책을 읽은 후에 [chae-geul il-geun hu-e]
3. 영화 본 다음에 우리 커피 마세요. [yeong-hwa bon da-eu-me u-ri keo-pi ma-syeo-yo.]
4. 결정한 후에 연락 주세요. [gyeol-jeong-han hu-e yeon-lak ju-se-yo.]
5. 이거 한 다음에 뭐 할 거예요? [i-geo han da-eu-me mwo hal geo-ye-yo?]

### Level 3 Lesson 20

1. 울어도 [u-reo-do]
2. 공부해도 [gong-bu-hae-do]
3. 봐도 [bwa-do]
4. 택시를 타도, 시간이 오래 걸려요. [taek-si-reul ta-do, si-ga-ni o-rae geol-lyeo-yo.]

We hope this workbook has been helpful to you.

Thank you once again. **감사합니다!** We hope you will keep enjoying learning with us!



Thank you for studying with us at TalkToMeInKorean.com. This PDF workbook has been built to help you reinforce what you have learned from Lessons 11 - 20 of Level 3 at TalkToMeInKorean. If you have any questions or feedback, please feel free to write to us!



## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 21 - 30

**Thank you** for downloading this workbook from [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). This **WORKBOOK** has been made to help you reinforce what you have learned from our lessons number 21 to 30 in Level 3 at TalkToMeInKorean.com. The audio files for ALL of the Korean sentences that appear in this workbook are also available for download.

**Please answer the following questions. The answers are on the last pages of this PDF.**

### TTMIK Level 3 Lesson 21

1. **"Sunday"** is **"일요일 [i-ryo-il]"** in Korean. How do you say **"It's Sunday tomorrow + (-ㄴ데) + what are you going to do?"**? (Explaining the background or the situation before making a suggestion, a request, or a question.)

( )

2. **"To get a phone call"** is **"전화가 오다 [jeon-hwa-ga o-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"I was sleeping yesterday + (-는데) + I got a phone call from Korea."**? (Explaining the situation before explaining what happened)

( )

3. **"To be scary"** is **"무섭다 [mu-seop-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"I saw a movie, and it was scary."**?

( )

4. **"The news"** is **"뉴스 [nyu-seu]"** in Korean. How do you say **"I saw it in the news"**

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 21 - 30

today. Is that for real?"?

( )

5. How do you say **"I like this! / This is good!"**? (Showing surprise or exclamation)

( )

### TTMIK Level 3 Lesson 22

1. **"To know (something, someone)"** is **"알다 [al-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"might know (something, someone)"**?

( )

2. **"To be small"** is **"작다 [jak-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"might be small"**?

( )

3. **"To come"** is **"오다 [o-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"I might come here tomorrow."**?

( )

4. **"To be fake"** is **"가짜이다 [ga-jja-i-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"This might be fake."**?

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 21 - 30

( )

### TTMIK Level 3 Lesson 23

1. The word ( ) is related to **"learning"**, **"studying"** and **"school"**.

2. The sino-Korean word for **"To move, to roll"** is **"전 [jeon]"**. How do you say **"changing schools"** in Korean

( )

3. The sino-Korean word for **"Recommend"** is **"장 [jang]"**. How do you say **"scholarship"** in Korean?

( )

4. The sino-Korean word for **"Numbers"** is **"수 [su]"**. How do you say **"mathematics"** in Korean?

( )

5. The sino-Korean word for **"Year"** is **"년 [nyeon]"**. How do you say **"school year"** in Korean?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 24

1. **"To choose", "to pick" and "to select"** is **"고르다** [go-reu-da]" in Korean. How do you say **"I picked"**?

( )

2. How do you say **"What did you choose?"**?

( )

3. **"To be fast"** is **"빠르다** [ppa-reu-da]" in Korean. How do you say **"I like airplanes because they are fast."**?

( )

4. **"To cut"** is **"자르다** [ja-reu-da]" in Korean. How do you say **"Who cut the cake?"**?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 25

1. **"To suit someone well, to go well with someone"** is **"잘 어울리다** [jal eo-ul-ri-da]" and **"It looks good on you."** is **"잘 어울려요** [jal eo-ul-ryeo-yo]" in Korean. How do you say **"Oh! I find that it looks good on you. (Showing impression)"**?

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 21 - 30

( )

2. **"To be correct"** is **"맞다 [mat-da]"** and **"It's correct."** is **"맞아요 [ma-ja-yo]"** in Korean. How do you say **"I see that it's correct!"** (Finding out a fact for the first time.)?

( )

3. **"Here"** is **"여기 [yeo-gi]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Oh, here it is."**?

( )

4. **"To be cold"** is **"춡다 [chup-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Well, it's not that cold."**?

( )

5. **"November"** is **"11월 [si-bi-rwol]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Wow, it's already November."**?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 26

Match the Korean words with their English equivalents.



## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 21 - 30

1. **듣다** [deut-da] = to listen -> 듣 + 어서
2. **걸다** [geot-da] = to walk -> 걸 + 어요
3. **받다** [bat-da] = to receive -> 받 + 아서
4. **닫다** [dat-da] = to close -> 닫 + 으면
5. **깨닫다** [kkae-dat-da] = to realize -> 깨닫 + 았어요

- a. **발아서** [ba-ra-seo]
- b. **받아서** [ba-da-seo]
- c. **달으면** [da-reu-myeon]
- d. **닫으면** [da-deu-myeon]
- e. **걸어서** [geo-deo-seo]
- f. **걸어서** [geo-reo-seo]
- g. **깨달았어요** [kkae-da-dat-sseo-yo]
- h. **깨달았어요** [Kkae-da-rat-sseo-yo]
- i. **들어서** [deu-reo-seo]
- j. **들어서** [deu-deo-seo]

6. "To hear" is "듣다[deut-da]" in Korean. How do you say "Where did you hear that?"?

(

)

### Level 3 Lesson 27

Please change 존댓말 [jon-dat-mal] (Polite language) into 반말 [ban-mal] (Casual language).



Thank you for studying with us at TalkToMeInKorean.com. This PDF workbook has been built to help you reinforce what you have learned from Lessons 21 - 30 of Level 3 at TalkToMeInKorean. If you have any questions or feedback, please feel free to write to us!

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 21 - 30

1. **"Hello"** is **"안녕하세요 [an-nyoeng-ha-se-yo]"** in Korean

( )

2. **"What is this?"** is **"이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo]"** in Korean.

( )

3. **"I met a friend yesterday."** is **"어제 친구 만났어요. [eo-je chin-gu man-na-sseo-yo.]"** in Korean.

( )

4. If you want to use **반말 [ban-mal]** (Casual language) to people You have to get permission.

a. **Yes**

b. **NO**

### Level 3 Lesson 28

1. **"To do"** is **"하다 [ha-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Let's do it."** in **반말 [ban-mal]** (Casual language)?

( )

2. **"To not do it"** is **"하지 말다 [ha-ji mal-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Let's not**

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 21 - 30

**do it."** in 반말 [ban-mal] (Casual language)?

( )

3. **"To buy"** is "사다 [sa-da]" in Korean. How do you say **"Let's buy this."** in 반말 [ban-mal] (Casual language)?

( )

4. **"To wait"** is "기다리다 [gi-da-ri-da]" in Korean. How do you say **"Let's wait a little longer."** in 반말 [ban-mal] (Casual language)?

( )

5. **"To go"** is "가다 [ga-da]" in Korean. **"Let's go together."** in 반말 [ban-mal] (Casual language)?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 29

1. **"To heal, to recover, to feel better"** is "낫다 [nat-da]" in Korean. How do you say **"It's better. / Please feel better."**?

( )



## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 21 - 30

2. **"To build, to compose"** is **"짓다 [jit-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Who built this house?"**

( )

3. **"To stir"** is **"젓다 [jeot-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Stir it well."**?

( )

4. **"To connect"** is **"잇다 [it-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"I connected the two (objects)."**?

( )

5. **"To take off"** is **"벗다 [beot-da]"** in Korean. How do you say **"Please take your shoes off."**?

( )

### Level 3 Lesson 30

1. The word ( ) is related to **"room"**.

2. The sino-Korean word for **"make-up"** is **"화장 [hwa-jang]"**. How do you say **"toilet, bathroom"** in Korean?

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 21 - 30

( )

3. The sino-Korean word for **“school, teach”** is **“교”** [gyo]. How do you say **“class-room”** in Korean?

( )

4. The sino-Korean word for **“disease”** is **“병”** [byeong]. How do you say **“hospital room, patient’s room”** in Korean?

( )

5. The sino-Korean word for **“inside”** is **“내”** [nae]. How do you say **“indoors”** in Korean?

( )

## Answers

### Level 3 Lesson 21

1. 내일 일요일인데, 뭐 할 거예요? [nae-il i-ryo-il-in-de, mwo hal geo-ye-yo?]
2. 어제 자고 있었는데, 한국에서 전화가 왔어요.  
[eo-je ja-go i-sseot-neun-de, han-gu-ge-seo jeon-hwa-ga wa-sseo-yo.]
3. 영화 봤는데, 무서웠어요. [yeong-hwa bwat-neun-de, mu-seo-weo-sseo-yo.]
4. 오늘 뉴스에서 봤는데, 그거 진짜예요?  
[o-neul nyu-seu-e-seo bwat-neun-de, geu-geo jin-jja-ye-yo?]
5. 이거 좋은데요! [i-geo jo-eun-de-yo!]

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 21 - 30

### Level 3 Lesson 22

1. 알 수도 있다 [al su-do it-da]
2. 작을 수도 있다 [ja-geul su-do it-da]
3. 저 내일 올 수도 있어요. [jeo nae-il ol su-do i-sseo-yo.]
4. 이거 가짜일 수도 있어요. [i-geo ga-jja-il su-do i-sseo-yo.]

### Level 3 Lesson 23

1. 학 (學) [hak]
2. 전학 (轉學) [jeon-hak]
3. 장학금 (獎學金) [jang-hak-geum]
4. 수학 (數學) [su-hak]
5. 학년 (學年) [hak-nyeon]

### Level 3 Lesson 24

1. 골랐어요 [gol-la-sseo-yo]
2. 뭐 골랐어요? [mwo gol-la-sseo-yo?]
3. 비행기는 빨라서 좋아요. [bi-haeng-gi-neun ppal-la-seo jo-a-yo.]
4. 누가 케익 잘랐어요? [nu-ga ke-ik jal-la-sseo-yo?]

### Level 3 Lesson 25

1. 잘 어울리네요. [jal eo-ul-ri-ne-yo]
2. 맞네요. [mat-ne-yo]
3. 여기 있네요. [yeo-gi it-ne-yo]
4. 별로 안 춥네요. [byeol-lo an chup-ne-yo.]
5. 벌써 11월이네요. [beol-sseo si-bil-wol-i-ne-yo.]

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 21 - 30

### Level 3 Lesson 26

1. 듣다 [deut-da] = to listen -> 듣 + 어서 - i. 들어서 [deu-reo-seo]
2. 걷다 [geot-da] = to walk -> 걷 + 어요 - f. 걸어서 [geo-reo-seo]
3. 받다 [bat-da] = to receive -> 받 + 아서 - b. 받아서 [ba-da-seo]
4. 닫다 [dat-da] = to close -> 닫 + 으면 - d. 닫으면 [da-deu-myeon]
5. 깨닫다 [kkae-dat-da] = to realize -> 깨닫 + 았어요 - h. 깨달았어요 [Kkae-da-rat-sseo-yo]
6. 어디에서 들었어요? [eo-di-e-seo deu-reo-sseo-yo?]

### Level 3 Lesson 27

1. 안녕 [an-nyeong]
2. 이거 뭐야? [i-geo mwo-ya?]
3. 어제 친구 만났어. [eo-je chin-gu man-na-sseo.]
4. a. Yes

### Level 3 Lesson 28

1. 하자 [ha-ja]
2. 하지 말자 [ha-ji mal-ja]
3. 이거 사자. [i-geo sa-ja]
4. 조금만 더 기다리자. [jo-geum-man deo gi-da-ri-ja]
5. 같이 가자. [ga-chi ga-ja]

### Level 3 Lesson 29

1. 나아요 [na-a-yo]
2. 이 집을 누가 지었어요? [i ji-beul nu-ga ji-eo-sseo-yo?]
3. 잘 저으세요. [jal jeo-eu-se-yo.]
4. 두 개를 이었어요. [du gae-reul i-eo-sseo-yo.]
5. 신발을 벗어 주세요. [sin-ba-reul beo-seo ju-se-yo.]

## Workbook for Level 3 Lessons 21 - 30

### Level 3 Lesson 30

1. 실 (室) [sil]
2. 화장실 (化粧室) [hwa-jang-sil]
3. 교실 (教室) [gyo-sil]
4. 병실 (病室) [byeong-sil]
5. 실내 (室內) [sil-nae]

We hope this workbook has been helpful to you.

Thank you once again. **감사합니다!** We hope you will keep enjoying learning with us!



Thank you for studying with us at TalkToMeInKorean.com. This PDF workbook has been built to help you reinforce what you have learned from Lessons 21 - 30 of Level 3 at TalkToMeInKorean. If you have any questions or feedback, please feel free to write to us!

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 1

In this lesson, let's look at how to say "the more [A] the more [B]" in Korean.

It is expressed through the verb ending **-을수록** [-eul-su-rok], and the latter "the more [B]" part is expressed through another verb.

### Conjugation

- Verb stem + -을수록 [-eul-su-rok]

\* Verb stems ending in a vowel are followed by -으수록.

\*\* Verb stems ending with ㄹ are followed by -수록.

### Conjugation examples

가다 [ga-da] --> 갈수록 [gal-su-rok] = the more you go, the more ...

예쁘다 [ye-ppeu-da] --> 예쁠수록 [ye-ppeu-su-rok] = the prettier it is, the more ...

비싸다 [bi-ssa-da] --> 비쌀수록 [bi-ssal-su-rok] = the more expensive it is, the more ...

이상하다 [i-sang-ha-da] --> 이상할수록 [i-sang-hal-su-rok] = the stranger it is, the more ...

바쁘다 [bi-ssa-da] --> 바쁠수록 [bi-ssal-su-rok] = the busier you are, the more ...

### Usage examples

1.

맛있다 [ma-sit-da] = 맛있 + -을수록 = 맛있을수록 [ma-si-sseul-su-rok]

Ex) 맛있을수록 잘 팔려요. [ma-si-sseul-su-rok jal pal-lyeo-yo.]

= The more delicious it is, the better it sells.

2.

바쁘다 [ba-ppeu-da] = 바쁘 + -을수록 = 바쁠수록 [ba-ppeul-su-rok]

Ex) 바쁠수록 건강이 중요해요. [ba-ppeul-su-rok geon-gang-i jung-yo-hae-yo.]

= The busier you are, the more important your health is.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 1

3.

사람이 많다 [sa-ra-mi man-ta] = 사람이 많 + -을수록 = 사람이 많을수록 [sa-ra-mi ma-neul-su-rok]

Ex) 사람이 많을수록 좋아요. [sa-ra-mi ma-neul-su-rok jo-a-yo.]

= The more people there are, the better.

### Note

Basically, -을수록 means "the more [A], the more [B]", but depending on the context, it can also express the meaning of "Even more so especially when ...", "Especially if ... even more ...", or "Particularly when ...".

Ex)

바쁠수록 잠을 많이 자야 돼요.

[ba-ppeul-su-rok ja-meul ma-ni ja-ya dwae-yo.]

= (lit.) The busier you are, the more you need to sleep.

= You need to sleep even better especially when you are busy.

학생일수록 책을 많이 읽어야 돼요.

[hak-saeng-il-su-rok chae-geul ma-ni il-geo-ya dwae-yo.]

= If you are a student, especially because you are a student, you need to read a lot of books.

Using -을수록 with -(으)면

Using -을수록 on its own is already enough, but sometimes people use -(으)면 and repeat the same verb in front of the "-을수록" part.

바쁠수록 = 바쁘면 바쁠수록

좋을수록 = 좋으면 좋을수록

Ex)

The more, the better.

= 많으면 많을수록 좋아요.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 1

The cheaper it is, the more you can buy it.

= 싸면 쌀수록 많이 살 수 있어요.

### Set expression

The expression “갈수록” comes from 가다 + -을수록 and literally means “the more you go”, but it is used as a set phrase that means, “more and more so in time” or “as time goes by”.

갈수록 추워요.

[gal-su-rok chu-wo-yo.]

= It keeps getting colder.

사브린 씨는 갈수록 한국어를 잘 해요.

[sa-beu-rin ssi-neun gal-su-rok han-gu-geo-reul jal hae-yo.]

= Sabrin keeps getting better at her Korean.

### Sample sentences

1. 친구는 많을수록 좋아요.

[chin-gu-neun ma-neul-su-rok jo-a-yo.]

= (When it comes to friends,) The more friends you have, the better.

= 친구는 많으면 많을수록 좋아요.

2. 비쌀수록 잘 팔려요.

[bi-ssal-su-rok jal pal-lyeo-yo.]

= The more expensive it is, the better it sells.

= 비싸면 비쌀수록 잘 팔려요.

3. 재미있는 사람일수록 좋아요.

[jae-mi-it-neun sa-ra-mil-su-rok jo-a-yo.]

= The more interesting a person s/he is, the better.



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 1

---

4. 재미있는 사람일수록 인기가 많아요.

[jae-mi-it-neun sa-ra-mil-su-rok in-gi-ga ma-na-yo.]

= The more interesting a person s/he is, the more popular s/he is.

= If you are an interesting person, it's more likely that you are popular.



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 2

In this lesson, we are looking at the verb ending **-(으)래요** [-(eu)l-lae-yo].

Through our previous lessons, we looked at how to talk about the future in various ways: First, you can use the verb ending **-(으)를 거예요** [-(eu)l geo-ye-yo] for plain future tense sentences. Secondly, if you are expecting the other person's reaction or feedback or are reacting to someone's remark, you can use the verb ending **-(으)를 게요**.

The verb ending **-(으)래요** is very similar to those future tense endings, but also very unique.

### Meaning

**-(으)래요** is used when you want to express an intention or a will to do something. If you put a question mark at the end of the sentence, you can ask about someone else's will or intention to do something. It can mean "I want to..." or "I'm going to...", or it can also mean "Do you want to...?" when it is used in a question sentence.

### Conjugation

Verb stems ending with a consonant + **-을래요**

Verb stems ending with the consonant ㄹ + **-래요**

Verb stems ending with a vowel + **-래요**

### Usage examples

1. 집에 갈래요. [ji-be gal-lae-yo.]

= I want to go home. / I'm going to go home.

\*\* Comparison

집에 가고 싶어요. [ji-be ga-go si-peo-yo] - most general and vague

= "I want to go home."

집에 갈게요. [ji-be gal-ge-yo] - looking for feedback / reacting to the situation

= "(If so) I'm going to go home. (I wonder what you think.)"

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 2

---

집에 갈 거예요. [ji-be gal geo-ye-yo] - most direct

= "I'm going to go home. (That is my plan.)"

2. 혼자 할래요. [hon-ja hal-lae-yo.]

= I'll do it alone. / I want to do it alone.

3. 저는 안 갈래요. [jeo-neun an gal-lae-yo.]

= I don't want to go. / I'm not going to go.

4. 뭐 마실래요? [mwo ma-sil-lae-yo?]

= What do you want to drink? / What are you going to drink?

5. 커피 마실래요, 차 마실래요? [keo-pi ma-sil-lae-yo, cha ma-sil-lae-yo?]

= Do you want to drink coffee or tea?

6. 이거 볼래? [i-geo bol-lae?]

= Do you want to see this?

7. 언제 만날래? [eon-je man-nal-lae?]

= When do you want to meet?

### Note

This **-(으)래요** ending is usually used only in casual settings. You can not use this verb ending if you are talking to someone that you have to be very formal with.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 3

In this lesson, we are looking at the structure **-(으)ㄹ 리가 없어요** [-(eu)l li-ga eop-seo-yo].

### Meaning

**-(으)ㄹ 리가 없어요** means **"it can't be..."** or **"it is impossible that..."**.

### Construction

Verb stems ending with a vowel + **-ㄹ 리가 없어요**.

Verb stems ending with **ㄹ** + **리가 없어요**.

Verb stems ending with consonants other than **ㄹ** + **-을 리가 없어요**.

Meaning of "리"

리 [li] means "reason" or "logic". It is in the words "이유 [i-yu: reason]" and "논리 [non-li: logic]". Therefore, the structure **-(으)ㄹ 리가 없어요** literally means "There is no reason that ..." or "There is no logic behind the fact that ...", and when it is translated into English, it means "it can't be..." or "it is impossible...".

### Examples

1. 그렇다 [geu-reo-ta] is a common expression used everyday in Korean that means "to be so". When 그렇다 is put together with verb endings, the consonant **ㅎ** is usually dropped.

그러 + ㄹ 리가 없어요 = 그럴 리가 없어요. [geu-reol li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= It can't be!

= It can't be so!

= That's impossible!

2. 눈이 오다 [nu-ni o-da] = to snow

눈이 오 + ㄹ 리가 없어요 = 눈이 올 리가 없어요. [nu-ni ol li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= It's impossible that it's snowing.

= I can't be snowing!

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 3

3. 모르다 [mo-reu-da] = to not know

모르 + ㄹ 리가 없어요 = 모를 리가 없어요. [mo-reul li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= It can't be that he/she doesn't know.

= It's impossible that he/she doesn't know.

### Using -(으)ㄹ 리가 없어요 with the past and future tenses

You can put -을 리가 없어요 after the past suffix -았/었/였. It is always -을 리가 없어요 because the past suffixes always end in the consonant ㅅ.

- 가 + -았 + -을 리가 없어요 = 갔을 리가 없어요 [ ga-sseul li-ga eop-seo-yo ]

= No way that he/she went.

- 있 + -었 + -을 리가 없어요 = 있었을 리가 없어요 [ i-sseo-sseul li-ga eop-seo-yo ]

= It's impossible that there was ...

For the future tense, the same structure as for the present tense is used. You can just add words that indicate that the sentence is talking about a future action or state.

내일이 일요일 + -이 + -ㄹ 리가 없어요. = 내일이 일요일일 리가 없어요. [ nae-i-ri i-ryo-il-il li-ga eop-seo-yo ]

= No way that tomorrow is Sunday.

### Sample sentences

1. 정말요? 그럴 리가 없어요!

[jeong-mal-yo? geu-reol li-ga eop-seo-yo!]

= Really? That can't be true!

2. 효진 씨가 안 왔을 리가 없어요.

[hyo-jin ssi-ga an wa-sseul li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= It's impossible that Hyojin didn't come.

= No way that Hyojin is not here yet.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 3

---

3. 경은 씨가 노래를 할 리가 없어요.

[kyeong-eun ssi-ga no-rae-reul hal li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= No way that Kyeong-eun is going to sing.

= It's impossible that Kyeong-eun will sing.

4. 안 추울 리가 없어요. 지금 1월이에요.

[an chu-ul li-ga eop-seo-yo. ji-geum i-rwol-i-e-yo]

= It's impossible that it is not cold. It's January now.

5. 이상하네요. 안 될 리가 없어요.

[i-sang-ha-ne-yo. an doel li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= It's strange. It can't not work.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 4

In this lesson, we are looking at the verb ending **-지(요)** [-ji(yo)]. Along with **-네(요)** [-ne(yo)], **-지(요)** is a verb ending that gives your Korean sentences a very subtle change in their meanings.

### Meaning

**-지(요)** [-ji(yo)] has several different usages.

### You use the **-지(요)** ending when...

- (1) you are talking about something, supposing that the other person also already knows about it.
- (2) both you and the other person know about something or have a common opinion about something, and you are just mentioning the fact again.

### You can use the **-지(요)** ending as a question ending when...

- (3) both you and the other person know about something, and you are just reassuring yourself by asking the question.
- (4) you know about something, and you are asking yourself to confirm the fact.
- (5) you don't know about something, and you are asking yourself a question, usually thinking out loud and asking the other people around at the same time.

### Structure

Present Tense: verb stem + **-지(요)**

Past Tense: verb stem + **-았/었/였** + **-지(요)**

Future Tense: verb stem + **-(으)ㄹ 거** + **-지(요)**

### Contraction

When you speak in 존댓말, the verb ending **-지요** [-ji-yo] often changes to **-죠** [-jyo] for short.

### Sample sentences

1. 오늘 날씨 춥지요?

[o-neul nal-ssi chup-ji-yo?]

= The weather is cold today, right?

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 4

---

--> (You know that the other person knows that the weather is cold.)

2. 맞아요. 피자 정말 맛있죠.

[ma-ja-yo. pi-ja jeong-mal ma-sit-jyo.]

= That's right. Pizza really is delicious.

--> (You know that the other person also thinks that pizza is delicious.)

3. 재미있지요?

[jae-mi-it-ji-yo?]

= It's fun, right?

--> (You know that the other person already thinks that it is fun, so you are asking to check again.)

4. 이게 뭐지? (asking oneself)

[i-ge mwo-ji?]

= What is this?

--> (You are not directly asking anybody, so you do not say "이게 뭐야?" or "이게 뭐예요?".)

5. 그럴 수도 있죠.

[geu-reol su-do it-jyo.]

= Yeah, that could be possible.

--> (You and the other person both know that something is possible, and you show your agreement as the other person just mentions it.)



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 5

In this lesson, we look at the word **당신** [dang-sin]. This word appears in a lot of Korean songs and TV or movie lines, but it needs to be used with caution in real-life conversations.

What does **당신** [dang-sin] mean?

**당신** [dang-sin] basically means **"you"**.

### Why should one use it with caution?

In the dictionary, if you look up the word "you", you will see "당신" come up first in many dictionaries. But in reality, Korean people rarely use the word "you" in the sentences, especially when they are speaking in 존댓말, formal language.

Then when is it that people DO use the word 당신?

### You can use the word 당신 when:

1. you are angry at someone and you don't mind fighting with that person.
2. you are translating from a foreign language and you must have a word for "you".
3. you are writing or singing a song.
4. you are addressing your spouse (usually common among middle-aged or older people).
5. (rare case) you are talking about someone (who is not present in the place) in an honorific way and want to say "he" or "she".

### Then how do you say "you" in Korean?

If you are speaking in 반말, you can say "너".

너 + 는 [topic marker] = 너는 [neo-neun]

너 + 가 [subject marker] = 네가 [ne-ga] or 니가 [ni-ga]

If you are speaking in 존댓말, you just say the name of the other person and add words like -씨, -님, or a word that describes his or her position or job.

Ex) 현우 씨 지금 시간 있어요? [hyeo-nu ssi ji-geum si-gan i-sseo-yo?]

= (Talking to 현우) Do you have time now?

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 5

Ex) 최경은 선생님, 어디예요? [choe-kyeong-eun seon-saeng-nim eo-di-ye-yo?]

= (Talking to Teacher 최경은) Where are you?

If you are speaking in 존댓말, you can just say the social status of the person.

Ex) 기사님, 여기에서 내려 주세요. [gi-sa-nim yeo-gi-e-seo nae-ryeo ju-se-yo.]

= (Talking to the taxi driver) Let me get off here.

### Some examples:

#### Usage 1

- 당신 뭐야? [dang-sin mwo-ya?] = Who do you think you are? / What are you?
- 당신 뭐가 문제야? [dang-sin mwo-ga mun-je-ya?] = What's your problem?

In this case, you don't mind getting into a quarrel or a fight with the person. Note that you are not speaking in complete 존댓말 any more. Of course, if you are already speaking in 반말, you would say "너".

#### Usage 2 & 3

- 당신의 눈은 참 아름다워요. [dang-si-neu nu-neun cham a-reum-da-wo-yo.]  
= Your eyes are so beautiful.
- 당신에게 이 노래를 바칩니다. [dang-si-ne-ge i no-rae-reul ba-chim-ni-da.]  
= I dedicate this song to you.

You are forced to use 당신 here because you don't know the name of the other person without context.

#### Usage 4

- 당신 지금 어디예요? [dang-sin ji-geum eo-di-ye-yo?]  
= Honey, where are you?

Other words that can replace 당신 in this case to address one's spouse are 여보 [yeo-bo] (most common) and 자기 [ja-gi] (usually common among young couples).

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 5

---

### Usage 5

This is becoming more and more rare these days. Often times, people just drop the word 당신 even if they want to use it for fear of the other person not understanding them.



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 6 - WORD BUILDER 3

Welcome to the Word Builder lesson at TalkToMeInKorean.com! Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters that are introduced through the Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters (or 한자 [han-ja]). Even though many of them are based on Chinese characters, their meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese, and you don't have to memorize the Hanja characters themselves. Your goal through these lessons is to just understand how words are formed and remember the keyword in Korean and expand your Korean vocabulary from there.

Today's keyword is **동**.

The Chinese character for this word is 動.

The word 동 is related to “movement” or “move”.

운 (to transport) + 동 (to move) = **운동** 運動 [un-dong] = exercise, workout

동 (to move) + 작 (to make) = **동작** 動作 [dong-jak] = movement, move

작 (to make) + 동 (to move) = **작동** 作動 [jak-dong] = operation (of a device)

활 (to flow, to be alive) + 동 (to move) = **활동** 活動 [hwal-dong] = activity

동 (to move) + 사 (language) = **동사** 動詞 [dong-sa] = verb

동 (to move) + 물 (object, material) = **동물** 動物 [dong-mul] = animal

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 6 - WORD BUILDER 3

---

연 (to connect) + 동 (to move) = **연동** 聯動 [yeon-dong] = linkage, interlocking

행 (to do, to go) + 동 (to move) = **행동** 行動 [haeng-dong] = behavior

동 (to move) + 영 (to project) + 상 (image) = **동영상** 動映像 (dong-yeong-sang)  
= video

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 7

In this lesson, we are looking at the expression “**괜찮아요** [gwaen-cha-na-yo]”. **괜찮아요** is very commonly used in everyday Korean conversations and can have various meanings.

The basic (and the most widely known) meaning of **괜찮아요** is “**It’s okay.**” or “**I’m okay.**” Let’s look at some more examples of how **괜찮아요** can be used.

But before that, let us break down the sentence, **괜찮아요**.

**괜찮아요** comes from a much longer sentence that does not necessarily make sense in its entirety.

**괜하다** (gwaen-ha-da) = to be pointless, to be meaningless (This word is almost never used as is.)

**괜하지 않다** --> **괜치 않다** --> **괜찮다** = It’s okay.

Present tense = **괜찮아요** [gwaen-cha-na-yo]

Past tense = **괜찮았어요** [gwaen-cha-na-sseo-yo]

Future tense = **괜찮을 거예요** [gwaen-cha-neul geo-ye-yo]

### Usages of **괜찮아요**

1. “I am okay.” “I am alright.” “Everything is fine.”

Ex)

(You slip and fall on the ground, and someone asks you if you are alright.)

**괜찮아요.** = I’m okay.

2. “Don’t worry.” “No worries.”

Ex)

(Your friend is worrying about something, and you want to tell her not to worry.)

**괜찮아요.** = Don’t worry.



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 7

---

3. "It's good."

Ex)

(You refer to something as "cool" "good" or "commendable".)

이 영화 진짜 괜찮아요. = This movie is really good.

4. "I'm cool." "No, thanks."

Ex)

(Your friend offers you a drink, and you want to politely refuse it.)

괜찮아요. = No, thanks. I'm good.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 8

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say **"It is okay to..."** and **"don't have to..."** or **"don't need to..."** in Korean. To say these, you will need to use the following common structure:

**-아/어/여도 되다** [-a/eo/yeo-do doe-da]

**How it works:**

**되다** [doe-da] means **"to function"** **"to be possible"** or **"can do"**.

Ex) 지금 인터넷 돼요? (Does the Internet work now?)

Ex) 배달 돼요? (Can you deliver it?)

**도** [-do] means **"also"** or **"too"** (when used with nouns)

Ex) 저도 갈 거예요. (I'm going to go, too.)

Ex) 이것도 주세요. (Give this one, too.)

**-아/어/여 + -도** means **"even if"** **"even when"** (when used with verb stems)

Ex) 먹어도 (even if you eat)

Ex) 몰라도 (even if you don't know)

When combined,

-아/어/여 + -도 + 되다 = -아/어/여도 되다 [-a/eo/yeo-do doe-da] means "it is okay to..." or "it is okay even if you..."

### Examples:

켜다 [kyeo-da] = to turn on, to switch on

켜도 되다 [kyeo-do doe-da] = it is okay to turn ... on, it is okay even if you switch ... on

켜도 돼요. = It's okay. You can turn it on.

하다 [ha-da] = to do



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 8

해도 되다 [hae-do doe-da] = it is okay to do ..., it is okay even if you do ...

내일 해도 돼요. = It's okay if you do it tomorrow. You can just do it tomorrow.

### Sample Sentences

1. 이거 나중에 해도 돼요. [i-geo na-jung-e hae-do dwae-yo?] = You can do this later.

(Question form: 이거 나중에 해도 돼요? = Can I do this later?)

2. 컴퓨터 써도 돼요? [keom-pyu-teo sseo-do dwae-yo?] = Can I use the computer?

3. 오늘 쉬어도 돼요. [o-neul swi-eo-do dwae-yo.] = You can take a day off today.

### How to say "don't have to..."

Using the same structure (-아/어/여 + -도 + 되다) and adding **안** [an] in front of it, you can say "don't have to..." or "it is not necessary to..."

해도 돼요. [hae-do dwae-yo.] = You can do it. It is okay if you do it.

안 해도 돼요. [an hae-do dwae-yo.] = You don't have to do it. It is okay if you don't do it.

먹어도 돼요. [meo-geo-do dwae-yo.] = You can eat it. It's okay if you eat it.

안 먹어도 돼요. [an meo-geo-do dwae-yo.] = You don't have to eat it. It's okay if you don't eat it.

안 + -아/어/여 + -도 + 되다 is NOT "you shouldn't...". How to say "you shouldn't" in Korean will be introduced in the next lesson (Level 4 Lesson 9).

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 9

In the previous lesson, we looked at how to say "it is okay to..." in Korean. Now in this lesson, let us look at how to say **"you shouldn't..."** or **"you're not supposed to..."** in Korean.

### The main structure is:

Verb stem + **-(으)면 안 되다** [-(eu)myeon an doe-da]

**-(으)면 안 되다** can be broken into two parts: **-(으)면** and **안 되다**

-(으)면 means "if" (Go to Level 2 Lesson 23 to review). 되다 means "to work", "to function", "to be possible" or "can do", therefore 안 되다 means "it can't be done", "it's not possible" or "it is not okay".

Therefore, **-(으)면 안 되다** literally means **"it is not okay if..."** or **"it is not acceptable if..."**, and it can be more naturally translated to English as **"you shouldn't..."** or **"you're not supposed to..."**

### Examples:

1. 열다 [yeol-da] = to open

열면 안 돼요. [yeol-myeon an dwae-yo.] = You shouldn't open it. You are not supposed to open it.

(Opposite: 열어도 돼요. [yeo-reo-do dwae-yo.] = It's okay to open it. You can go ahead and open it.)

2. 만지다 [man-ji-da] = to touch

만지면 안 돼요. [man-ji-myeon an dwae-yo.] = You shouldn't touch it. You can't touch it.

(Opposite: 만져도 돼요. [man-jyeo-do dwae-yo.] = It's okay to touch it. You can go ahead and touch it.)

### More Verb Conjugation Practice:

1. 던지다 [deon-ji-da] = to throw

You should not throw it. = 던지면 안 돼요. [deon-ji-myeon an dwae-yo.]



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 9

---

It's okay to throw it. = 던져도 돼요. [deon-jyeo-do dwae-yo.]

2. 팔다 [pal-da] = to sell

You should not sell it. = 팔면 안 돼요. [pal-myeon an dwae-yo.]

It's okay to sell it. = 팔아도 돼요. [pa-ra-do dwae-yo.]

3. 말하다 [mal-ha-da] = to tell, to talk

You should not tell/talk. = 말하면 안 돼요. [ma-ra-myeon an dwae-yo.]

It's okay to tell/talk. = 말해도 돼요. [ma-rae-do dwae-yo.]

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 10

In this lesson, let us look at how to say "among" or "between" in Korean.

One expression you can use to say this in Korean is **중에서** [jung-e-seo]. And you can make it shorter by just saying **중에** [jung-e] without the last letter, 서 [seo].

**중** [jung] can be written using a Chinese character (中) and it basically means "center" or "middle". So **중에서** literally means "in the middle".

Other words that have the letter "중 (中)" are:

**중학교** = 중 (middle) + 학교 (school) = middle school

**중식** = 중 (middle) + 식 (eat) = formal name for "lunch"

**회의중** = 회의 (meeting, conference) + 중 (middle) = meeting in process

**중에서** means "among" or "between" but it can only be used when you are listing a few options to choose from. You can NOT say **중에서** to describe a location and say something like "The house is located between the bank and the park." In that case, you need to use a different expression (which will be introduced later in this lesson).

### Expression #1 - **중에서**

When you are choosing from a few options, you put **중에서** at the end of "A and B".

Ex)

Between A and B

= A하고 B **중에서** [A-ha-go B jung-e-seo]

Between this book and that book

= 이 책하고 저 책 **중에서** [i chaek-ha-go jeo chaek jung-e-seo]

Among these three things

= 이 세 개 **중에서** [i se gae jung-e-seo]

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 10

---

### Expression #2 - 사이에서

When you are saying "among" in the sense of "popular among friends" or "famous among teenagers", you use the expression, 사이에서 [sa-i-e-seo]. 사이 [sa-i] can refer to a relationship or the space between certain objects or people.

Ex)

He is popular among friends.

= 친구들 사이에서 인기가 많아요. [chin-gu-deul sa-i-e-seo in-gi-ga ma-na-yo.]

This singer is popular among Koreans.

= 이 가수는 한국인들 사이에서 인기가 많아요. [i ga-su-neun han-gu-gin-deul sa-i-e-seo in-gi-ga ma-na-yo.]

### Expression #3 - 사이에

When you are referring to a physical space between two objects or two people, you can say "사이에".

Ex)

I am between the bank and the park.

= 은행하고 공원 사이에 있어요. [eun-haeng-ha-go gong-won sa-i-e i-sseo-yo.]

The pharmacy is between the school and the police station.

= 약국은 학교하고 경찰서 사이에 있어요. [yak-gu-geun hak-gyo-ha-go gyeong-chal-seo sa-i-e i-sseo-yo.]

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 11

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say “**anyone**”, “**anything**”, and “**anywhere**” in Korean.

The basic word that you will need to learn is **아무** [a-mu].

**아무** [a-mu] basically means “any” and it HAS TO be used along with other nouns. And when it is used in a negative context, it means “no” + noun.

### Expressions (positive sentences)

For positive sentences, you add **-나** [-na] at the end of the word.

1. 아무나 [a-mu-na] = anybody, doesn't matter who, anyone

Ex) 아무나 올 수 있어요. [a-mu-na ol su i-sseo-yo.] = Anybody can come.

2. 아무거나 [a-mu-geo-na] = anything, doesn't matter what

Ex) 아무거나 주세요. [a-mu-geo-na ju-se-yo.] = Give me just anything.

(Originally 아무거나 comes from 아무 + 것이나 [amu geo-si-na]. 것 [geot] means “thing”.)

3. 아무데나 [a-mu-de-na] = anywhere, any place

Ex) 아무데나 좋아요. [a-mu-de-na jo-a-yo.] = Any place is good.

(Originally 데 [de] means “place” or “spot”.)

### Expressions (negative sentences)

For negative sentences, you add **-도** [do] at the end of the word.

1. 아무도 [a-mu-do] = nobody, not anybody

Ex) 아무도 없어요? [a-mu-do eop-seo-yo?] = Nobody here?

2. 아무것도 [a-mu-geot-do] = nothing, not anything



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 11

Ex) 아무것도 만지지 마세요. [a-mu-geot-do man-ji-ji ma-se-yo.] = Don't touch anything.

Ex) 아무것도 몰라요. [a-mu-geot-do mol-la-yo.] = I don't know anything.

3. 아무데도 [a-mu-de-do] = nowhere, not any place

Ex) 아무데도 안 갈 거예요. [a-mu-de-do an gal geo-ye-yo.] = I'm not going anywhere.

### How to say "not just anybody"

If what you imply is "be careful when you make a choice" and if you want to say things like "Don't eat at just any place." "Don't hang out with just about anybody." "Don't buy just about anything (without enough consideration).", you can use the expressions "아무나" "아무거나" or "아무데나" in a negative sentence.

Ex)

- 아무나 올 수 없어요. [a-mu-na ol su eop-seo-yo.] = Not everybody can come.

- 아무"도" 올 수 없어요. [a-mu-do ol su eop-seo-yo.] = Nobody can come.

Ex)

- 아무거나 먹으면 안 돼요. [a-mu-geo-na meo-geu-myeon an dwae-yo.] = You shouldn't eat just anything.

- 아무것도 먹으면 안 돼요. [a-mu-geot-do meo-geu-myeon an dwae-yo.] = You shouldn't eat anything at all.

Ex)

- 아무데나 가고 싶지 않아요. [a-mu-de-na ga-go sip-ji a-na-yo.] = I don't want to go just about anywhere.

- 아무데도 가고 싶지 않아요. [a-mu-de-do ga-go sip-ji a-na-yo.] = I don't want to go anywhere.

### More expressions

There are more expressions using 아무 [a-mu], such as 아무때나 [a-mu-ttae-na] for "anytime", but they will be introduced in a future lesson.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 12

In this lesson, we are going to look at the sentence structure **-아/어/여 보다** [-a/eo/yeo bo-da] and how it is used.

### Basic meaning

**-아/어/여 보다** basically means **"to try doing something"**.

If you break down the structure, it is comprised of two parts. -아/어/여 [-a/eo/yeo] and 보다 [bo-da]. -아/어/여 is the basic suffix that you use after verb stems, and 보다 means "to see". The literal translation of -아/어/여 보다는 "to do something and see (what happens)", so the idiomatic meaning is "to try doing something" or "to give something a try."

### Verb conjugation examples:

Ex 1)

쓰다 [sseu-da] = to use

--> 쓰 + -어 보다 = 써 보다 [seo bo-da] = to try using something

이거 써 봤어요? [i-geo seo bwa-sseo-yo?] = Have you tried using this?

Ex 2)

들어가다 [deu-reo-ga-da] = to enter, to go in

--> 들어가 + -아 보다 = 들어가 보다 [deu-reo-ga bo-da] = to try going in

들어가 볼까요? [deu-reo-ga bol-kka-yo?] = Shall we try going in (and see what it's like)?

Ex 3)

하다 [ha-da] = to do

--> 하 + -여 보다 = 해 보다 [hae bo-da] = to try doing something

이거 해 보고 싶어요. [i-geo hae bo-go si-peo-yo.] = I want to try doing this.

### Fixed expressions and verbs containing -아/어/여 보다

Since -아/어/여 보다 is a very commonly used structure, some verbs are very commonly used in the -아/어/여 보다 structure, and some other verbs are actually already in the form of -아/어/여 보다. And in that case, since -아/어/여 보다 is part of the verbs, the space between -아/어/여 and 보다 is not even necessary.



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 12

1. 물어보다 [mu-reo-bo-da] vs 물어 보다 [mu-reo bo-da]
  - 물어보다 = to ask
  - 물어 보다 = to try asking (묻다 + 보다)
  
2. 알아보다 [a-ra-bo-da] vs 알아 보다 [a-ra bo-da]
  - 알아보다 = to look into something, to recognize
  - 알아 보다 (x)
  
3. 지켜보다 [ji-kyeo-bo-da] vs 지켜 보다 [ji-kyeo bo-da]
  - 지켜보다 = to keep a watchful eye on someone/something
  - 지켜 보다 (x)

### Sample sentences

1. 이거 먹어 봐요.  
[i-geo meo-geo bwa-yo.]  
= Try eating this. / Try some of this.
  
2. 저도 거기 안 가 봤어요.  
[jeo-do geo-gi an ga bwa-sseo-yo.]  
= I haven't been there yet, either. / I haven't tried going there, either.
  
3. 제가 먼저 해 볼게요.  
[je-ga meon-jeo hae bol-ge-yo.]  
= I will try doing it first. / I will give it a try first.
  
4. 누구한테 물어볼까요?  
[nu-gu-han-te mu-reo-bol-kka-yo?]  
= Whom shall I ask?
  
5. 제가 알아볼게요.  
[je-ga a-ra-bol-ge-yo.]  
= I'll look into it.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 13 - WORD BUILDER 4

Welcome to the 4th Word Builder lesson at TalkToMeInKorean.com.

In this lesson, we look at the word **불** [bul]. It is written as 不 in Hanja, and it can sometimes be pronounced as 부 [bu], depending on the entire word. There is no set rule to when 不 is written as "**불**" and when it is written as "**부**" in Korean, so it always depends on the certain word.

**부/불** (不) means "not" in English.

### Examples

불 (not) + 안 (comfortable, relaxed) = **불안** 不安 = anxiety, anxious

불 (not) + 편 (comfortable, convenient) = **불편** 不便 = inconvenient, uncomfortable

불 (not) + 완전 (complete) = **불완전** 不完全 = incomplete

불 (not) + 균형 (balance) = **불균형** 不均衡 = imbalance

불 (not) + 만 (full) = **불만** 不滿 = complaint

부 (not) + 정확 (correct) = **부정확** 不正確 = incorrect

부 (not) + 주의 (attention) = **부주의** 不注意 = carelessness

부 (not) + 당 (correct, right) = **부당** 不當 = wrong, unfair, unjust

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 13 - WORD BUILDER 4

---

부 (not) + 적절 (proper) = **부적절** 不適切 = inappropriate

When **부** is written as “**부**”, it means “**vice**” as in “**vice president**”.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 14

In this lesson, we are looking at some words that express **frequency**. It is important to practice using them along with the verbs that you will actually use those frequency words with.

### Frequency words in Korean

- 가끔 [ga-kkeum] = sometimes
- 자주 [ja-ju] = often
- 항상 [hang-sang] = always [more common in written language]
- 맨날 [maen-nal] = (lit. everyday,) always, all the time [more common in spoken language]
- 별로 [byeol-lo] = seldom, rarely
- 전혀 [jeon-hyeo] = not at all
- 거의 [geo-ui] = almost not at all

### Where do they go inside a sentence?

These frequency words usually go right before the verb of a sentence but the position is very flexible. As long as the meaning of your sentence is clear, it doesn't matter where they are placed. You can, however, emphasize a certain part of a sentence by changing the word order and intonation.

### Examples

1. 가끔 서점에 가요.

[ga-kkeum seo-jeo-me ga-yo.]

= I go to the bookstore sometimes.

= 서점에 가끔 가요.

2. 한국 영화 자주 봐요.

[han-guk yeong-hwa ja-ju bwa-yo.]

= I watch Korean movies often.

= 자주 한국 영화 봐요.



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 14

---

3. 항상 물어보고 싶었어요.

[hang-sang mu-reo-bo-go si-peo-sseo-yo.]

= I've always wanted to ask you.

4. 중국어를 맨날 공부하는데, 아직 어려워요.

[jung-gu-geo-reul maen-nal gong-bu-ha-neun-de, a-jik eo-ryeo-wo-yo.]

= I study Chinese all the time, but it's still difficult.

5. 요즘에는 운동을 별로 안 해요.

[yo-jeu-me-neun un-dong-eul byeol-lo an hae-yo.]

= I rarely work out these days.

= These days, I seldom work out.

= These days, I don't work out that often.

6. 시간이 없어서, 친구들을 거의 못 만나요.

[si-ga-ni eop-seo-seo, chin-gu-deu-reul geo-ui mot man-na-yo.]

= I don't have time, so I can hardly meet my friends.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 15

This lesson is a follow-up for Level 4 Lesson 11, where we introduced the expressions **아무나** (anybody), **아무거나** (anything), **아무데나** (anywhere), **아무도** (nobody), **아무것도** (nothing), and **아무데도** (nowhere). In this lesson, let us look at some more expressions that are related to **아무** as well as more sample sentences.

### 1. **아무때나** [a-mu-ttae-na]

= just anytime, anytime

= 아무 (any) + 때 (moment, time) + -나

Ex)

아무때나 오세요. [a-mu-ttae-na o-se-yo.] = Just come anytime.

### 2. **아무 말도** [a-mu mal-do] / **아무 이야기도** [a-mu i-ya-gi-do]

= no word, no mention

= 아무 (any) + 말/이야기 (language/word) + -도 (even/also)

Ex)

아무 말도 안 했죠? [a-mu mal-do an haet-jyo?] = You didn't tell them anything, right?

### 3. **아무렇지도 않다** [a-mu-reot-chi-do an-ta]

= to be alright, to be okay, to be unaffected by

= 아무 (any) + 그렇다 (to be so) + -지 않다 (to be not)

Ex)

저는 아무렇지도 않아요. [jeo-neun a-mu-reot-chi-do a-na-yo.] = I'm okay.

### 4. **아무한테도** [a-mu-han-te-do]

= to nobody

= 아무 (anybody) + -한테 (to) + -도 (even/also)

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 15

Ex)

아무한테도 주지 마세요. [a-mu-han-teo-do ju-ji ma-se-yo.] = Don't give it to anybody.

### 5. 아무렇게나 [a-mu-reot-ke-na]

= just in any way, however you like it

Ex)

아무렇게나 해도 돼요. [a-mu-reot-ke-na hae-do dwae-yo.] = You can do it whatever way you want.

### 6. 아무(런) + noun + -도 + (없어요) [a-mu-(reon) + noun + -do + (eop-seo-yo)]

= there is no + noun (of any kind)

Ex)

아무 소식도 없어요. [a-mu so-sik-do eop-seo-yo.] = There is no news (from them).

Ex)

아무 맛도 없어요. [a-mu mat-do eop-seo-yo.] = It is tasteless.

### \*\* Fixed expression

### 아무것도 아니에요.

[a-mu-geot-do a-ni-e-yo.]

= It's nothing.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 16

Among the many rules that you need to know in order to speak fluent Korean, one thing that we have not covered yet is spacing. After learning so much about other grammar points, we feel that now is the right time to look at spacing.

### Spacing rules in Korean

Spacing in Korean is basically not so difficult to understand, but it is still very different from English. Independent words can be written separately (with a space between two words), but there are cases in which you should NOT have a space between two words.

#### There should be a space between:

##### 1. an adjective and a noun

Ex) 예쁜 강아지 [ye-ppeun gang-a-ji] = a pretty puppy

##### 2. an adverb and a verb

Ex) 조용히 걷다 [jo-yong-hi geot-da] = to walk quietly

##### 3. a noun (+ marker) and a verb

Ex) 이거(를) 샀어요. [i-geo(-reul) sa-sseo-yo.] = I bought this.

##### 4. a noun and another noun

Ex) 한국 여행 [han-guk yeo-haeng] = trip to Korea

##### 5. before a noun

#### There is no space between:

##### 1. a noun/pronoun and a marker

Ex) 저 + 는 = 저는 [jeo-neun] = I + subject marker

##### 2. nouns in a proper name (if they choose their name to be in that format)

Ex) 한국관광공사 [han-guk-gwan-gwang-gong-sa] = Korea Tourism Organization





## LEVEL 4 LESSON 16

---

### Exceptions:

**1. Words that have formed fixed expressions can be written together without space.**

- 이 + 것 = 이 것 --> 이것

- 여자 친구 = 여자친구

(This is very commonly found in sino-Korean words.)

### 2. "Noun + 하다"

- 공부(를) 하다 = 공부 하다 ---> 공부하다

- 운동(을) 하다 = 운동 하다 ---> 운동하다

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 17

In the previous lesson, we looked at the spacing rules in Korean. In addition to the “exceptions” of spacing in Korean, which were cases in which two different words (or more) were written together without space, there are also times when certain words are put together to make a new, shorter form. We are going to take a look at word contractions in Korean through a number of lessons, and this is the first part.

### Topic marker contractions

1.

**저는 [jeo-neun] ---> 전 [jeon]**

Ex)

저는 괜찮아요. [jeo-neun gwaen-cha-na-yo.] = I'm alright.

= 전 괜찮아요. [jeon gwaen-cha-na-yo.]

2.

**나는 [na-neun] ---> 난 [nan]**

Ex)

나는 여기 있을게. [na-neun yeo-gi i-sseul-ge.] = I'll stay here.

= 난 여기 있을게. [nan yeo-gi i-sseul-ge.]

3.

**이것은 [i-geo-seun] ---> 이거는 [i-geo-neun] ---> 이건**

Ex)

이것은 뭐예요? [i-geo-seun mwo-ye-yo?] = What is this?

이건 뭐예요? [i-geon mwo-ye-yo?]

4.

**서울에는 [seo-u-re-neun] ---> 서울엔 [seo-u-ren]**

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 17

---

Ex)

서울에는 왜 왔어요? [seo-u-re-neun wae wa-sseo-yo?] = What brings you to Seoul?

서울엔 왜 왔어요? [seo-u-ren wae wa-sseo-yo?]

5.

**어제는 [eo-je-neun] --> 어젠 [eo-jen]**

Ex)

어제는 왜 안 왔어요? [eo-je-neun wae an wa-sseo-yo?] = Why didn't you come yesterday?

어젠 왜 안 왔어요? [eo-jen wae an wa-sseo-yo?]

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 18

In Level 2 Lesson 29, we introduced how to say “more” in Korean.

**더** [deo] = more

### Examples:

1. 조금 더 [jo-geum deo] = a little more
2. 더 많이 [deo ma-ni] = more + much = more
3. 더 주세요. [deo ju-se-yo.] = Give me more.
4. 더 먹고 싶어요. [deo meok-go si-peo-yo.] = I want to eat more.

And now in this lesson, let us look at how to say “the best” or “the most” in Korean.

**Most (+ adjective/adverb) = 제일** [je-il] / **가장** [ga-jang]

In English, the words “most” and “best” can be used as both adverbs and nouns. The usage that we are looking at today is its usage only as an adverb. (When “most” works as a noun, other Korean words are used, and they will be introduced in a future lesson.)

제일 and 가장 are almost the same thing and they can be used interchangeably. 제일 is a sino-Korean word while 가장 is a native Korean word.

### Example #1

예쁘다 [ye-ppeu-da] = to be pretty

제일 예뻐요. [je-il ye-ppeo-yo.] = (subject) is the prettiest/the most beautiful.

제일 예쁜 여자 [je-il ye-ppeun yeo-ja] = the prettiest girl/the most beautiful girl

제일 = 가장

제일 예뻐요 = 가장 예뻐요

제일 예쁜 여자 = 가장 예쁜 여자

**\*\* 제일 is used more commonly in spoken Korean than 가장.**

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 18

---

### Example #2

좋다 [jo-ta] = to be good

제일 좋아요. [je-il jo-a-yo.] = (subject) is the best (most + good).

제일 좋은 것 [je-il jo-eun geot] = the best (most + good) thing

### Sample phrases

1. 이게 제일 좋아요. [i-ge je-il jo-a-yo.]

= This is the best (one).

2. 제일 가까운 역이 어디예요? [je-il ga-kka-un yeo-gi eo-di-e-yo?]

= Where is the closest station?

3. 어떤 색깔이 가장 좋아요? [eo-tteon saek-kka-ri ga-jang jo-a-yo?]

= Which color is the best? / Which color is your favorite?

4. 제일 먼저 온 사람이 누구예요? [je-il meon-je on sa-ra-mi nu-gu-ye-yo?]

= Who is the person that came here first?

5. 요즘 가장 인기 있는 가수는 누구예요? [yo-jeum ga-jang in-gi it-neun ga-su-neun nu-gu-ye-yo?]

= These days, who is the most popular singer?

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 19

We have looked at how to say "more" and "most" in Korean in our previous lessons. Now in this lesson, let us take a look at how to say "less".

**덜** [deol] = **less**

While in English, the word "less" can be used as a noun as well as an adverb/adjective, the Korean word 덜 can only be used as an adverb (modifying verbs only).

### Examples:

1. 덜 먹다 [deol meok-da] = to eat (something) less
2. 덜 쓰다 [deol sseu-da] = to use (something) less
3. 덜 춥다 [deol chup-da] = to be less cold
4. 덜 비싸다 [deol bi-ssa-da] = to be less expensive

### Sample phrases:

1. 어제보다 덜 추워요. [eo-je-bo-da deol chu-wo-yo.]

= It's less cold than yesterday.

2. 덜 비싼 것 없어요? [deol bi-ssan geot eop-seo-yo?]

= Don't you have a less expensive one?

3. 물은 더 마시고, 술은 덜 마셔야 돼요. [mu-reun deo ma-si-go, su-reun deol ma-syeo-ya dwae-yo.]

= You should drink more water and less alcohol.

**덜** can also mean **"not completely yet"**.

덜 basically means "less" but it can also mean "not fully" or "not completely yet". And naturally, the opposite word is 다 [da], which means "all" or "completely".

1.

A: 그 맥주 다 마셨어요?

[geu maek-ju da ma-syeo-sseo-yo?]

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 19

---

Did you drink all of that beer?

B: 아니요. 다 안 마셨어요. 덜 마셨어요.

[a-ni-yo. da an ma-syeo-sseo-yo. deol ma-syeo-sseo-yo.]

No, I didn't drink all of it. I haven't finished it yet.

2.

A: 다 왔어요?

[da wa-sseo-yo?]

Are we there yet?

B: 덜 왔어요.

[deol wa-sse-yo.]

We are not there yet.

3.

A: 제 책 돌려주세요.

[je chaek dol-lyeo-ju-se-yo.]

Give me my book back.

B: 아직 덜 봤어요.

[a-jik deol bwa-sseo-yo.]

I haven't finished it yet.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 20

This is the first in the series **“Sentence Building Drill”**. Through our previous lessons, you have learned how to use and understand a lot of grammar points in the Korean language. In this series, we will be focusing on how you can train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably.

In this lesson, we will start off with THREE key sentences, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key sentence #1.

오늘부터 한국어를 더 열심히 공부할 거예요.

[o-neun-bu-teo han-gu-geo-reul deo yeol-si-mi gong-bu-hal geo-ye-yo.]

= From today, I am going to study Korean harder.

### Key sentence #2.

아마 내일부터 일요일까지 비가 내릴 거예요.

[a-ma nae-il-bu-teo i-ryo-il-kka-ji bi-ga nae-ril geo-ye-yo.]

= It will probably rain from tomorrow until Sunday.

### Key sentence #3.

내일 시간이 있으면, 같이 커피 마실래요?

[nae-il si-ga-ni i-sseu-myeon, ga-chi keo-pi ma-sil-lae-yo?]

= If you have time tomorrow, will you drink coffee together (with me)?

---

## Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

---

### 0. Original sentence:

오늘부터 한국어를 더 열심히 공부할 거예요.





## LEVEL 4 LESSON 20

1.

오늘부터 = from today, starting from today

내일부터 = from tomorrow

지금부터 = from now on

언제부터? = since when?

2.

한국어를 공부할 거예요 = I'm going to study Korean

한국어를 연습할 거예요 = I'm going to practice Korean

한국어를 쓸 거예요 = I'm going to use Korean

한국어로 말할 거예요 = I'm going to talk in Korean

한국어를 배울 거예요 = I'm going to learn Korean

3.

열심히 공부할 거예요 = I'm going to study hard

열심히 일할 거예요 = I'm going to work hard

열심히 준비할 거예요 = I'm going to prepare hard, I'm going to do my best with the preparation

열심히 연습할 거예요 = I'm going to practice hard

4.

열심히 공부하다 = to study hard

더 열심히 공부하다 = to study harder

덜 열심히 공부하다 = to study less hard

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---

#### 0. Original sentence:

아마 내일부터 일요일까지 비가 내릴 거예요.



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 20

1.

내일부터 일요일까지 = from tomorrow until Sunday

내일부터 모레까지 = from tomorrow until the day after tomorrow

어제부터 오늘까지 = from yesterday until today

지난 주부터 다음 주까지 = from last week until next week

2.

비가 내릴 거예요 = it is going to rain

비가 올 거예요 = it is going to rain

눈이 내릴 거예요 = it is going to snow

눈이 올 거예요 = it is going to snow

비가 그칠 거예요 = it is going to stop raining

눈이 그칠 거예요 = it is going to stop snowing

비가 많이 내릴 거예요 = it is going to rain a lot

눈이 많이 내릴 거예요 = it is going to snow a lot

3.

아마 비가 내릴 거예요 = it will probably rain

분명히 비가 내릴 거예요 = it will certainly rain

어쩌면 비가 내릴지도 몰라요 = maybe it might rain

어쩌면 비가 내릴 수도 있어요 = maybe it could rain

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

#### 0. Original sentence:

내일 시간이 있으면, 같이 커피 마실래요?

1.

시간이 있으면 = if you have time

시간이 없으면 = if you don't have time



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 20

---

시간이 많이 있으면 = if you have a lot of time

시간이 많으면 = if you have a lot of time

시간이 조금 밖에 없으면 = if you have only a little bit of time

시간이 전혀 없으면 = if you have no time at all

2.

내일 시간이 있으면 = if you have time tomorrow

오늘 시간이 있으면 = if you have time today

주말에 시간이 있으면 = if you have time on the weekend

다음 주에 시간이 있으면 = if you have time next week

3.

커피 마실래요? = Do you want to drink coffee?, Shall we drink coffee?

뭐 마실래요? = What do you want to drink?, What shall we drink?

어떤 거 마실래요? = What kind of (drink) do you want to drink?

어디에서 마실래요? = Where do you want to drink (something)?

4.

같이 커피 마실래요? = Do you want to drink coffee together?

저랑 커피 마실래요? = Do you want to drink coffee with me?

저랑 같이 커피 마실래요? = Do you want to drink coffee together with me?

다 같이 커피 마실래요? = Do you want to drink coffee with everyone?

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 21

In Level 4 Lesson 16, we looked at the basic spacing rules. We have learned that independent words are written separately with a space between them, but there is no space between a noun or a pronoun and a marker. We have also learned that certain words are used so often together that they are just used and considered as just one independent word. In this lesson, let us take a look at more words that, over time, have formed new meanings and are now being used as independent words. These words generally have different meanings from the combination of the original meanings of the combined words.

### Examples

#### 1. 돌려 주다 Vs. 돌려주다

돌리다 [dol-li-da] = to turn, to revolve

돌려 주다 [dol-lyeo ju-da] = to turn something for someone

돌려주다 [dol-lyeo-ju-da] = to return something, to give something back

#### 2. 돌아 가다 Vs. 돌아가다

돌다 [dol-da] = to turn, to turn around

돌아 가다 [do-ra ga-da] = to detour, to go around in a longer path

돌아가다 [do-ra-ga-da] = to return, to go back to some place

#### 3. 빌려 주다 Vs. 빌려주다

빌리다 [bil-li-da] = to borrow

빌려 주다 [bil-lyeo ju-da] = to borrow something (from someone else) for someone

빌려주다 [bil-lyeo-ju-da] = to lend something to someone

#### 4. 알아보다

알다 [al-da] = to know

보다 [bo-da] = to see

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 21

---

알아보다 [a-ra-bo-da] = to recognize something/someone, to look into something

“알아 보다” doesn’t exist.

### 5. 나오다/나가다

나다 [na-da] = to be born, to get out, to be out of (not commonly used on its own)

오다 [o-da] = to come

가다 [ga-da] = to go

나오다 [na-o-da] = to come outside

나가다 [na-ga-da] = to go outside

### 6. 들어오다/들어가다

들다 [deul-da] = to get in, to be in, to get into (not commonly used on its own)

오다 [o-da] = to come

가다 [ga-da] = to go

들어오다 [deu-reo-o-da] = to come inside

들어가다 [deu-reo-ga-da] = to go inside

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 22 - WORD BUILDER 5

Welcome to **the 5th Word Builder lesson** at TalkToMeInKorean.com.

In this lesson, we look at the word **장** [jang]. It is written as 場 in Hanja, and it basically refers to "yard," "place," or "location."

### Examples

장 (yard/garden) + 소 (spot) = **장소** (場所) = place, venue

운동 (exercise) + 장 (yard) = **운동장** (運動場) = playground

주 (to stay) + 차 (car) + 장 (place) = **주차장** (停車場) = parking lot

장 (place) + 면 (aspect/surface) = **장면** (場面) = scene

시 (city) + 장 (place) = **시장** (市場) = marketplace

목 (to grow) + 장 (yard) = **목장** (牧場) = farm, ranch

수영 (swimming) + 장 (place) = **수영장** (水泳場) = swimming pool = 풀장

예 (courtesy, etiquette) + 식 (ritual) + 장 (place) = **예식장** (禮式場) = wedding hall

\*\* 자 (magnetic) + 기 (energy) + 장 (field) = **자기장** (磁氣場) = magnetic field

\*\* 중 (heavy) + 력 (force) + 장 (field) = **중력장** (重力場) = gravity field

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 23

In Level 4 Lesson 17, we had our first Word Contractions lesson. In that lesson, we looked at how the subject markers are contracted to shorter forms and be attached to the previous words.

### Examples:

1. 저는 --> 전
2. 이것은 --> 이건

And now in this lesson, let us look at some more examples of word contractions in Korean.

Do you remember how to say "this" "that" and "it" in Korean?

**For "this/the/that + noun", the words 이 [i], 그 [geu] and 저 [jeo] are used.**

이 책 [i chaek] = this book

그 가방 [geu ga-bang] = the/that bag

저 자동차 [jeo ja-dong-cha] = that car over there

**When "this/it/that" are used as pronouns, the words 이것 [i-geot], 그것 [geu-geot] and 저것 [jeo-geot] are used.**

And the following are some expressions related to these words:

**이렇다** [i-reo-ta] = to be like this, to be this way

**그렇다** [geu-reo-ta] = to be like that, to be that way

**저렇다** [jeo-reo-ta] = to be like that (over there), to be that way (over there)

If you want to use these as adverbs and say "like this" "in this way" or "in that way", you can say:

**이렇게** [i-reo-ke] = like this, in this way

**그렇게** [geu-reo-ke] = like that, in such a way

**저렇게** [jeo-reo-ke] = like that (over there)

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 23

Do you remember how to say "if" in Korean? It's "verb + -(으)면". If you want to review, go back to Level 2 Lesson 23, Level 3 Lesson 15, or Level 4 Lesson 1.

Now let's try to say "if you do it like this" in Korean:

**이렇게 하면** [i-reo-ke ha-myeon] = if you do it like this

**그렇게 하면** [geu-reo-ke ha-myeon] = if you do it in such a way

**저렇게 하면** [jeo-reo-ke ha-myeon] = if you do it like that

When you want to combine "이렇다" (to be like this) with -(으)면 (if) and say "if it is like this", it changes to **이러면** (the consonant ㅎ is dropped).

**이렇다** ---> **이러면** [i-reo-myeon]

**그렇다** ---> **그러면** [geu-reo-myeon]

**저렇다** ---> **저러면** [jeo-reo-myeon]

But even when you say things like "if you DO it like this", using the verb 하다, it's also contracted to the same form.

**이렇게 하면** ---> **이러면** [i-reo-myeon]

**그렇게 하면** ---> **그러면** [geu-reo-myeon]

**저렇게 하면** ---> **저러면** [jeo-reo-myeon]

So this is the first group of contracted words for this lesson.

And now, on to something similar. Do you remember how to say "how" in Korean?

(We introduced this in Level 1 Lesson 24.)

**어떻게** [eo-tteo-ke]





## LEVEL 4 LESSON 23

When 어떻게 is combined with the 하다 verb, a similar contraction happens.

**어떻게 하다** [eo-tteo-ka hada] ---> **어떡하다** [eo-tteo-ka-da]

### Examples:

1. 어떻게 해요? [eo-tteo-ke hae-yo?]

= 어떡해요? [eo-tteo-kae-yo?]

= What are we supposed to do?

= How should we deal with this?

2. 어떻게 할 거예요? [eo-tteo-ke hal geo-ye-yo?]

= 어떡할 거예요? [eo-tteo-kal geo-ye-yo?]

= What are you going to do?

= How are you going to take care of this?

**어떡할 거예요?** can be contracted one more time to **어쩔 거예요?** [eo-jjeol geo-ye-yo?]

### Examples:

1. 이거 어떡할 거예요? [i-geo eo-tteo-kal geo-ye-yo?]

= 이거 어쩔 거예요? [i-geo eo-jjeol geo-ye-yo?]

= How are you going to take care of this?

= What are you going to do about this?

2. 이제 어떡할 거예요? [i-je eo-tteo-kal geo-ye-yo?]

= 이제 어쩔 거예요? [i-je eo-jjeol geo-ye-yo?]

= Now what?

= How are you going to take care of it now?

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 24

In Level 2 Lesson 21 and Level 2 Lesson 29, we looked at how to say “more” and also how to say that something is “more + adjective + than something else”. In this lesson, we will look at how to say **“much more + adjective + than something”**.

Although the Korean word for “much” (as an adverb) is 많이 [ma-ni] (we will cover this word in a later lesson), in this case, you need to use a different word: 훨씬 [hwol-ssin].

**훨씬** [hwol-ssin] = **much (more), far (more), etc**

### Example:

멋있다 [meo-sit-da] = to be cool, to be stylish

더 멋있다 [deo meo-sit-da] = to be cooler, to be more stylish

훨씬 더 멋있다 [hwol-ssin deo meo-sit-da] = to be much cooler, to be much more stylish

### Sample sentences:

1. 이게 훨씬 좋아요. [i-ge hwol-ssin jo-a-yo.]

= This is much better.

2. 서울에서 도쿄까지보다, 서울에서 뉴욕까지가 훨씬 멀어요. [seo-u-re-seo do-kyo-kka-ji-bo-da, seo-u-re-seo nyu-yok-kka-ji-ga hwol-ssin meo-reo-yo.]

= From Seoul to New York is much farther away than from Seoul to Tokyo.

3. 일본어보다 한국어가 훨씬 쉬워요. [il-bo-neo-bo-da han-gu-geo-ga hwol-ssin swi-wo-yo.]

= Korean is much easier than Japanese.

= 한국어가 일본어보다 훨씬 쉬워요.

\*\* Go back to Level 3 Lesson 11 to review on the “ㅄ irregular”

훨씬 basically is the “much” in the phrase “much more”, but when you use 훨씬, people already know that you are comparing, so sometimes, (only) when you want to say “much more + adjective/adverb”, you can drop the word 더 from 훨씬 더.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 24

\*\* You can't drop 덜 from **훨씬 덜**, which means "much less + adjective/adverb".

### Examples:

훨씬 더 좋아요. = 훨씬 좋아요.

훨씬 더 재미있어요. = 훨씬 재미있어요.

Examples of using 훨씬 with 덜.

\*\* Go back to Level 4 Lesson 19 if you want to review on 덜.

**덜** [deol] = less

비싸다 [bi-ssa-da] = to be expensive

덜 비싸다 [deol bi-ssa-da] = to be less expensive

훨씬 덜 비싸다 [hwol-ssin deol bi-ssa-da] = to be much less expensive

가깝다 [ga-kkap-da] = to be near

덜 가깝다 [deol ga-kkap-da] = to be less near

훨씬 덜 가깝다 [hwol-ssin deol ga-kkap-da] = to be much less near

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 25

In Level 2 Lesson 14 and Level 2 Lesson 19, we looked at two different ways of changing a verb into the noun forms. They were -기 [-gi] and -는 것 [-neun geot] and they both express the meaning of "the act of doing something" or the verb in the "-ing" noun form.

In today's lesson, we will look at how to make and use "future tense noun groups".

**-(으)ㄹ** [- (eu)l] + **noun**

The usages of this verb ending can be best explained through examples, but basically, this expresses the adjective form of a verb in the future tense.

### Examples:

1. 읽다 = to read

--> 읽 + -(으)ㄹ = **읽을**

--> ex) 읽을 책 [il-geul chaek] = a book that (someone) will read, a book to read

2. 초대하다 = to invite

--> 초대하 + -(으)ㄹ = **초대할**

--> ex) 초대할 사람 [cho-dae-hal sa-ram] = a person that (someone) will invite, a person to invite

3. 보내다 = to send

--> 보내 + -(으)ㄹ = **보낼**

--> ex) 보낼 편지 [bo-nael pyeon-ji] = a letter that (someone) will send, a letter to send

All of the examples above were in the **"verb stem + -(으)ㄹ + noun"** form.

When you do not use a specific noun and just use the word "것" [geot] which means "thing" or "the fact", the noun group can mean "something to + verb".

### Examples:

1. 먹다 = to eat



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 25

--> 먹 + -(으)ㄴ = **먹을**

--> ex) **먹을 것** [meo-geul geot] = something to eat = **food**

2. 타다 = to ride

--> 타 + -(으)ㄴ = **탈**

--> ex) **탈 것** [tal geot] = something to ride = **vehicles**

3. 마시다 = to drink

--> 마시 + -(으)ㄴ = **마실**

--> ex) **마실 것** [ma-sil geot] = something to drink = **beverages**

Now, do you recognize this ending -(으)ㄴ 것 from the future tense?

In the future tense, you add -(으)ㄴ 거예요 after a verb stem.

-(으)ㄴ 것 + 이에요 = -(으)ㄴ 것이예요 ---> -(으)ㄴ 거예요

### \*\* Note

Since the future tense stems from this form, -(으)ㄴ 것, a Korean sentence like this can be translated in two different ways.

### 이거 누가 먹을 거예요?

[i-geo nu-ga meo-geul geo-ye-yo?]

If you think of it as "누가 먹다 (who + eat) + future tense", it will be translated as "Who will eat this?".

If you think of it as "누가 먹을 거 (who + will + eat + thing) + to be", it will be translated as "This thing, it is something that WHO will eat?".

### Sample sentences

1. 내일 할 일이 많아요.

[nae-il hal il-i ma-na-yo.]



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 25

---

= I have a lot (of work) to do tomorrow.

= There is a lot of stuff that I will do tomorrow.

2. 지금은 할 이야기가 없어요.

[ji-geu-meun hal i-ya-gi-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= Right now, I have nothing to say.

= For now, there is nothing I will say.

3. 냉장고에 먹을 것이 전혀 없어요.

[naeng-jang-go-e meo-geul geo-si jeon-hyeo eop-seo-yo.]

= In the refrigerator, there isn't any food at all.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 26

In the previous lesson, we looked at how to make "future tense" noun groups, using the verb ending -(으)ㄴ with a noun. Today, we are going to look at how to do something similar, except this time, it's going to be **"past tense" noun groups**.

**-(으)ㄴ** [-(eu)n] + noun

The noun here can be either the subject of the verb or the object of the verb, so you need to check the context to figure out which one it is, but basically it means "something that did ..." or "something that someone did ..."

### Examples:

1. **보다** = to watch, to see

--> 보 + -(으)ㄴ = **본**

--> ex) 어제 본 영화 [eo-je bon yeong-hwa] = the movie that I saw yesterday

2. **오다** = to come

--> 오 + -(으)ㄴ = **온**

--> ex) 어제 온 사람들 [eo-je on sa-ram-deul] = the people who came here yesterday

3. **말하다** = to say, to talk about

--> 말하 + -(으)ㄴ = **말한**

--> ex) 친구가 말한 카페 [chin-gu-ga mal-han ka-pe] = the cafe that a friend talked about

Now let's compare a few different tenses for noun groups, since we learned three different tenses for noun groups.

Using what you have already learned from our previous lessons, you can say things like "a place I often go to", "the book I bought yesterday", "the person that I will invite", etc.

### Examples:

1. **보다** = to watch, to read, to see



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 26

---

Present tense noun group: 보는 + noun

Past tense noun group: 본 + noun

Future tense noun group: 볼 + noun

제가 보는 책이에요. = It's a book that I'm reading.

제가 본 책이에요. = It's a book that I've read.

제가 볼 책이에요. = It's a book that I will read.

2. 공부하다 = to study

Present tense noun group: 공부하는 + noun

Past tense noun group: 공부한 + noun

Future tense noun group: 공부할 + noun

요즘 공부하는 외국어예요. = It's a foreign language that I am studying these days.

어제 공부한 외국어예요. = It's a foreign language that I studied yesterday.

내일 공부할 외국어예요. = It's a foreign language that I will study tomorrow.



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 27

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to say "I think that ..." or "it seems to me that ..." in Korean.

The verb for "to think" is 생각하다 [saeng-gak-ha-da] but it is not very commonly used for contexts where you would want to say "I think" in Korean. This is because many Korean people think that saying **"I think that ..."** is too direct. Instead, they like to say **"it seems that ..."** using the following expression:

**... 것 + 같다**

**같다** [gat-da] on its own means "to be the same" but when it is used with other nouns, it means "it is like ..."

### Examples:

학생 같아요. [hak-saeng ga-ta-yo.] = You are like a student. / You look like a student.

저 사람 한국 사람 같아요. [han-guk sa-ram ga-ta-yo.] = He looks like a Korean person. / He is like a Korean.

Now back to how to say "I think that ..." in Korean.

So we looked at how to say that something seems like a "noun". In order to say "I think that ...", what you need to do is know how to say that "something seems like" plus a "sentence".

### Remember how to make noun groups for various tenses?

Past tense: -(으)ㄴ 것

Present tense: -는 것

Future tense: -(으)ㄹ 것

### After that, you just add 같다.

Past tense: -(으)ㄴ 것 같다

Present tense: -는 것 같다

Future tense: -(으)ㄹ 것 같다



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 27

### Examples:

\*\*하다 = to do

Past tense: 한 것 같다

Present tense: 하는 것 같다

Future tense: 할 것 같다

벌써 한 것 같아요. [beol-sseo han geot ga-ta-yo.] = I think (they/he/she/I/you) already did it.

지금 하는 것 같아요. [ji-geum ha-neun geot ga-ta-yo.] = I think (someone) does/is doing it now.

내일 할 것 같아요. [nae-il hal geot ga-ta-yo.] = I think (someone) will do it tomorrow.

### Sample sentences:

1. 내일 비 올 것 같아요. [nae-il bi ol geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think it will rain tomorrow.

2. 이게 더 좋은 것 같아요. [i-ge deo jo-eun geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think this is better.

3. 이거 뭐인 것 같아요? [i-geo mwo-in geot ga-ta-yo?]

= What do you think this is?

4. 누가 한 것 같아요? [nu-ga han geot ga-ta-yo?]

= Who do you think did it?

5. 곧 도착할 것 같아요. [got do-chak-hal geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think I'll arrive soon.

While making sentences and hearing other people talk, you will realize that these are all of the ways to express "I think" in Korean. But don't worry. We will look at some other ways of saying "I think" in our future lessons. Until then, practice how to use this - 것 같다 form!



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 28

In this lesson, let us look at how to say "to become + adjective" in Korean. The basic and most common way to do this is by applying the following verb ending:

**-아/어/여지다** [-a/eo/yeo-ji-da]

Since all adjectives are originally in the verb form in Korean, in order to say **"to become + adjective"** you need to know the original verb/dictionary form (-다) of the adjective.

### Examples

예쁘다 [ye-ppeu-da] = to be pretty

예쁘 + -어지다 = **예뻐지다** [ye-ppeo-ji-da] = to become pretty

작다 [jak-da] = to be small

작 + -아지다 = **작아지다** [ja-ga-ji-da] = to become small

이상하다 [i-sang-ha-da] = to be strange

이상하 + -여지다 = **이상해지다** [i-sang-hae-ji-da] = to become strange

재미있다 [jae-mi-it-da] = to be interesting, to be fun

재미있 + -어지다 = **재미있어지다** [jae-mi-i-sseo-ji-da] = to become interesting

### Sample sentences

1. 날씨가 따뜻해졌어요. [nal-ssi-ga tta-tteu-tae-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= The weather has become warm.

2. 컴퓨터가 빨라졌어요. [keom-pyu-teo-ga ppal-la-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= The computer has become fast.

3. 한국어 공부가 재미있어졌어요. [han-gu-geo gong-bu-ga jae-mi-i-sseo-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= Studying Korean has become fun.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 28

---

4. 줄이 길어졌어요. [ju-ri gi-reo-jyeo-sse-yo.]

= The line has become long/longer.

5. 내일 다시 추워질 거예요. [nae-il da-si chu-wo-jil geo-ye-yo.]

= It will become cold again tomorrow.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 29

In the previous lesson, we looked at how to say "to become + adjective" in Korean. Today, we are going to look at how to say "to gradually get to do something", "to eventually find oneself doing something" or "to end up doing something".

The structure that you can use to say these is:

**-게 되다** [-ge doe-da]

But in order to understand how this works, you need to first break this down into two parts.

**-게** [-ge] = **in such a way that ... / so that ...**

**되다** [doe-da] = **to become**

### Meanings of "-게 + 되다"

= things happen in a way that someone gets to do something

= to get into a state where someone does something

## Conjugation

**Verb stem + -게 되다**

### Example #1

하다 (= to do) + -게 되다

= 하게 되다

[present tense] 하게 돼요.

[past tense] 하게 됐어요.

[future tense] 하게 될 거예요.

### Example #2

알다 (= to know) + -게 되다

= 알게 되다



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 29

[present tense] 알게 돼요.

[past tense] 알게 됐어요.

[future tense] 알게 될 거예요.

### Usages of -게 되다

-게 되다 can be used in various usages.

**1. When you don't want to do something but you have to and you eventually end up doing something, you can use the -게 되다 structure.**

안 먹고 싶어요. 그런데 먹게 돼요.

[an meok-go si-peo-yo. geu-reon-de meok-ge dwae-yo.]

= I don't want to eat it, but I keep eating it anyway.

**2. When you didn't intend on doing or didn't expect to do something but you got into a situation where you did it, you can use the -게 되다 structure.**

지난 주에 영화를 보게 됐어요.

[ji-nan ju-e yeong-hwa-reul bo-ge dwae-sseo-yo.]

= I wasn't planning to in the first place, but I got to see a movie last week.

**3. When talking about the future, if you want to say that someone or you will eventually do something whether or not that person wants to, you can use the -게 되다 structure in the future tense.**

그렇게 하게 될 거예요.

[geu-reo-ke ha-ge doel geo-ye-yo.]

= You will eventually end up doing it that way.

### Sample sentences

1. 내일 알게 될 거예요.

[nae-il al-ge doel geo-ye-yo.]

= You will find out tomorrow.



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 29

---

2. 다 사게 됐어요.

[da sa-ge dwae-sseo-yo.]

= I ended up buying everything.

3. 다시 학교에 다니게 됐어요.

[da-si hak-gyo-e da-ni-ge dwae-sseo-yo.]

= (Things have happened so that) now I can go back to (going to) school.

4. 어떻게 여기에 오게 됐어요?

[eo-tteo-ke yeo-gi-e o-ge dwae-sseo-yo?]

= How did you get to come here?

5. 만나게 되면 말해 주세요.

[man-na-ge doe-myeon mal-hae ju-se-yo.]

= If you get to meet him, tell me.

## LEVEL 4 LESSON 30

This is the second lesson in the series **“Sentence Building Drill”**. In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with THREE key sentences, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key sentence #1

열 명 초대했는데, 아무도 안 올 수도 있어요.

[yeol myeong cho-dae-haet-neun-de, a-mu-do an ol su-do i-sseo-yo.]

= I've invited 10 people, but it's possible that no one will come.

### Key sentence #2

오늘은 어제보다 훨씬 따뜻한 것 같아요.

[o-neu-reul eo-je-bo-da hwol-ssin tta-tteu-tan geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think today is much warmer than yesterday.

### Key sentence #3

지금 카페에서 어제 산 책을 읽고 있어요.

[ji-geum ka-pe-e-seo eo-je san chae-geul il-go i-sseo-yo.]

= Right now I am in a cafe, reading a book that I bought yesterday.

---

## Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

---

0. Original sentence:

열 명 초대했는데, 아무도 안 올 수도 있어요.



This PDF is to be used along with the MP3 audio lesson available at [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). Please feel free to share TalkToMeInKorean's free Korean lessons and PDF files with anybody who is studying Korean. If you have any questions or feedback, visit [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com).



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 30

1.

열 명 = ten people

한 명 = one person

두 명 = two people

세 명 = three people

2.

초대했는데 = I invited (someone) but

말했는데 = I said but / I told (someone) but

조심했는데 = I was careful but

열심히 공부했는데 = I studied hard but

3.

아무도 안 올 거예요 = no one will come

아무도 모를 거예요 = no one will know

아무도 안 할 거예요 = no one will do it

아무도 초대 안 할 거예요 = I will invite no one

4.

안 올 수도 있어요 = (someone) might not come

안 줄 수도 있어요 = (someone) might not give (somebody else) (something)

안 그럴 수도 있어요 = it might not be so / it might not be the case

안 웃길 수도 있어요 = it might not be funny

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---

0. Original sentence:

오늘은 어제보다 훨씬 따뜻한 것 같아요.



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 30

1.

어제보다 = than yesterday / compared to yesterday

지난 주보다 = than last week / compared to last week

지난 달보다 = than last month / compared to last month

작년보다 = than last year / compared to last year

2.

어제보다 훨씬 따뜻해요 = it's much warmer than yesterday

이거보다 훨씬 좋아요 = it's much better than this one

한국어보다 훨씬 어려워요 = it's much more difficult than the Korean language

3.

훨씬 따뜻한 것 같아요 = I think it's much warmer

훨씬 좋은 것 같아요 = I think it's much better

훨씬 재미있는 것 같아요 = I think it's much more interesting/fun

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

0. Original sentence:

지금 카페에서 어제 산 책을 읽고 있어요.

1.

지금 책을 읽고 있어요 = I am reading a book now.

지금 운동을 하고 있어요 = I am working out now.

지금 음악을 듣고 있어요 = I am listening to some music now.

2.

카페에서 책 읽고 있어요 = I am reading a book in a cafe.

한국에서 일 하고 있어요 = I am working in Korea.

여기에서 뭐 하고 있어요? = What are you doing here?



## LEVEL 4 LESSON 30

---

3.

어제 산 책 = the book I bought yesterday

그제 산 책 = the book I bought the day before yesterday

이번 주에 만난 친구 = the friend that I met this week

작년에 찍은 사진 = the picture that I took last year



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 1

Welcome to Level 5!!! In the first lesson of Level 5, we are going to look at how to say that you "almost did" something or "nearly did" something. This is used both in situations where you "wanted" to do something (but only almost did it) and in situations where you "didn't want" to do something and fortunately didn't do it but almost did it.

Ex) I almost lost my keys.

Ex) I almost passed the exam!

### Conjugation

**Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ다 = 뻔 했다**

The word 뻔 is a noun that describes "nearly getting into a situation where something happens" and in order to use a verb with 뻔, you need to change the verb into the future tense conjugation and add 뻔 after that.

### Examples

사다 [sa-da] = to buy

→ **살 뻔 했어요.** [sal ppeon hae-sseo-yo.] = I almost bought it.

믿다 [mit-da] = to believe

→ **믿을 뻔 했어요.** [mi-deul ppeon hae-sseo-yo.] = I almost believed it.

울다 [ul-da] = to cry

→ **울 뻔 했어요.** [ul ppeon hae-sseo-yo.] = I almost cried.

### Sample sentences

1. 무서워서 울 뻔 했어요. [mu-seo-wo-seo ul ppeon hae-sseo-yo.]

= It was scary so I almost cried.

= I almost cried because I was scared.

2. 무거워서 떨어뜨릴 뻔 했어요. [mu-geo-wo-seo tteo-rreo-tteu-ril ppeon hae-sseo-yo.]

= It was heavy and I almost dropped it.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 1

---

3. 돈을 잃을 뻔 했어요. [do-neul i-reul ppeon hae-sseo-yo.]

= I almost lost money.

4. 죽을 뻔 했어요. [ju-geul ppeon hae-sseo-yo.]

= I almost died.

5. 갈 뻔 했는데, 안 갔어요. [gal ppeon haet-neun-de, an ga-sseo-yo.]

= I almost went there, but I didn't go.



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 2

Welcome everybody to the 2nd lesson of Level 5. In this lesson we are going to introduce how the honorific suffix -시- [-si-] is used in "politer" and "more formal" situations. Even if this is the first time you have heard about this "honorific suffix", you probably have already seen some expressions before that have this word -시- in them, such as 안녕하세요, 안녕히 가세요 or 주세요.

### What is -시-?

-시- is a "suffix" so it is never used on its own. When combined with other verbs, -시- makes a sentence "honorific", which means that the speaker is showing respect for the person that he or she is talking about. If the speaker wants to show respect for the other person talking with him or herself, he or she can show respect for that person, too, by using this honorific suffix, -시-.

### How is it used?

-시- can be used in any tense. You add -시- between the verb stem and other verb endings.

#### PLAIN

Present tense: verb stem + -아/어/여요

Past tense: verb stem + -았/었/였어요

Future tense: verb stem + -ㄹ 거예요

#### HONORIFIC

Present tense: verb stem + -시- + -어요

Past tense: verb stem + -시- + -었어요

Future tense: verb stem + -시- + -ㄹ 거예요

\*\* When the verb stem ends with a consonant, you need to add 으 [eu] in front of 시 to make the pronunciation easier.

### Examples



This PDF is to be used along with the MP3 audio lesson available at [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). Please feel free to share TalkToMeInKorean's free Korean lessons and PDF files with anybody who is studying Korean. If you have any questions or feedback, visit [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com).

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 2

### 1. 보다 [bo-da] = to see

#### Present tense

[plain] 보 + -아요 = 봐요 [bwa-yo]

[honorific] 보 + -시- + -어요 = 보셔요 [bo-syeo-yo]

#### Past tense

[plain] 보 + -았- + -어요 = 봤어요 [bwa-sseo-yo]

[honorific] 보 + -시- + -었- + -어요 = 보셨어요 [bo-syeo-sseo-yo]

#### Future tense

[plain] 보 + -ㄹ 거예요 = 볼 거예요 [bol geo-ye-yo]

[honorific] 보 + -시- + ㄹ 거예요 = 보실 거예요 [bo-sil geo-ye-yo]

### 2. 웃다 [ut-da] = to laugh, to smile

#### Present tense

[plain] 웃 + -어요 = 웃어요 [u-seo-yo]

[honorific] 웃 + -으시- + -어요 = 웃으셔요 [u-seo-syeo-yo]

#### Past tense

[plain] 웃 + -었- + -어요 = 웃었어요 [u-seo-sseo-yo]

[honorific] 웃 + -으시- + -었- + -어요 = 웃으셨어요 [u-seu-syeo-sseo-yo]

#### Future tense

[plain] 웃 + -을 거예요 = 웃을 거예요 [u-seul geo-ye-yo]

[honorific] 웃 + -으시- + -ㄹ 거예요 = 웃으실 거예요 [u-seu-sil geo-ye-yo]

## Honorific subject marker

You already know what subject markers are. They are 이 [i] and 가 [ga] and they show "WHO" did the action or



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 2

"WHO" is the subject of the verb.

Ex)

A: 누가 했어요? (Who did it?)

B: 제가 했어요. (I did it.)

In honorific sentences, the subject markers change to 께서 [kke-seo]. You can only use 께서 after subjects that you are being honorific to, showing respect toward and lowering yourself against.

Ex) A가 → A께서

Often times, the word for the subject itself can change accordingly. For example, the word 선생님 is already in the honorific form because it has the word "님" but in casual situations you can use 이 or 가 as subject markers. But other words need to change forms when they are used in honorific sentences.

Ex)

친구가 → 친구분께서 (adding the word 분 [bun])

사장이 → 사장님께서 (adding the word 님 [nim])

현우 씨가 → 현우 님께서 (changing the word 씨 [ssi] to 님 [nim])

But in everyday conversations, if you are talking with people that you are somewhat close to, you can drop 께서 while still keeping the basic honorific forms using -시-.

Ex)

1. 현우 씨, 언제 오실 거예요? = Hyunwoo, when are you going to come here?

2. 선생님이 주셨어요. = My teacher gave it to me.

3. 아빠 오셨어요. = My father is here.

Irregular verbs examples

1. 듣다 [deut-da] = to listen

→ [honorific] 들으시다 [deu-reu-si-da]

2. 팔다 [pal-da] = to sell





## LEVEL 5 LESSON 2

→ [honorific] 파시다 [pa-si-da]

3. 먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

→ [honorific] 드시다 [deu-si-da]

4. 마시다 [ma-si-da] = to drink

→ [honorific] 드시다 [deu-si-da] (\*\* the same as 먹다)

Fixed expressions (noun + 하시다)

There are some nouns that are only used in honorific situations. They are used with 하시다 to form utmost honorific and polite expressions.

말 [mal] = talk, speech, story, speaking

→ 말씀 [mal-sseum]

→ 말씀하시다 [mal-sseum-ha-si-da] = to talk

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

→ 식사 [sik-sa] = meal

→ 식사하시다 [sik-sa-ha-si-da] = to have a meal

### -셔요 becoming -세요

Originally, when -시- is combined with -아/어/여요, the present tense ending, it becomes -셔요. But over time, people have started pronouncing it and even writing it as -세요 because it's easier to pronounce. This is only found in present tense sentences and imperative sentences.

Present tense:

Ex) 어디 가셔요? → 어디 가세요?

(어디 가셔요 is still correct, but people say 어디 가세요 more commonly.)

Imperative:

Ex) 하지 마셔요. → 하지 마세요.

(하지 마셔요 is still correct, but people say 하지 마세요 more commonly.)



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 3

Welcome to the 3rd lesson in Level 5 at TalkToMeInKorean! After studying the lengthy previous lesson on the honorific suffix -시- (Level 5 Lesson 2), it is time to take a little break from grammar rules and have a light lesson. In this lesson, we are going to look at an expression that Koreans say very often that is somewhat difficult to be translated into English.

The keyword is **수고** [su-go].

Literally, the word 수고 itself is a noun that means "trouble", "effort" or "hard work". But 수고 is rarely used on its own and is usually used inside some fixed expressions. These expressions using 수고 are used in everyday Korean conversations so often that we decided that they need a separate TalkToMeInKorean lesson on them.

### Fixed expressions using 수고

#### 1. 수고하세요. [su-go-ha-se-yo.]

This expression literally means "continue working hard", "keep up the effort", "keep doing the work you are doing" or "continue taking the trouble to do it" but it is not taken as such meanings.

When you want to comment on the fact that someone is making a lot of effort to do something, and you want to show either your appreciation or your support for that person by saying something as you leave the place or see someone leave, you can say 수고하세요. Sometimes 수고하세요 almost means "Good-bye" or "See you".

\*\* To someone younger than you, you can say 수고해요 [su-go-hae-yo] or even 수고해 if you are close friends with that person. 수고하세요 is much more polite than 수고해요.

### Possible situations

- You received a parcel or a letter from a mailman. You want to say "thanks" but add something after that meaning "Thank you for the effort. Keep it up!".
- You visit or pass by someone who is working at the moment. As you walk away, you want to say "See you again and I know you are working hard. Continue doing what you do."

### Inappropriate situations



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 3

When you are talking to someone much older than you or someone you need to show respect toward, it is inappropriate to say 수고하세요. If you are much younger than the other person, he or she might think that you are rude and arrogant.

### 2. 수고하셨습니다.[su-go-ha-syeot-sseum-ni-da]

This expression literally means "you made a lot of effort" or "you went through a lot of trouble doing this".

You can use this expression to someone who just finished doing some work. If you are the one who made that person work, 수고하셨습니다 could mean "Thank you for the great job you did". If you are just commenting on the fact that this person worked hard and has just finished something, it means "Good work" or "Congratulations on finishing it".

\*\* To someone younger than you, you can say 수고했어요 [su-go-hae-sseo-yo] or even 수고했어 if you are close friends with that person. But if you are not the oldest member of the group, it is still better to say 수고하셨습니다.

### Possible situations

- You worked with other people as a group on a task or a project. The work is now finished. You want to casually celebrate the fact that the work is over and lightly thank the others for working so hard.
- Other people did some work and you became aware of it. You want to say "I know you put a lot of effort into it. It's finished now." as a gesture of acknowledgement.

### 3. 수고 많으셨습니다. [su-go ma-neu-syeot-sseum-ni-da] / 수고 많았어요. [su-go ma-na-sseo-yo]

This expression literally means "your effort has been a lot".

You can use this expression in situations similar to those where you would say 수고하셨습니다, but 수고 많으셨습니다 is more specifically said in order to appreciate the effort. After finishing a task as a group, you would say 수고하셨습니다 all together, but individually, you can go up to someone and say 수고 많으셨습니다.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 4

In this lesson, we look at how to say "I guess ...", "I assume ..." or "I suppose ..." in Korean. We have already learned how to use -것 같다 [-geot gat-da] to express "I think ..." or "it seems that ..." in a previous lesson. Today's key structure is somewhat similar to -것 같다 in meaning, but it has a stronger nuance of "I assume ... based on this fact" or "I suppose ... because ...".

### **-나 보다** [-na bo-da] = I assume, I suppose, I guess

This is usually only used when you are talking about people other than yourself. But when you talk about yourself using this -나 보다 structure, you are referring to yourself as a third person, making assumptions about why or how you have done something.

Ex) I guess you don't like coffee.

Ex) I guess I never heard about it.

-나 보다 is only used with action verbs.

For descriptive verbs, you need to use a different structure, which we will introduce in the next lesson.

### **Conjugation:**

[present tense]

Verb stem + -나 보다 [-na bo-da]

[past tense]

Verb stem + -았/었/였 + -나 보다 [-at/eot/yeot + -na bo-da]

Ex)

하다 = to do

하 + -나 보다 = 하나 보다 [ha-na bo-da] = I guess they do + something

→ [present tense] 하나 봐요.

→ [past tense] 했나 봐요

(For future tense, you need to use a different structure, but we will cover that in a future lesson.)

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 4

### Examples:

1.

모르다 [mo-reu-da] = to not know

모르 + -나 봐요 = **모르나 봐요.** [mo-reu-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess he(she/they) don't know.

[past tense]

**몰랐나 봐요.** [mol-lat-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess he(she/they) didn't know.

2.

없다 [eop-da] = to be not there, to not exist

없 + -나 봐요 = **없나 봐요.** [eop-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess he(she/they/it) is not there.

[past tense]

**없었나 봐요.** [eop-seot-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess he(she/they/it) wasn't there.

3.

재미있다 [jae-mi-it-da] = to be fun, to be interesting

재미있 + -나 봐요 = **재미있나 봐요.** [jae-mi-it-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess it's fun. / I suppose it's interesting.

[past tense]

**재미있었나 봐요.** [jae-mi-i-sseot-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess it was fun.

4.

사다 [sa-da] = to buy

사 + -나 봐요 = **사나 봐요.** [sa-na bwa-yo.]



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 4

= I guess he(she/they) buys.

[past tense]

**샀나 봐요.** [sat-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess he(she/they) bought.

### Sample sentences:

1. 효진 씨는 아직 모르나 봐요.

[hyo-jin ssi-neun a-jik mo-reu-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess Hyojin still doesn't know.

2. 또 비가 오나 봐요.

[tto bi-ga o-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess it's raining again.

3. 어제 재미있었나 봐요.

[eo-je jae-mi-i-sseot-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess it was fun yesterday. / I assume you had a good time yesterday.

4. 아무도 없나 봐요.

[a-mu-do eop-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess there's no one there.

5. 고장났나 봐요.

[go-jang-nat-na bwa-yo.]

= I guess it broke.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 5

In the previous lesson, we looked at the structure -나 보다 [-na bo-da], which can be used with action verbs to mean "I guess ..." or "I assume ...". In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say the same thing but with descriptive verbs.

### For action verbs:

**-나 보다** [-na bo-da]

Ex)

하다 → 하나 보다 (I guess they do ...)

오다 → 오나 보다 (I guess they come ...)

### For descriptive verbs:

**-(으)ㄴ가 보다** [-(eu)n-ga bo-da]

Ex)

예쁘다 → 예쁜가 보다 (I guess it's pretty ...)

비싸다 → 비싼가 보다 (I guess it's expensive ...)

작다 → 작은가 보다 (I guess it's small ...)

### For -이다 [-i-da] (= to be):

-이다 changes to **-인가 보다**

\* Note that -이다 is not a descriptive verb on its own but it is usually combined with nouns to make a descriptive statement, so it is followed by -ㄴ가 보다.

## Conjugation for -(으)ㄴ가 보다

Verb stems ending with a vowel + -ㄴ가 보다

Ex) 크다 → 크 + -ㄴ가 보다 = 큰가 보다

Verb stems ending with a consonant + -은가 보다



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 5

---

Ex) 작다 → 작 + -은가 보다 = 작은가 보다

Commonly accepted exceptions and irregularities

Even though the rule is that action verbs are followed by -나 보다 and descriptive verbs are followed by -(으)ㄴ가 보다, Korean people often use -나 보다 for descriptive verbs too, when the verb stem ends with a last consonant.

You can't use -(으)ㄴ가 보다 for action verbs, but you will often hear Korean people using -나 보다 with descriptive verbs.

Ex)

작다 [jak-da] = to be small

Originally, 작 has to be followed by -(으)ㄴ가 보다 because it is a descriptive verb.

작은가 보다 [ja-geun-ga bo-da] = I guess it's small.

But people often say 작나 보다 [jak-na bo-da] to mean the same thing.

Ex)

맵다 [maep-da] = to be spicy

→ 매운가 보다 or 맵나 보다

Present tense and past tense conjugations

[present tense]

-(으)ㄴ가 보다 → -(으)ㄴ가 봐요

[past tense]

For the past tense, you would add the suffix -았/었/였 to the verb stem of the descriptive verb, and after you do that, for ease of pronunciation, you need to always use -나 봐요 after -았/었/였.

So even though descriptive verb stems are followed by -(으)ㄴ가 봐요 in the present tense, they are always followed by -았/었/였나 봐요 in the past tense.





## LEVEL 5 LESSON 5

Ex)

아프다 [a-peu-da] = to be sick

→ [present tense] 아프 + -(으)ㄴ가 봐요 = 아픈가 봐요

→ [past tense] 아프 + -았/었/였나 봐요 = 아팠나 봐요

### Exceptions

When the descriptive verb is composed of a noun and the verb 있다 [it-da] or 없다 [eop-da], i.e. 재미있다, 맛있다, 재미없다 or 맛없다, you need to add -나 봐요 after 있 or 없.

재미있다 → 재미있나 봐요 / 재미있었나 봐요

맛있다 → 맛있나 봐요 / 맛있었나 봐요

### Sample sentences

1.

학생이 많아요. [hak-saeng-i ma-na-yo.] = There are a lot of students.

→ 학생이 많은가 봐요. [hak-saeng-i ma-neun-ga bwa-yo.] = I guess there are a lot of students.

→ 학생이 많았나 봐요. [hak-saeng-i ma-nat-na bwa-yo.] = I guess there were a lot of students.

2.

요즘 바빠요. [yo-jeum ba-ppa-yo.] = He's busy these days.

→ 요즘 바쁜가 봐요. [yo-jeum ba-ppaeun-ga bwa-yo.] = I guess he's busy these days.

→ 바빴나 봐요. [ba-ppat-na bwa-yo.] = I guess he was busy.

3.

아이들이 졸려요. [a-i-deu-ri jol-lyeo-yo.] = The kids are sleepy.

→ 아이들이 졸린가 봐요. [a-i-deu-ri jol-lin-ga bwa-yo.] = I guess the kids are sleepy.

4.

그래요. [geu-rae-yo.] = It is so. That's right.

→ 그런가 봐요. [geu-reon-ga bwa-yo.] = I guess so.

5.

이쪽이 더 빨라요. [i-jjo-gi deo ppal-la-yo.] = This way is faster.

→ 이쪽이 더 빠른가 봐요. [i-jjo-gi deo ppa-reun-ga bwa-yo.] = I guess this way is faster.



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 6 - WORD BUILDER 6

**Word Builder lessons** are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters that will be introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or **한자** [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is **문**.

These Chinese character for this is 文.

The word **문** is related to "writing" or "letter".

문 (writing) + 화 (to become) = **문화** 文化 [mun-hwa] = **culture**

문 (writing) + 서 (writing) = **문서** 文書 [mun-seo] = **document, papers**

문 (writing) + 장 (writing) = **문장** 文章 [mun-jang] = **sentence**

문 (writing) + 자 (letter) = **문자** 文字 [mun-ja] = **letter, character**

문 (writing) + 학 (to learn) = **문학** 文學 [mun-hak] = **literature**

문 (writing) + 법 (law) = **문법** 文法 [mun-beop] = **grammar**

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 6 - WORD BUILDER 6

주 (to pour) + 문 (writing) = **주문** 注文 [ju-mun] = **order**

논 (to discuss) + 문 (writing) = **논문** 論文 [non-mun] = **thesis, research paper**

문 (writing) + 화 (to become) + 재 (property) = **문화재** 文化財 [mun-hwa-jae]  
= **cultural assets, cultural properties**

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 7

In this lesson, we are going to introduce how to say "as soon as" you something or "right after" you do something in Korean.

**The key structure** you need to learn in order to say this is **-자마자** [-ja-ma-ja].

### Conjugation

Verb stem + -자마자

### Examples:

보다 [bo-da] = to see

보 + -자마자 = 보자마자 [bo-ja-ma-ja] = As soon as you see/meet/look,

끝나다 [kkeut-na-da] = to finish

끝나 + -자마자 = 끝나자마자 [kkeut-na-ja-ma-ja] = As soon as it finishes/ends

Just like "as soon as + S + V" or "right after + S + V" is not a complete sentence in English, you still need to complete the sentence in Korean by adding other parts. Unlike in English, however, the "tense" is not applied to the -자마자 part.

For example, even when you say something like "As soon as I got there, I realized ..." in English, you don't have to say the "to get" part in the past tense in Korean. The "tense" of the entire sentence is expressed once through the main verb of the sentence.

Ex)

가자마자 전화를 했어요.

[ga-ja-ma-ja jeon-hwa-reul hae-sseo-yo.]

= As soon as I went there, I made a phone call.

\*\* Note that it's just "가자마자" and not "갔자마자" - the past tense is expressed only through the "했어요" part, the main and final verb of the sentence.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 7

### Sample sentences

1. 집에 오자마자 잠들었어요.

[ji-be o-ja-ma-ja jam-deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I fell asleep as soon as I came home.

\*\* 잠들다 = to fall asleep

2. 졸업하자마자 일을 시작할 거예요.

[jo-reop-ha-ja-ma-ja i-reul si-jak-hal geo-ye-yo.]

= I will start working as soon as I graduate.

\*\* 졸업하다 = to graduate

\*\* 일 = work

\*\* 시작하다 = to start

3. 도착하자마자 전화할게요.

[do-chak-ha-ja-ma-ja jeon-hwa-hal-ge-yo.]

= I will call you as soon as I arrive.

\*\* 도착하다 = to arrive

\*\* 전화하다 = to call someone

4. 보자마자 마음에 들었어요.

[bo-ja-ma-ja ma-eu-me deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= As soon as I saw it, I liked it.

\*\* 보다 = to see, to look

\*\* 마음에 들다 = to like

5. 들어가자마자 다시 나왔어요.

[deu-reo-ga-ja-ma-ja da-si na-wa-sseo-yo.]

= I came outside again right after I went in.



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 7

---

\*\* 들어가다 = to go inside

\*\* 다시 = again

\*\* 나오다 = to come outside



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 8

In this lesson, we are going to look at another way of talking about a future action or state. In Level 2 Lesson 1, we introduced how to make the most standard future tense using -(으)ㄹ 거예요 and in Level 3 Lesson 6, we introduced how to use -(으)ㄹ게요 to look for or ask for the other person's reaction or feedback on what you are thinking of doing, and in Level 4 Lesson 2, we looked at how to express your strong intention for doing something or ask someone else's intention using -(으)래요.

### Quick review

\*\* 하다 = to do

1. 할 거예요 = I'm going to do / I will do (plain future tense)
2. 할게요 = I'm going to do ... what do you think? (looking for the other person's reaction)
3. 할래요 = I want to do / I'm going to do (showing determined intention)

### \*\* Important \*\*

It might seem like there are just way more types of future tenses in Korean than necessary, but they all serve their specific purpose, so they will all come in handy when you need to say certain things in some specific situations. English also has a variety of future tense forms, such as "I am going to", "I will", "I am about to", "I am thinking of", "I am planning to"...etc.

### Today's Key Structure:

**-(으)려고 하다** [-(eu)ryeo-go ha-da]

### Conjugation is simple

가 + -려고 하다 = 가려고 하다

먹 + -으려고 하다 = 먹으려고 하다

잡 + -으려고 하다 = 잡으려고 하다

하 + -려고 하다 = 하려고 하다

### -(으)려고 하다 is used when:

- 1) someone is about to do something or wants/tries to do something
- 2) something looks like it is about to happen

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 8

### Usage 1) - showing intention for action

사다 [sa-da] = to buy

사려고 하다 = to be about to buy, to be intending on buying, to be planning to buy

[past tense]

사려고 했어요 = I was going to buy it.

[noun group]

사려고 하는 사람 = someone who is planning to buy it

[present tense + -는데]

사려고 하는데 = I am thinking of buying it and/but....

For showing intentions for doing something, -려고 하다 is not very commonly used for the plain present tense (-려고 해요) in spoken Korean. So if you say "사려고 해요." it might sound very textbook-like and formal. You can use it, though, in very formal situations.

### Usage 2) - talking about a state of the near future

떨어지다 [tteo-reo-ji-da] = to drop, to fall

떨어지려고 하다 = to be about to drop, to be going to drop

#### Example:

비가 오려고 해요. [bi-ga o-ryeo-go hae-yo.] = It looks like it's going to rain.

How is it compared to the plain future tense?

비가 올 거예요. = It is going to rain. (You know this for a fact.)

비가 오려고 해요. = It is about to rain, judging from what I see.

### Sample sentences

1. 어제 친구 만나려고 했는데, 못 만났어요.

[eo-je chin-gu man-na-ryeo-go haet-neun-de, mot man-na-sseo-yo.]

= I wanted to meet a friend yesterday, but I couldn't meet her.



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 8

---

= I was going to meet a friend yesterday, but I couldn't meet her.

= I was planning to meet a friend yesterday, but I couldn't meet her.

2. 외국에서 공부하려고 하는 학생들이 많아요.

[oe-gu-ge-seo gong-bu-ha-ryeo-go ha-neun hak-saeng-deu-ri ma-na-yo.]

= There are many students who want to study abroad.

= There are many students who are planning to study abroad.

\*\* "-려고 하다" is easier for making noun groups like this than "-(으)ㄹ 것이다"

3. 카메라 사려고 하는데, 뭐가 좋아요?

[ka-me-ra sa-ryeo-go ha-neun-de, mwo-ga jo-a-yo?]

= I'm planning to buy a camera. Which one is good?

4. 친구가 울려고 해요.

[chin-gu-ga ul-lyeo-go hae-yo.]

= My friend is going to cry.

= My friend is about to cry.

5. 친구가 이사하려고 해요.

[chin-gu-ga i-sa-ha-ryeo-go hae-yo.]

= My friend is planning to move.

= My friend is going to move.

= My friend want to move.

6. 아이스크림이 녹으려고 해요.

[a-i-seu-keu-ri-mi no-geu-ryeo-go hae-yo.]

= The ice cream is about to melt.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 9

Welcome to another exciting Korean grammar lesson! In this lesson, we look at how to use this verb ending

**-다가** [-da-ga]. This is very commonly used in Korean when you talk about gradual transition from one action to another or one situation to another.

When you want to say things like:

"I was on my bike and I fell."

"I was cleaning my room when I found this."

"She was watching a movie when she fell asleep."

or

"She was studying in her room and then suddenly came up with this idea."

you can use the verb ending **-다가** [-da-ga] with the first verb.

\*\* The subject of the sentence usually should be the same for both of the verbs.

### Conjugation

#### Verb stem + **-다가**

Ex)

가다 (= to go) → 가다가

먹다 (= to eat) → 먹다가

놀다 (= to play) → 놀다가

자다 (= to sleep) → 자다가

전화하다 (= to call) → 전화하다가

### Examples

뛰다가 멈추다 [ttwi-da-ga meom-chu-da] = to be running and then stop

전화를 하다가 [jeo-nwa-reul ha-da-ga] = while talking on the phone ...



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 9

전화를 하다가 잠이 들다 [jeo-nwa-reul ha-da-ga ja-mi deu-reo-sseo-yo.] = to fall asleep while talking on the phone

### Sample sentences

1. 집에 오다가 친구를 만났어요.

[ji-be o-da-ga chin-gu-reul man-na-sseo-yo.]

= On my way home, I met a friend.

= While coming home, I bumped into a friend.

2. 텔레비전을 보다가 잠이 들었어요.

[tel-le-bi-jeo-neul bo-da-ga ja-mi deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I was watching television and I fell asleep.

= I fell asleep while watching TV.

3. 여행을 하다가 감기에 걸렸어요.

[yeo-haeng-eul ha-da-ga gam-gi-e geol-lyeo-sseo-yo.]

= I was traveling and I caught a cold.

= I caught a cold while traveling.

4. 서울에서 살다가 제주도로 이사 갔어요.

[seo-u-re-seo sal-da-ga je-ju-do-ro i-sa ga-sseo-yo.]

= I was living in Seoul and then I moved to Jeju Island.

5. 뭐 하다가 왔어요?

[mwo ha-da-ga wa-sseo-yo?]

= What were you doing before coming here?

= What is it that you were doing before you came here?

6. 집에서 공부하다가 나왔어요.

[ji-be-seo gong-bu-ha-da-ga na-wa-sseo-yo.]

= I was studying at home and came outside.

= I was studying at home before I came outside.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 9

---

7. 밥 먹다가 전화를 받았어요.

[bap meok-da-ga jeon-hwa-reul ba-da-sseo-yo.]

= I was eating when I received the phone call.

= I was eating and then I received a phone call.

8. 밖에 있다가 들어왔어요.

[ba-kke it-da-ga deu-reo-wa-sseo-yo.]

= I was outside and came inside.

= I was outside before I came inside.

9. 어디에 있다가 지금 왔어요?

[eo-di-e it-da-ga ji-geum wa-sseo-yo.]

= Where were you before you came here now?

= Where have you been?

10. 일하다가 잠깐 쉬고 있어요.

[il-ha-da-ga jam-kan swi-go i-sseo-yo.]

= I was working and now I'm taking a short break.

= I'm taking a short break from work.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 10

In this TalkToMeInKorean lesson, we take a look at how to use **-(이)라고** [-(i)-ra-go].

-(이)라고 is usually not used alone but used with words that are related to speaking, such as **말하다** [ma-ra-da] (to speak), **이야기하다** [i-ya-gi-ha-da] (to talk), **대답하다** [dae-da-pa-ha] (to answer) and also with **하다** [ha-da], which in this case means "to say".

-(이)라고 말하다 [-ra-go mal-ha-da] = to say that it is + NOUN

-(이)라고 대답하다 [-ra-go dae-da-pa-da] = to answer that it is + NOUN

As you can see above, -(이)라고 is used with nouns and is a way to quote the words before -(이)라고 and take the meaning of "(say) that S + be"

### Construction

**Nouns ending with a last consonant + -이라고**

**Nouns ending with a vowel + -라고**

Ex)

하늘 [ha-neul] (sky) + 이라고 = 하늘이라고

나무 [na-mu] (tree) + 라고 = 나무라고

Meaning

하늘 = sky

하늘이라고 = that it is sky, "sky"

이거 = this

이거라고 = that it is this, "this"

### Used with other words

-(이)라고 is usually used with words like 말하다, 이야기하다, 대답하다, etc and when used with -(이)라고, the verb 하다, which originally means "to do" takes the meaning of "to say".

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 10

### Examples

이거라고 말하다

[i-geo-ra-go ma-ra-da]

= to say that it is this, to say that this is it

학생이라고 말하다

[hak-saeng-i-ra-go ma-ra-da]

= to say that he/she is a student

“감사합니다”라고 말하다

[gam-sa-ham-ni-da-ra-go ma-ra-da]

= to say “감사합니다”

All these expressions above can be respectively substituted with:

- 이거라고 하다
- 학생이라고 하다
- “감사합니다”라고 하다

Stating the SUBJECT

Here's an interesting part where the subject markers in the Korean language come in to play. Even though in the sentence 학생이라고 말하다, 학생 and 말하다 are closely related and look like 학생 is the OBJECT of the verb 말하다, 학생 can still take a subject and be explained as to WHO that 학생 is.

학생이라고 말하다 = to say that he/she is a 학생 (student)

이 사람이 학생이라고 말하다 = to say that 이 사람 (this person) is a 학생 (student)

이 사람은 학생이라고 말하다 = to say that 이 사람 (this person) is a 학생 (student)

공짜라고 하다 = to say that something is free of charge

이 책이 공짜라고 하다 = to say that this book is free of charge

이 책은 공짜라고 하다 = to say that this book is free of charge

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 10

You can think of this in two ways:

1. "이 책은 공짜" acts like a noun, so you add -라고 하다 after that.
2. "이 책은" adds meaning and specification to the existing phrase "공짜라고 하다"

### Sample sentences

1. 이거라고 했어요.

[i-geo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= He/She/They said that it was this.

2. 한국 사람이라고 했어요.

[han-guk sa-ra-mi-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= He/She/They said that he/she/they was a Korean person.

3. 뭐라고 말했어요?

[mwo-ra-go ma-rae-sseo-yo?]

= What did you say?

= What did you tell them?

= 뭐라고 했어요?

4. 제가 일등이라고 들었어요.

[je-ga il-deung-i-ra-go deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard that I was the first place winner.

5. 여기가 TTMIK 사무실이라고 해요.

[yeo-gi-ga TTMIK sa-mu-si-ri-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= They say that this is the TalkToMeInKorean office.

6. 저는 "(person's name)"(이)라고 해요.

= [jeo-neun (person's name)-i-ra-go hae-yo.]

= My name is (person's name).

\*\* This is a part of a series of lessons about -라고, -라는, -다고, and -다는. The other expressions will be introduced in the future lessons. Stay tuned!



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 11

This is the second lesson in the series **“Sentence Building Drill”**. In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with THREE key sentences, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key sentence #1

이 중에서 아무거나 골라도 돼요?

[i jung-e-seo a-mu-geo-na gol-la-do dwae-yo?]

= Among these, can I pick just any one?

### Key sentence #2

어제 너무 피곤해서 집에 가자마자 아무것도 못 하고 바로 잠들었어요.

[eo-je neo-mu pi-go-nae-seo ji-be ga-ja-ma-ja a-mu-geot-do mot ha-go ba-ro jam-deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= Yesterday I was so tired so as soon as I got home, I couldn't do anything and just fell asleep right away.

### Key sentence #3

날씨가 더워서 사람들이 별로 안 온 것 같아요.

[nal-ssi-ga deo-wo-seo sa-ram-deu-ri byeol-lo an on geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think not so many people came because the weather is hot.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

---



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 11

0. Original sentence:

이 중에서 아무거나 골라도 돼요?

= Among these, can I pick just any one?

1.

이 중에서 = among these

저 중에서 = among those

이 사람들 중에서 = among these people

친구들 중에서 = among my friends

2.

이 중에서 고르세요. = Choose among these.

이 중에서 뭐가 제일 좋아요? = What's your favorite among these.

이 중에서 하나만 고르세요. = Pick just one out of these.

3.

아무거나 고르세요. = Pick anything.

아무거나 주세요. = Give me anything.

아무거나 괜찮아요. = Anything is fine.

아무나 괜찮아요. = Anyone is okay.

4.

아무거나 골라도 돼요? = Can I pick anything?

아무거나 사도 돼요? = Is it okay to buy anything?

아무거나 입어도 돼요? = Is it okay to wear whatever I want?

아무거나 써도 돼요? = Can I write just anything?

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 11

0. Original sentence:

어제 너무 피곤해서 집에 가자마자 아무것도 못 하고 바로 잠들었어요.

= Yesterday I was so tired so as soon as I got home, I couldn't do anything and just fell asleep right away.

1.

너무 피곤해요. = I am so tired.

너무 이상해요. = It's so strange.

너무 비싸요. = It's too expensive.

너무 웃겨요. = It's so funny.

2.

피곤해서 집에 갔어요. = I was tired so I went home.

피곤해서 안 갔어요. = I was tired so I didn't go.

피곤해서 일찍 잤어요. = I was tired so I went to bed early.

3.

집에 가자마자 잠들었어요. = As soon as I went home, I fell asleep.

집에 도착하자마자 다시 나왔어요. = As soon as I arrived home, I came outside again.

소식을 듣자마자 전화를 했어요. = As soon as I heard the news, I called.

전화를 받자마자 나왔어요. = As soon as I got the phone call, I came out.

4.

아무것도 못 했어요. = I couldn't do anything.

아무것도 못 먹었어요. = I couldn't eat anything.

아무도 못 만났어요. = I couldn't meet anybody.

아무데도 못 갔어요. = I couldn't go anywhere.

5.

아무것도 못 하고 바로 잠들었어요. = I couldn't do anything and just fell asleep.

아무것도 못 보고 나왔어요. = I couldn't see anything and came out.

아무것도 못 사고 돌아왔어요. = I couldn't buy anything and came back.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 11

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

0. Original sentence:

날씨가 더워서 사람들이 별로 안 온 것 같아요.

= I think not so many people came because the weather is hot.

1.

날씨가 더워요. = The weather is hot.

날씨가 추워요. = The weather is cold.

날씨가 좋아요. = The weather is good.

날씨가 흐려요. = It's cloudy.

2.

더워서 사람들이 안 왔어요. = It's hot so people didn't come.

바빠서 사람들이 안 왔어요. = People were busy so they didn't come.

늦어서 사람들이 돌아갔어요. = It's late so people went back.

비싸서 사람들이 안 샀어요. = It's expensive so people didn't buy it.

3.

사람들이 별로 안 왔어요. = Not so many people came.

별로 안 예뻐요. = It's not so pretty.

별로 마음에 안 들어요. = I don't particularly like it.

별로 안 어려워요. = It's not too difficult.

4.

사람들이 안 온 것 같아요. = I think people didn't come.

사람들이 벌써 도착한 것 같아요. = I think people already arrived here.

친구들이 온 것 같아요. = I think my friends are here.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 12

In Level 5 Lesson 10, we introduced the expression -(이)라고 [- (i)ra-go] and how it is used after nouns along with verbs related to speaking and having conversations.

Ex)

학생이라고 말하다 [hak-saeng-i-ra-go mal-ha-da]

= to say that (someone) is a student

Ex)

최고라고 하다 [choe-go-ra-go ha-da]

= to say that (something) is the best

**This is when the word AFTER the -(이)라고 part FINISHES the sentence. But if you want to say another NOUN after -(이)라고, you need to change the verb into the adjective form.**

학생이라고 말하다 → 학생이라고 말하는

최고라고 하다 → 최고라고 하는

\*\* Check out Level 3 Lesson 14 to review how to use this structure to turn action verbs into the adjective form.

### Shortened form

So when you want to say things like "the person who they say is the best" and "the boy that says he is my friend", you use this -(이)라고 하다 plus -는, which is **-(이)라고 하는** when combined together.

But since -(이)라고 하는 is a bit lengthy, a shortened form is commonly used, which is -(이)라는 [- (i)ra-neun].

Ex)

학생이라고 하는 사람 = the person who (they) say is a student

→ 학생이라는 사람

책이라고 하는 것 = the thing that (they) call a book



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 12

→ 책이라는 것

### Usages

You can use this NOUN + -(이)라는 + NOUN form when:

1) you want to talk about an abstract concept and its innate characteristics

Ex) LOVE is ... / This thing called LOVE is... = 사랑은 = 사랑이라는 것은 ...

2) you want to introduce what something is called or how it is described

Ex) The person who they say is a doctor ... = 의사라는 사람은 ...

Ex) This person called Hyunwoo is ... = 현우라는 사람은 ...

### Sample sentences

1. 여기에, "스쿨푸드"라는 식당이 있어요.

[yeo-gi-e seu-kul-pu-deu-ra-neun sik-dang-i i-sseo-yo.]

= Here, there is a restaurant called "School Food".

2. 진석진이라는 선생님이 있어요.

[jin-seok-jin-i-ra-neun seon-saeng-nim-i i-sseo-yo.]

= There is a teacher called 진석진.

3. TalkToMeInKorean이라는 웹사이트 알아요?

[TalkToMeInKorean-i-ra-neun wep-sa-i-teu a-ra-yo?]

= Do you know the website called "TalkToMeInKorean"?

4. 공부라는 것은, 재미없으면 오래 할 수 없어요.

[gong-bu-ra-neun geo-seun, jae-mi-eop-seu-myeon hal su eop-seo-yo.]

= Studying is ... (something that) you can't do for a long time if it's not interesting.

5. 내일, 알렉스라는 친구가 올 거예요.

[nae-il, al-lek-seu-ra-neun chin-gu-ga ol geo-ye-yo.]

= Tomorrow, a friend called Alex will come here.



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 13 - WORD BUILDER 7

Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters that will be introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is **회**.

These Chinese character for this is 會.

The word **회** is related to "to gather" or "gathering".

회 (to gather) + 사 (to gather) = **회사** 會社 [hoe-sa] = **company**

회사 (company) + 원 (member) = **회사원** 會社員 [hoe-sa-won] = **employee, worker**

회 (to gather) + 의 (to discuss) = **회의** 會議 [hoe-ui] = **meeting**

회의 (meeting) + 실 (house, residence) = **회의실** 會議室 [hoe-ui-sil] = **meeting room, conference room**

회 (to gather) + 식 (food, to eat) = **회식** 會食 [hoe-sik] = **get-together dinner, company dinner**

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 13 - WORD BUILDER 7

회 (to gather) + 계 (to count, to calculate) = **회계** 會計 [hoe-gyeo] = **accounting**

회 (to gather) + 비 (to spend) = **회비** 會費 [hoe-bi] = **(membership) fee, (membership) dues**

회 (to gather) + 원 (the number of people) = **회원** 會員 [hoe-won] = **member**

회 (to gather) + 화 (word, to talk) = **회화** 會話 [hoe-hwo] = **conversation**

사 (to gather) + 회 (to gather) = **사회** 社會 [sa-hoe] = **society**

국 (country, nation) + 회 (to gather) = **국회** 國會 [guk-hoe] = **National Assembly**

대 (big) + 회 (to gather) = **대회** 大會 [dae-hoe] = **competition, tournament**

교 (to teach) + 회 (to gather) = **교회** 教會 [gyo-hoe] = **church**

동 (the same) + 호 (to like) + 회 (to gather) = **동호회** 同好會 [dong-ho-hoe] = **club, society**

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 14

In this lesson, we take a look at the verb ending **-(으)니까** [-(eu)ni-kka]. Through our previous lessons, we have introduced how to use **그래서** and **-아/어/여서** to link sentences and show a reason/result relationship between them. This verb ending, **-(으)니까**, is used when the verb before **-(으)니까** is the reason for another action or the basis of a judgement.

### Construction

#### Verb #1 Stem + **-(으)니까** + Verb #2

The verb (Verb #1) before **-(으)니까** is the reason or the basis of judgement for Verb #2.

### Difference between **-아/어/여서** and **-(으)니까**

- Both of these structures show the reason/result or cause/effect relationship of two verbs, but **-아/어/여서** can't be used in imperative sentences or with "Let's".

Ex)

지금 바쁘니까 나중에 전화해 주세요. (O)

= I am busy now so call me later.

지금 바빠서 나중에 전화해 주세요. (X)

\*\* **-아/어/여서** can't be used with imperative sentences.

Ex 2)

지금 피곤하니까 우리 영화 내일 봐요. (O)

= I am tired now so let's watch the movie tomorrow.

지금 피곤해서 우리 영화 내일 봐요. (X)

\*\* **-아/어/여서** can't be used with "Let's".

(우리 영화 내일 봐요 can be translated in two ways. When 봐요 is translated as "let's watch", the entire sentence can NOT exist. But when 봐요 just means "we are watching" or "we are going to watch", the whole sentence can mean "We are tired now so we are going to watch the movie tomorrow.")



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 14

- For basic greetings and when talking about your own feelings or situations, you can't use -(으)니까 and you have to use -아/어/여서.

Ex)

와 줘서 고마워요. (O)

= Thank you for coming.

와 주니까 고마워요. (X)

Ex 2)

어제 아파서 못 왔어요. (O)

= I was sick yesterday so I couldn't come.

어제 아프니까 못 왔어요. (X)

Sometimes, -(으)니까 can mark the end of the sentence when you are simply answering a question or providing a basis for a judgement or an action.

Ex)

Q. 이거 왜 샀어요? = Why did you buy this?

A. 맛있으니까. = Because it is delicious. (반말/casual language)

= 맛있으니까요. (존댓말/polite and formal language)

Ex)

괜찮아요. 아까 봤으니까.

= It is okay. (Because) I already saw it earlier.

\*\* In this sentence, if you are speaking in 존댓말, you need to add -요 after 봤으니까 but it is still OKAY not to add it because this can be understood as a simple change of order of the sentence parts. (아까 봤으니까 괜찮아요 --> 괜찮아요, 아까 봤으니까.)

### Sample sentences

1. 더우니까 에어컨 켤까요? = It's hot, so shall we turn on the airconditioner?



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 14

---

- 더워서 에어컨 켜까요? (X)

- 더워서 에어컨 켜어요. (O)

(= It was hot so I turned on the airconditioner.)

2. 저 지금 바쁘니까 나중에 전화해 주세요. = I am busy now so call me later.

- 저 지금 바빠서 나중에 전화해 주세요. (X)

- 저 지금 바쁘니까 나중에 전화할게요. (O)

(= I am busy now so I will call you later.)

3. 냉장고에 불고기 있으니까 먹어. = There is some bulgogi in the refrigerator so eat it.

- 냉장고에 불고기 있어서 먹어. (X)

- 냉장고에 불고기 있어서 먹었어요. (O)

(= There was some bugogi in the refrigerator so I ate it.)

4. 내일 일요일이니까 내일 하세요. = Tomorrow is Sunday so do it tomorrow.

- 내일 일요일이어서 내일 하세요. (X)

- 내일 일요일이어서 일 안 할 거예요. (O)

(= Tomorrow is Sunday so I am not going to work.)



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 15

### Sample sentences

1. 그거라도 주세요. [geu-geo-ra-do ju-se-yo.]

(In this case, “그거 (that one)” is not the best choice, but you ask for it anyway.)

= Give me that (if you don't have anything better/else).

2. 과자라도 먹을래요? [haem-beo-geo-ra-do meo-geul-lae-yo?]

(In this case, you don't have any other proper food, so you are suggesting having snack at least.)

= (I don't have any better food, but) Would you like some snack (at least)?

3. 내일 영화라도 볼래요? [nae-il yeong-hwa-ra-do bol-lae-yo?]

(In this case, you mean that watching a movie is not the best or most that you could do together, but you suggest it anyway because it's better than nothing. If you are very excited about watching a movie, you would instead just say 내일 영화 볼래요?)

= Maybe we can watch a movie or something tomorrow?

= Do you want to watch a movie or something tomorrow?

4. 이렇게라도 해야 돼요. [i-reo-ke-ra-do hae-ya dwae-yo.]

(In this case, you imply that there are other things that could be done but you can't do all of them, and this is what you can at least do to either stay out of trouble or to solve a situation.)

= I should at least do this.

= This should at least prevent further trouble.

= I should at least do this, or else...

5. 저는 언제라도 갈 수 있어요. [jeo-neun eon-ja-ra-do gal su i-sseo-yo.]

(In this case, you imply that “when” you go wouldn't make much difference.)

= I can go anytime.

6. 뭐라도 마세요. [mwo-ra-do ma-syeo-yo.]

(In this case, 뭐 means “something”, you are telling the other person to at least drink SOMETHING, since you think it would be at least better than nothing.)

= Drink something (since it would be uncomfortable for me to see you not drinking anything).

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 15

---

7. 하루라도 빨리 끝내야 돼요. [ha-ru-ra-do ppal-li kkeut-nae-ya dwae-yo.]

= I need to finish it quickly. Even one day sooner would make a lot of difference.

(하루라도 빨리 can also be understood as a fixed expression that means "as soon as possible".)

8. 사고라도 났어요? [sa-go-ra-do na-sseo-yo?]

(사고가 나다 means "an accident happens" and here, if you add -라고 after 사고, you imply that you have no concrete evidence or fact but you have suspicion that something happened, so you ask the other person meaning "You had an accident or what?")

= You had an accident or what?

= By any chance, did you have an accident?

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 16

In this lesson, let us take a look at how to make narrative present tense sentences using **-(ㄴ/는)다**. This verb ending is usually used when you are talking to someone NOT older than you and on close terms with. It is also often used in writing when describing what is happening.

When **-(ㄴ/는)다** is used in writing, there is no distinction between formal language (존댓말) and casual language (반말).

### Construction

Action verbs:

- Verb stems ending with a vowel + -ㄴ다

Ex) 자다 (to sleep) → 잔다

- Verb stems ending with a last consonant + -는다

Ex) 굽다 (to bake) → 굽는다

\* If a verb stem ends with ㄹ, you drop the ㄹ and add -ㄴ다.

Ex) 팔다 (to sell) → 파 + ㄴ다 → 판다

Descriptive verbs:

- Verb stem + -다

Ex) 예쁘다 → 예쁘다

\*\* In the case of descriptive verbs, since the verb stem is what you have after you take away -다 from the verb, the narrative present tense form is actually the same as the verb's dictionary form.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 16

있다/없다:

- 있다 and 없다 are conjugated in the same way as descriptive verbs, therefore they stay the same in the narrative present tense.

### Usage Type 1 (In speaking & writing)

- This is ONLY when you are talking to someone NOT older than you.

You use -(ㄴ/는)다 when:

1) you want to show your reaction or impression when talking about a present action, situation.

Ex) 이거 좋다! = This is good!

(In 반말, you would say "이거 좋아" to the other person in the plain present tense, but 이거 좋다 has a stronger nuance that you saw something for the first time and shows your reaction better.)

Ex) 여기 강아지 있다! = Over there! There is a puppy here!

(In 반말, you would say "여기 강아지 있어!", but 여기 강아지 있다 generally shows your surprise or excitement better.

Ex) 저기 기차 지나간다. = Over there, there is a train passing by.

(In the plain 반말, you would say "저기 기차 지나가", but 저기 기차 지나간다 is generally more commonly used when you want to show your surprise or discovery of a certain fact.)

Ex) 전화 온다. = The phone is ringing.

(In the plain 반말, you would say 전화 와. But here, you are describing a certain situation or action AS it's happening in the narrative form.)

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 16

2) you want to talk about a present action, situation or a regular activity.

Ex) 나 먼저 간다. = I'm leaving now (before you).

(In the plain 반말, you would say 나 먼저 가. or 나 먼저 갈게, but here, you are describing the current situation in the narrative form. It is as if you are saying "Hey, I am leaving now, as you can see. Tell me now if you want to show some reaction.")

Ex) 그러면, 다음에는 너 초대 안 한다. = If you do that(If that's the case), next time, I won't invite you (and make that a rule).

(In the plain 반말, you would say 그러면, 다음에는 너 초대 안 할게. or 그러면 다음에는 너 초대 안 할 거야. since you are talking about the future, but if you want to talk about it as a rule or a habit, you can say 너 초대 안 한다.)

### Usage Type 2 (Only in writing)

When you use -(ㄴ/는)다 In writing, the distinction between formal language and casual language disappears. In fact, this is a very common way of describing a series of actions, therefore this -(ㄴ/는)다 is very commonly used in personal journals, recipes, narration scripts for documentary films, etc, wherever a very neutral and narrative voice is required.

Ex) 경은은 오늘도 아침 8시에 일어난다. 일어나서 제일 먼저 하는 일은 핸드폰을 보는 것이다.

(In a documentary film) (Kyeong-eun gets up at 8 AM as usual. The first thing she does after she gets up is checking her cellphone.)

Ex) 이 학교에서는 500명의 학생들이 한국어를 배운다.

(In this school, 500 students learn Korean.)



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 16

---

### Sample sentences

1. 오늘 날씨 좋다!

[o-neul nal-ssi jo-ta]

= The weather is good today!

2. 전화가 안 돼요. 어? 다시 된다!

[jeon-hwa-ga an dwae-yo. eo? da-si doen-da!]

= The phone is not working. Huh? It's working again!

3. 저기 내 친구들 온다.

[jeo-gi nae chin-gu-deul on-da]

= There come my friends.

4. 그럼 나는 여기서 기다린다?

[geu-reom na-neun yeo-gi-seo gi-da-rin-da?]

= Then I will wait here, okay?

5. 한국어를 잘 하고 싶으면, 매일 공부해야 한다.

[han-gu-geo-reul jal ha-go si-peu-myeon mae-il gong-bu-hae-ya han-da]

= If you want to speak good Korean, you need to study everyday.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 17

In this lesson, we take a look at the verb ending **-(ㄴ/는)다는** and **-(ㄴ/는)다고**. Before we go on and explain this, however, it would be a good idea to briefly review some of the previously introduced verb endings that are related to this.

### Level 5 Lesson 10: NOUN + **-(이)라고** + VERB related to speaking or communication

Ex)

NOUN + **-(이)라고** + 말하다 = to say that something is NOUN, to say "NOUN"

NOUN + **-(이)라고** + 쓰다 = to write that something is NOUN, to write down "NOUN"

### Level 5 Lesson 12: NOUN + **-(이)라는** + NOUN

Ex)

NOUN + **-(이)라는** + 사람 = a person who says he is NOUN, a person who's called NOUN

NOUN + **-(이)라는** + 곳 = a place that's called NOUN

### Level 5 Lesson 16: VERB + **-(ㄴ/는)다**

Ex)

가다 (= to go) → 나 먼저 간다. (= Hey, I'm going to go.)

먹다 (= to eat) → 나 이거 먹는다. (= Hey, I'm going to eat this.)

오다 (= to come) → 전화 온다. (= Hey, the phone is ringing.)

And the verb ending we are introducing in this lesson is a COMBINATION of **-(이)라고** and **-(ㄴ/는)다**.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 17

The "NOUN + -(이)라고 + VERB" structure is used when you want to say "(they) say that (something is) + NOUN". And when you want to say "(they) say that (something) + VERB", you change "라" to "다".

### NOUN + -라고 → VERB + -다고

But this is not it. In order to change a verb into the -다고 form, you need to use the narrative form, which we introduced in the previous lesson.

NOUN + **-(이)라고** + 말하다/하다/쓰다/적다/부르다/etc

VERB + **-(ㄴ/는)다고** + 말하다/하다/쓰다/적다/부르다/etc

(\* 말하다 = to say / 하다 = to say / 쓰다 = to write / 적다 = to write down / 부르다 = to call)

### Examples

- Combined with 말하다 (= to say)

Action Verbs

가다 → 간다고 말하다 (= to say that someone is going, to say that someone will go)

보다 → 본다고 말하다 (= to say that someone sees something, to say that someone is going to see something)

Decriptive Verbs

좋다 → 좋다고 말하다 (= to say that something is good)

크다 → 크다고 말하다 (= to say that something is big)

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 17

- Combined with 듣다 (= to hear)

### Action Verbs

오다 → 온다고 듣다 (= to hear that something/someone is coming)

먹다 → 먹는다고 듣다 (= to hear that someone is eating something)

### Descriptive Verbs

비싸다 → 비싸다고 듣다 (= to hear that something is expensive)

맛있다 → 맛있다고 듣다 (= to hear that something is delicious)

### Sample Sentences (of both -(이)라고 and -(ㄴ/는)다고)

1. 뭐라고 했어요?

[mwo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo?]

= What did you say?

2. 전화 온다고 했어요.

[jeon-hwa on-da-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= I said that your phone is ringing.

3. 그 사람이 내일 온다고 해요.

[geu sa-ra-mi nae-il on-da-go hae-yo.]

= He says that he will come tomorrow.

4. 그 사람이 언제 온다고 했어요?

[geu sa-ra-mi eon-je on-da-go hae-sseo-yo?]

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 17

---

= When did he say he would come?

5. 그 사람이 이거 뭐라고 했어요?

[geu sa-ra-mi i-geo mwo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo?]

= What did he say this was?

6. 한국은 겨울에 정말 춥다고 들었어요.

[han-gu-geun gyeo-u-re jeong-mal chup-da-go deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard that it's very cold in winter in Korea.

7. 여기에 뭐라고 써야 돼요?

[yeo-gi-e mwo-ra-go sseo-ya dwae-yo?]

= What should I write here?

8. TTMIK이 좋다고 쓰세요.

[TTMIK-i jo-ta-go sseu-se-yo.]

= Write that TTMIK is good.

9. 저도 간다고 말해 주세요.

[jeo-do gan-da-go ma-rae ju-se-yo.]

= Please tell them that I am going to go, too.

10. 이거 재미있다고 들었어요.

[i-geo jae-mi-it-da-go deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard that this is fun.

\*\* Bonus Sample Sentences (using -(ㄴ/는)다는 before nouns)



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 17

---

11. TTMIK이 재미있다는 이야기를 들었어요.

[TTMIK-i jae-mi-it-da-neun i-ya-gi-reul deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard (a story that) someone (was) saying that TTMIK is fun.

12. 저도 간다는 메시지를 남겼어요.

[jeo-do gan-da-neun me-si-ji-reul nam-gyeo-sseo-yo.]

= I left a message saying that that I would go too.

13. 한국어를 공부한다는 내용이에요.

[han-gu-geo-reul gong-bu-han-da-neun nae-yong-i-e-yo.]

= It's a story/content that (someone) is studying Korean.

14. 경은 씨가 제주도에 간다는 이야기를 들었어요.

[gyeong-eun ssi-ga je-ju-do-e gan-da-neun i-ya-gi-reul deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard (a story that) someone (was) saying that Gyeong-eun was going to Jeju Island.

15. 지금 간다는 사람이 없어요.

[ji-geum gan-da-neun sa-ra-mi eop-seo-yo.]

= There is no one that says that they will go.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 18

The verb ending **-(으)ㄴ/는지** is basically used with verbs related to knowing, guessing, informing, thinking, etc, for expressing the meaning "whether or not".

It can also be used with words such as 누구 (who), 어디 (where), 어떻게 (how), 왜 (why), 언제 (when), 뭐 (what) and 얼마나 (how + adverb/adjective) to mark the end of a question inside a compound sentence.

### Conjugation:

(1) Action verbs

- Verb stem + -는지

Ex)

먹다 → 먹는지

사다 → 사는지

- When the verb stem ends with ㄹ, you drop the ㄹ and add -는지

Ex)

놀다 → 노는지

풀다 → 푸는지

(2) Descriptive verbs

- Verb stems ending with a vowel + -ㄴ지

(The verb 이다 (to be) is included in this category as well.)

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 18

Ex)

크다 → 큰지

예쁘다 → 예쁜지

- Verb stems ending with a consonant + -은지

Ex)

작다 → 작은지

좁다 → 좁은지

### Examples

(1)

이거 뭐예요? [i-geo mwo-ye-yo?] (= What is this?)

+ 알아요? [a-ra-yo?] (= Do you know)

→ Do you know what this is? = 이거 뭔지 알아요?

이거 뭐이다 → 이거 뭐이 + -ㄴ지 → 이거 뭐인지 → 이거 뭔지

→ 이거 뭔지 알아요?

(2)

뭐가 좋아요? [mwo-ga jo-a-yo?] (= What is good?)

+ 몰라요. [mol-la-yo.] (= I don't know.)

→ I don't know what is good. = 뭐가 좋은지 몰라요.

뭐가 좋다 → 뭐가 좋 + -은지 → 뭐가 좋은지

→ 뭐가 좋은지 몰라요.





## LEVEL 5 LESSON 18

(3)

문제가 있다 [mun-je-ga it-da] (= There is a problem.)

+ 물어보세요. [mu-reo-bo-se-yo.] (= Ask.)

→ Ask (them) whether there is a problem. = 문제가 있는지 물어보세요.

문제가 있다 → 문제가 있 + -는지 → 문제가 있는지

→ 문제가 있는지 물어보세요.

### Sample Sentences

1. 이 사람 누구인지 아세요?

[i sa-ram nu-gu-in-ji a-se-yo?]

= Do you know who this person is?

2. 이거 괜찮은지 봐 주세요.

[i-geo gwaen-cha-neun-ji bwa ju-se-yo.]

= See if this is okay.

3. 뭐 사고 싶은지 말해 주세요.

[mwo sa-go si-peun-ji mal-hae ju-se-yo.]

= Tell me what you want to buy.

4. 내일 우리 만날 수 있는지 알고 싶어요.

[nae-il man-nal su it-neun-ji al-go si-peo-yo.]

= I want to know whether we can meet tomorrow or not.

5. 제가 왜 걱정하는지 몰라요?



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 18

---

[je-ga wae geok-jeong-ha-neun-ji mol-la-yo?]

= Do you not know why I worry?



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 19

In this lesson, we are looking at how to use the structure **"Verb + -(으)라고 + Verb"**. Through our previous lessons, we have learned that -(으)라고, -ㄴ/은/는다고, etc. are used for quoting what something is called or what someone said. And today, let us look at how -(으)라고 is used after a verb to make a quoted imperative statement.

### Conjugation

Verb stems ending with a vowel + -라고 + 하다/말하다/쓰다/듣다/etc.

Ex) 보다 → 보라고 하다/말하다/쓰다/듣다/etc.

Verb stems ending with a last consonant + -(으)라고 + 하다/말하다/쓰다/듣다/etc.

Ex) 먹다 → 먹으라고 하다/말하다/쓰다/듣다/etc.

### Examples

보다 (= to see)

→ 보라고 하다 = to tell (someone) to look at (something)

먹다 (= to eat)

→ 먹으라고 말하다 = to tell (someone) to eat (something)

앉다 (= to sit)

→ 앉으라고 하다 = to tell (someone) to sit down

### Sample sentences

1. 조용히 하라고 말해 주세요.

[jo-yong-hi ha-ra-go mal-hae ju-se-yo.]

= Please tell them/him/her to be quiet.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 19

---

2. 걱정하지 말라고 했어요.

[geok-jeong-ha-ji mal-la-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= They told me not to worry.

= I told them not to worry.

3. 누가 가라고 했어요?

[nu-ga ga-ra-go hae-sseo-yo?]

= Who told you/her/him/them to go?

4. 어디로 오라고 했어요?

[eo-di-ro o-ra-go hae-sseo-yo?]

= Where did they ask you to come?

= Where did you ask them to come?

5. 효진 씨한테 주라고 했어요.

[hyo-jin ssi-han-te ju-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= They told me to give this to Hyojin.

= I told them to give that to Hyojin.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 20

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with THREE key sentences, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key sentence #1

지금 효진 씨가 바빠서 못 간다고 하는데, 저라도 갈까요?

[ji-geum hyo-jin ssi-ga ba-ppa-seo mot gan-da-go ha-neun-de, jeo-ra-do gal-kka-yo?]

= Hyojin says she can't go because she's busy now, so if you don't mind me going instead, shall I go?

### Key sentence #2

어제 친구랑 영화 보려고 했는데, 영화관에 사람이 너무 많아서 영화를 못 봤어요.

[eo-je chin-gu-rang yeog-hwa bo-ryeo-go haet-neun-de, yeong-hwa-gwan-e sa-ra-mi neo-mu ma-na-seo yeong-hwa-reul mot bwa-sseo-yo.]

= I was going to watch a movie with a friend yesterday, but there were too many people so we couldn't watch the movie.

### Key sentence #3

그거 비밀이니까 아직 아무한테도 말하지 마세요.

[geu-geo bi-mi-ri-ni-kka a-jik a-mu-han-te-do ma-ra-ji ma-se-yo.]

= It's a secret so don't tell anyone yet.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

---

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 20

### 0. Original sentence:

**지금 효진 씨가 바빠서 못 간다고 하는데, 저라도 갈까요?**

= Hyojin says she can't go because she's busy now, so if you don't mind me going instead, shall I go?

1.

못 간다고 하다 = to say that one can't go (somewhere)

못 먹는다고 하다 = to say that one can't eat (something)

못 한다고 하다 = to say that one can't do (something)

못 했다고 하다 = to say that one couldn't do (something)

2.

저라도 갈까요? = Shall I go instead, if you don't mind?

지금이라도 갈까요? = It might be a little late, but shall we go now at least?

공원에라도 갈까요? = Shall we go to a park or something (even though it might not be the best place to go to)?

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---

### 0. Original sentence:

**어제 친구랑 영화 보려고 했는데, 영화관에 사람이 너무 많아서 영화를 못 봤어요.**

= I was going to watch a movie with a friend yesterday, but there were too many people so we couldn't watch the movie.

1.

어제 친구랑 영화 보려고 했어요. = I wanted to (and I was going to) watch a movie with a friend yesterday.

어제 이야기하려고 했어요. = I was going to tell you yesterday.

내일 이야기하려고 했어요. = I was going to tell you tomorrow.

혼자 해 보려고 했어요. = I wanted to try doing it by myself.

2.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 20

사람이 너무 많아서 영화를 못 봤어요. = There were too many people so I couldn't watch the movie.

너무 바빠서 아직 휴가를 못 갔어요. = I've been too busy so I couldn't go on a vacation yet.

너무 긴장해서 잊어 버렸어요. = I was so nervous that I forgot.

오늘은 회의가 너무 많아서 일을 못 했어요. = Today I had too many meetings so I couldn't work.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

#### 0. Original sentence:

**그거 비밀이니까 아직 아무한테도 말하지 마세요.**

= It's a secret so don't tell anyone yet.

1.

비밀이니까 말하지 마세요. = It's a secret so don't tell anyone.

중요하니까 잊어 버리지 마세요. = It's important so don't forget.

무거우니까 혼자 들지 마세요. = It's heavy so don't lift it alone.

뜨거우니까 손 대지 마세요. = It's hot so don't touch it.

2.

아직 아무한테도 말하지 마세요. = Don't tell anyone yet.

아직 아무데도 가지 마세요. = Don't go anywhere yet.

아직 아무것도 사지 마세요. = Don't buy anything yet.

아직 아무도 만나지 마세요. = Don't meet anybody yet.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 21

---

In Level 4 Lesson 17 and Level 4 Lesson 23, we had our first two lessons on word contractions in Korean. Let us review them very briefly.

Ex)

(1)

이것 (= this) → 이거

이거 + 는 → 이건

(2)

저것 (= that) → 저거

저거 + 는 → 저건

(3)

이렇게 하면 → 이러면 = if you do it like this

저렇게 하면 → 저러면 = if you do it like that

(4)

어떻게 해요? → 어떡해요? = How do we (deal with the situation)?

Now in this lesson, we are going to look at how **the object marker -를** is combined with the word that comes before it in everyday Korean.

As you already know -을 and -를 are object markers in Korean sentences. -을 is used after words that end with a last consonant and -를 is used after words that end with a vowel.



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 21

But in everyday spoken (and sometimes written) Korean, after words that end with a vowel, -를 is often changed to -ㄹ and -ㄹ is just attached at the end of the last vowel of the previous word. (Therefore, -을 stays the same.)

### Examples

1. 저 = I, me (honorific)

저 + 를 = **저를** (me + object marker) → **절**

2. 이거 = this

이거 + 를 = **이거를** (this + object marker) → **이걸**

3. 여기 = here, this place

여기 + 를 = **여기를** (this place + object marker) → **여길**

4. 뭐 = what

뭐 + 를 = **뭐를** (what + object marker) → **뭘**

\*\* Note that the examples above only contain words that are very frequently used on daily basis. Those are words that most people habitually use shortened forms for quite often. As for words that are not as frequently used as those above, such as 우유 (milk), 머리 (head), etc, it's entirely up to the speaker whether they want to shorten them (for example, to 우울, 머릴, etc) or not. In most cases, however, contracted forms such as 우울, 머릴, etc, using words that are not always used everyday, are often used in spoken Korean but not in written Korean.

### Sample sentences

1. 누가 절 불렀어요?



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 21

---

[nu-ga jeol bul-leo-sseo-yo?]

= Who called me?

2. 여길 어떻게 알았어요?

[yeo-gil eo-tteo-ke a-ra-sseo-yo?]

= How did you find out about this place?

3. 뭘 기다리고 있어요?

[mwol gi-da-ri-go i-sseo-yo?]

= What are you waiting for?

4. 이걸 누구한테 줘야 돼요?

[i-geol nu-gu-han-te jwo-ya dwae-yo?]

= Whom should I give this to?

5. 어딜 눌러야 돼요?

[eo-dil nul-leo-ya dwae-yo?]

= Where should I press?

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 22 - WORD BUILDER 8

Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters that will be introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is **식**.

These Chinese character for this is 食.

The word **식** is related to "food" and "to eat".

식 (eat) + 사 (work, job) = **식사** 食事 [sik-sa] = **meal**

식 (eat) + 당 (house) = **식당** 食堂 [sik-dang] = **restaurant**

식 (eat) + 품 (thing, stuff, item) = **식품** 食品 [sik-pum] = **food product, groceries**

식 (eat) + 탁 (table) = **식탁** 食卓 [sik-tak] = **(dining) table**

음 (drink) + 식 (eat) = **음식** 飮食 [eum-sik] = **food**

음 (drink) + 식 (eat) + 점 (store) = **음식점** 飮食店 [eum-sik-jeom] = **restaurant**

간 (gap, space) + 식 (eat) = **간식** 間食 [gan-sik] = **snack**

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 22 - WORD BUILDER 8

분 (powder, flour) + 식 (food) = **분식** 粉食 [bun-sik] = **flour-based food**

외 (outside, exterior) + 식 (food) = **외식** 外食 [oe-sik] = **to eat out, to dine out**

과 (excessive) + 식 (food) = **과식** 過食 [gwa-sik] = **overeating, excessive eating**

후 (back, after) + 식 (food) = **후식** 後食 [hu-sik] = **dessert**

시 (test) + 식 (food) = **시식** 試食 [si-sik] = **sample food, food sampling**

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 23

In Level 5 Lesson 4, we introduced the structure -나 보다 for action verbs, and in Level 5 Lesson 8, we explained how -(으)려고 하다 is used. When you combine those two structures together, you get -(으)려고 하나 보다.

**And this can be made even shorter:**

**-(으)려고 하나 보다 → -(으)려나 보다**

### Meaning:

-(으)려나 보다 is a way of expressing your assumption about a future action that you "assume" someone is going to take or something that you "assume" will happen. For a similar meaning, you can use -(으)ㄹ 것 같다, but -(으)ㄹ 것 같다 generally has a stronger meaning than -(으)려나 보다, and you sound more certain of your statement when you use -(으)ㄹ 것 같다.

When you are making an assumptive statement based on what you saw, the reason that -(으)려나 보다 has a weaker meaning than -(으)ㄹ 것 같다 is that you are talking about what you see as someone else's intention for doing something.

### Construction:

Verb stems ending with a vowel + -려나 보다

Verb stems ending with a last consonant + -으려나 보다

### Examples:

1. 닫다 [dat-da] = to close

닫 + -으려나 보다 = 닫으려나 보다

→ 닫으려나 봐요. [da-deu-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] = I guess they are going to close it. / It looks like they want to close it.



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 23

\* 닫을 것 같아요. [da-deul geot ga-ta-yo.] = I think they will close it.

2. 걸어가다 [geo-reo-ga-da] = to walk somewhere

걸어가 + -려나 보다 = 걸어가려나 보다

→ 걸어가려나 봐요. [geo-reo-ga-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] = It looks like he is going to walk there.

\* 걸어갈 것 같아요. [geo-reo gal geot ga-ta-yo.] = I think he will walk there.

\*\* Note that you cannot use -(으)려나 보다 for descriptive verbs, since you can't have an intention for "being" in a state. You can talk about "becoming + adjective" or about your effort for getting in a certain state, but not for generally describing a state that you ARE definitely in.

### Sample sentences

1. 카페 문을 닫으려나 봐요.

[ka-pe mu-neul da-deu-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] [Original verb: 닫다 = to close]

= It looks like they are going to close the cafe.

2. 지금 시작하려나 봐요.

[ji-geum si-ja-ka-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] [Original verb: 시작하다 = to start]

= It looks like they are going to start now.

3. 다 같이 들어오려나 봐요.

[da ga-chi deu-reo-o-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] [Original verb: 들어오다 = to come in]

= I guess they are all going to come in together.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 23

---

4. 가족하고 여행을 가려나 봐요.

[ga-jo-ka-go yeo-haeng-eul ga-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] [Original verb: 가다 = to go]

= It looks like she's planning to go on a trip with her family.

5. 내일도 날씨가 추우려나 봐요.

[nae-il-do nal-ssi-ga chu-u-ryeo-na bwa-yo.] [Original verb: 춥다 = to be cold]

= It looks like the weather is going to be cold again tomorrow.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 24

In Level 2 Lesson 30, we introduced how to use **-지 마세요** [-ji ma-se-yo] after verb stems to tell someone NOT to do something. The key verb is **말다** [mal-da], which means to not do something or to drop the intention of doing something.

### Ex)

가지 마세요. [ga-ji ma-se-yo.] = Don't go.

하지 마세요. [ha-ji ma-se-yo.] = Don't do it.

방해하지 마세요. [bang-hae-ha-ji ma-se-yo.] = Don't interrupt me.

In this lesson, we are looking at how to use the verb 말다 in the form "말고" and make expressions such as "Not this one but THAT one." "Not here but over there." or "Don't buy it and use this one."

### Construction

When you want to say "not A but B" with nouns, you just need to use **말고** between them.

Ex) A 말고 B

When you want to say "don't do A but/and do B" with verbs, you need to add **-지** after the verb stem, just like you would with sentences ending in **-지 마세요**.

Ex) [Verb A]-지 말고 [Verb B]

\*Note that **-고** [-go] is the same ending you see in the word **그리고**, meaning "and".

### Examples with nouns

1. 우유 말고 커피 주세요.

[u-yu mal-go keo-pi ju-se-yo.]





## LEVEL 5 LESSON 24

= Give me NOT milk BUT coffee.

= Give me coffee, NOT milk.

2. 이거 말고 저거 살게요.

[i-geo mal-go jeo-geo sal-ge-yo.]

= Not this one, but that one over there, I will buy it.

= I will buy that one over there, not this one.

\*Here you are using verbs such as "to give" and "to buy", but when the main verb of the sentence is "to be", instead of using 말고, you need to use -이/가 아니고, because the opposite of "to be" (-이다) is not 말다 but 아니다.

### Examples with verbs

1. 걱정하지 말고 그냥 해 봐요.

[geok-jeong-ha-ji mal-go geu-nyang hae bwa-yo.]

= Don't worry and just give it a try.

2. 늦지 말고 일찍 오세요.

[neut-ji mal-go il-jjik o-se-yo.]

= Don't be late and come early.

### Sample Sentences

1. 전화하지 말고 문자 메시지 보내 주세요.

[jeong-hwa-ha-ji mal-go mun-ja me-si-ji bo-nae ju-se-yo.]

= Don't call me but send me a text message.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 24

---

2. 저 기다리지 말고 먼저 가도 돼요.

[jeo gi-da-ri-ji mal-go meon-jeo ga-do dwae-yo.]

= Don't wait for me. You can go first.

= You can go first without waiting for me.

3. 차가운 물에 넣지 말고 뜨거운 물에 넣으세요.

[cha-ga-un mu-re neot-chi mal-go tteu-geo-un mu-re neo-eu-se-yo.]

= Don't put it in cold water but put it in hot water.

4. 내일은 여기 말고 다른 곳에서 만날 거예요.

[nae-i-reun yeo-gi mal-go da-reun go-se-seo man-nal geo-ye-yo.]

= Tomorrow, we are going to meet NOT here BUT in a different place.

= Tomorrow we are going to meet at a different place instead of here.

5. 지금 사지 말고 조금만 기다리세요.

[ji-geum sa-ji mal-go jo-geum-man gi-da-ri-se-yo.]

= Don't buy it now and wait just a little while.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 25

There are many expressions in Korean that make a sentence less direct and less straightforward, and therefore a bit "softer". What we are introducing today is also one of those expressions.

### -ㄴ/은/는 편이다

[-n/eu/neun pyeo-ni-da]

Originally, the word 편 [pyeon] means "side" as found in words such as "opposite side (맞은편)" or "same side/team (같은 편)". But you can use the word 편 in the structure "adjective + 편 + -이다 (to be)" to say that something or someone is "rather + adjective", "somewhat + adjective", "on the + adjective + side" or they "tend to be + adjective".

### Let's look at some examples.

When you want to straightforwardly say that something is big, you can just say "커요." [keo-yo.] using the verb 크다 [keu-da]. But if you use the same verb but use it in the -ㄴ/은/는 편이다 form, "큰 편이에요.", the meaning changes to "It's on the bigger side." "It's rather big." "It's somewhat big." or even "It's not small." or "It tends to be small."

### Construction

Descriptive verbs: Verb stems ending with a vowel + -ㄴ 편이다

Verb stems ending with a last consonant + -은 편이다

Action verbs: Present tense → Verb stem + -는 편이다

Past tense → Verb stem + -ㄴ/은 편이다

More examples:



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 25

작다 → 작아요 = It's small.

→ 작은 편이에요. = It's rather small. It's on the smaller side. It's not the biggest. It tends to be small.

비싸다 → 비싸요. = It's expensive.

→ 비싼 편이에요. = It's rather expensive. It's not the cheapest. It's a bit expensive.

피아노를 잘 치다 → 피아노를 잘 쳐요. = I play the piano well.

→ 피아노를 잘 치는 편이에요. = I play the piano rather well.

### -에 비해서 / -에 비하면

[-e bi-hae-seo / -e bi-ha-myeon]

Now you know how to describe something somewhat less straightforwardly. You can still use the -(으)ㄴ 편이다 structure when you want to compare two or more things or people with one another.

You already know how to say "than" in Korean. It's -보다 [-bo-da]. So you can say things like "이것보다 큰 편이에요.", "저보다 바쁜 편이에요.", etc.

Another commonly used expression is -에 비해서 [-e bi-hae-seo].

The letter 비 comes from the word 비교, and both 비 and 비교 mean "comparison" (\*Note that 비 is never used on its own to mean "comparison"). So -에 비해서 means "compared to (something)".

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 25

### Examples:

지난 주에 비해서 바쁜 편이에요.

[ji-nan ju-e bi-hae-seo ba-ppeun pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= We are somewhat busier compared to last week.

(Similar: 지난 주보다 바쁜 편이에요.)

한국어에 비해서 일본어는 발음이 쉬운 편이에요.

[han-gu-geo-e bi-hae-seo il-bo-neo-neun ba-reu-mi swi-un pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= Compared to Korean, Japanese tends to have an easier pronunciation.

### -에 비하면

-에 비하면 is similar to -에 비해서, but since it has the ending -(으)면, it contains the meaning of "IF". So whereas -에 비해서 means just "compared to (something)", -에 비하면 means "if you compare it to (something)".

### Sample Sentences:

1. 저에 비하면 잘하는 편이에요.

[jeo-e bi-ha-myeon jal-ha-neun pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= If you compare to me, you are pretty good at it.



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 25

---

2. 저에 비해서 잘하는 편이에요.

[jeo-e bi-hae-seo jal-ha-neun pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= Compared to me, you are pretty good at it

3. 여기는 다른 곳에 비해서 조용한 편이에요.

[yeo-gi-neun da-reun go-se bi-hae-seo jo-yong-han pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= This place is, compared to other places, pretty quite.

4. 그래도 버스에 비해서 지하철이 빠른 편이에요.

[geu-rae-do beo-seu-e bi-hae-seo ji-ha-cheo-ri ppa-reun pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= But still, compared to the bus, the subway is faster.

5. 저도 여기 자주 오는 편이에요.

[jeo-do yeo-gi ja-ju o-neun pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= I come here quite frequently, too.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 26

---

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say "instead of" in Korean. The key expression to remember here is "**대신에**" [dae-si-ne]. The word 대신 [dae-sin] literally means "substitution" or "replacing" and the verb 대신하다 [dae-sin-ha-da] means "to substitute" or "to replace" someone or something.

In English, you use the expression "instead of" BEFORE the noun or the verb, but in Korean, you need to put "대신에" after the noun or the verb.

### Examples

#### (With nouns)

1. 이거 대신에 [i-geo dae-si-ne]

= instead of this

2. 이거 대신에 저거 [i-geo dae-si-ne jeo-geo]

= that one instead of this one

\*Please note the difference in word order in English and in Korean.

3. 저 대신에 [jeo dae-si-ne]

= instead of me

4. 저 대신에 제 친구가... [jeo dae-si-ne]

= instead of me, my friend (subject) ...

When you want to use 대신에 with verbs and say things like "instead of doing this", "instead of buying it", or "instead of working", you need to change the verb into the adjective form so that

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 26

it can modify 대신에.

### Construction:

Verb stem + -는

Ex)

사다 (= to buy) --> 사는 대신에 (= instead of buying)

만나다 (= to meet) --> 만나는 대신에 (= instead of meeting)

### Another meaning of 대신에

Basically "Noun + 대신에" or "Verb + -는 대신에" means "instead of", but when used with verbs, 대신에 can also have the meaning of **"in return for + V-ing"**.

For example, using this, you can say things like the following:

1. I will help you this time. But "in return", you have to help me next time.
2. You can watch TV now but "in return/to make up for it" you should study hard later.
3. I will teach you English, but "in return" you have to teach me Korean.

### Examples

1. 이번에는 제가 도와 줄게요. 대신에 다음에는 저를 도와 줘야 돼요.

[i-beo-ne je-ga do-wa jul-ge-yo. dae-si-ne da-eu-me-neun jeo-reul do-wa jwo-ya dwae-yo.]

= I will help you this time. But in return, next time, you have to help me.

= 이번에는 제가 도와 주는 대신에, 다음에는 저를 도와 줘야 돼요.

2. 제가 이거 빌려 주는 대신에, 저 영어 공부 도와 줘야 돼요.



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 26

[je-ga i-geo bil-lyeo ju-neun dae-si-ne, jeo yeong-eo gong-bu do-wa jwo-ya dwae-yo.]

= I will lend you this, but in return, you have to help me learn English.

### Sample sentences

1. 컴퓨터 대신에 카메라를 샀어요.

[keom-pyu-teo dae-si-ne ka-me-ra-reul sa-sseo-yo.]

= I bought a camera instead of a computer.

2. 여행을 가는 대신에 아르바이트를 했어요.

[yeo-haeng-eul ga-neun dae-si-ne a-reu-ba-i-teu-reul hae-sseo-yo.]

= Instead of traveling, I did a part-time job.

3. 오늘 일찍 가는 대신에, 내일 일찍 와야 돼요.

[o-neul il-jjik ga-neun dae-si-ne, nae-il il-jjik wa-ya dwae-yo.]

= Since you are leaving early, to make up for it, you have to be here early tomorrow.

4. 저 대신에 가고 싶은 사람 있어요?

[jeo dae-si-ne ga-go si-peun sa-ram i-sseo-yo?]

= Is there anybody who wants to go instead of me?

5. 아빠 대신 엄마가 올 거예요.

[a-ppa dae-sin eom-ma-ga ol geo-ye-yo.]

= Instead of my father, my mother will come here.

\*In both spoken and written Korean, people often drop the particle “-에” and just say 대신 or -  
는 대신.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 27

In this lesson, we are looking at a very popular verb ending in Korean, **-잖아(요)** [-ja-na(-yo)]. -잖아(요) is used in various contexts and therefore has various meanings, but you can use -잖아(요) most commonly when you want to ask the other person to agree with you or when you are correcting the other person's remark.

### Meaning of -잖아(요)

-잖아(요) originally comes from the structure -지 않아(요) (Go to Level 1 Lesson 21 to review on this grammar point.), which means "to not + Verb", but now has an independent meaning is that quite different from the original form.

When you attach -잖아(요) at the end of a verb stem, the sentence takes the meaning of "You see?" "No, that's not true. In fact, ..." "Come on, ..." etc. So you can use this structure when you are correcting what someone else said or insisting that what you are saying or have said is correct. You can also sometimes use -잖아(요) when you are providing an excuse or a reason for something.

### Construction

Verb stem + -잖아 (Casual form)

Verb stem + -잖아요 (Formal form)

Verb stem + -잖습니까 (Most formal form)

### Past Tense

Verb stem + -았/었/였 + -잖아(요)

### Future Tense



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 27

Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ 거 + -잖아(요)

### Examples and comparisons with -지 않아(요)

1. 춥다 [chup-da] = to be cold

Plain present tense: 추워요. [chu-wo-yo.]

Verb stem: 춥 [chup]

-잖아(요) form: 춥잖아요. [chup-ja-na-yo.]

= Come on, it's cold.

= You see? It's cold.

= No, that's not true. It's cold!

-지 않아(요) form: 춥지 않아요. [chup-ji a-na-yo.]

= It is not cold.

2. 하다 [ha-da] = to do

Plain present tense: 해요. [hae-yo.]

Verb stem: 하 [ha]

-잖아(요) form: 하잖아요. [ha-ja-na-yo.]

= You see that I'm doing it now.

= No, that's not correct. I do.

= I'm doing it now. Give me a break.

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 27

---

-지 않아(요) form: 하지 않아요. [ha-ja a-na-yo.]

= I do not do it.

### Sample sentences

1. 어제 말했잖아요.

[eo-je ma-raet-ja-na-yo.]

= I told you yesterday! (Don't you remember?)

= Come on. I told you yesterday (already).

2. 귀엽잖아요.

[gwi-yeop-ja-na-yo.]

= Because it's cute!

= You see? It's cute!

= Isn't it obvious why? It's cute!

3. 어차피 내일도 시간 있잖아요.

[eo-cha-pi nae-il-do si-gan it-ja-na-yo.]

= We have time tomorrow, too, anyway. Give me a break.

= Don't you see that we also have time tomorrow?

= Why not? We still have time tomorrow, right?

4. 오늘 일요일이잖아요.

[o-neul i-ryo-i-ri-ja-na-yo.]

= Come on. It's Sunday today.

= It's because it's Sunday today!



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 27

---

5. 알잖아.

[al-ja-na.]

= Come on. You know.

= You know exactly (what I am talking about).

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 28

In this lesson, we are looking at the structure **-(으)ㄴ 수 밖에 없다** [-(-eu)l su ba-kke eop-da]. This is a combination of the two grammar points that were already introduced in our previous lessons. In Level 2 Lesson 17, we introduced how to use **-(으)ㄴ 수 없다** to say that you can't do something, and in Level 3 Lesson 18, we looked at how **밖에** is used in negative sentences to express the meaning of "only".

**-(으)ㄴ 수 없다** [-(-eu)l su eop-da] = can't

ex) 할 수 없어요. [hal su eop-seo-yo.] = You can't do it.

ex) 볼 수 없어요. [bol su eop-seo-yo.] = You can't see it.

**밖에** + negative sentence = only

ex) 이거 밖에 없어요. [i-geo ba-kke eop-seo-yo.] = I only have this. (lit. I don't have anything other than this.)

ex) 3명 밖에 안 왔어요. [se myeong ba-kke an wa-sseo-yo.] = Only three people came.

When you put those two grammar points together, **밖에** [ba-kke] goes after **수** [su] because **밖에** is used with nouns and **수** [su] is a noun that means "way", "idea", "method" or "solution".

→ **-(으)ㄴ 수 없다 + 밖에 = -(으)ㄴ 수 밖에 없다**

**-(으)ㄴ 수 밖에 없다** literally means "other than THIS, there is nothing else you can do" or "outside of these options, there is none". When naturally translated to English, it means "can only" or "to have no other choice but to" do something.

### Examples

1. 사다 → 살 수 밖에 없다



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 28

= to have no other choice but to buy

2. 포기하다 → 포기할 수 밖에 없다

= to have no other choice but to give up

3. 좋아하다 → 좋아할 수 밖에 없다

= can only like, can't not like

**-(으)ㄴ 수 밖에 없다** can also mean "it is more than natural" or "it is obviously expected" to do something or to be in a certain state.

### Examples

1. 어렵다 → 어려울 수 밖에 없다

= to be obviously expected to be difficult

2. 비싸다 → 비쌀 수 밖에 없다

= to be obviously going to be expensive

3. 시끄럽다 → 시끄러울 수 밖에 없다

= to be bound to be noisy

### Sample Sentences

1. 어제 술을 많이 마셔서, 오늘 피곤할 수 밖에 없어요.

[eo-je su-reul ma-ni ma-syeo-seo, o-neul pi-gon-hal su ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= He drank a lot yesterday, so he's bound to be tired today.



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 28

---

= He drank a lot yesterday, so there is no way that he can not be tired.

2. 미안하지만 이렇게 할 수 밖에 없어요.

[mi-an-ha-ji-man i-reo-ke hal su ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= I am sorry but there is no other choice for me but to do it this way.

3. 그럴 수 밖에 없어요.

[geu-reol su ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= It's bound to be that way.

= It's expected to be that way.

= That can't be helped.

4. 또 이야기할 수 밖에 없어요.

[tto i-ya-gi-hal su ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= I have no other choice but to talk to them (about this) again.

5. 걱정이 될 수 밖에 없어요.

[geok-jeong-i doel su ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= Of course I am worried.

= I'm obviously going to be worried.

**\*\* You can replace -(으)ㄴ 수 밖에 없어요 with 안 -(으)ㄴ 수가 없어요 in most cases.**



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 29

In this TalkToMeInKorean lesson, we are looking at how to say the following:

ex 1) He said that he would help me.

ex 2) They said that it would be fun.

ex 3) She said that she had studied Korean for three years.

Through some of our previous lessons, we looked at various forms used for "quoting" someone.

Level 5 Lesson 10: Noun + -라고 + Verb

Level 5 Lesson 12: Noun + -라는 + Noun

Level 5 Lesson 16: Verb + -(ㄴ/는)다고 + Verb, Verb + -(ㄴ/는)다는 + Noun [Present Tense]

And in this lesson, we are going to take a look at how to use -라고 with the future tense and the past tense. If you already know how to make a future tense or a past tense sentence, it's very simple.

### Past Tense + Quoting

Verb Stem + -**았/었/였** + -**다고** (+ 하다/말하다/이야기하다/듣다/etc)

Ex)

하다 → 했다고

먹다 → 먹었다고

사다 → 샀다고

살다 → 살았다고

보다 → 봤다고

했다고 말하다 = to say that they did it



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 29

봤다고 듣다 = to hear that they saw it

했다고 말했어요. = They said that they had done it.

봤다고 들었어요. = I heard that they had seen it.

### Future Tense + Quoting

Verb Stem + **-(으)ㄹ 거 + -라고** (+ 하다/말하다/이야기하다/듣다/etc)

Ex)

하다 → 할 거라고

먹다 → 먹을 거라고

사다 → 살 거라고

살다 → 살 거라고

보다 → 볼 거라고

할 거라고 말하다 = to say that they will do it

볼 거라고 듣다 = to hear that they will see it

할 거라고 말했어요. = They said that they will do it.

볼 거라고 들었어요. = I heard that they were going to see it.

### Sample Sentences

1. 오늘 비가 올 거라고 했어요.

[o-neul bi-ga ol geo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= They said that it would rain today.



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 29

---

2. 그 사람은 내일 다시 올 거라고 했어요.

[geu sa-ra-meun nae-il da-si ol geo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= He said he would come again tomorrow.

3. 친구들이 도와 줄 거라고 했어요.

[chin-gu-deu-ri do-wa jul geo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo.]

= My friends told me that they would help me.

4. 생일 파티를 할 거라고 들었어요.

[saeng-il pa-ti-reul hal geo-ra-go deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard that they were going to have a birthday party.

5. 이사했다고 들었어요.

[i-sa-haet-da-go deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I heard that you moved.

6. 어제 그 영화 봤다고 했어요?

[eo-je geu yeong-hwa bwat-da-go hae-sseo-yo?]

= Did you say that you saw that movie yesterday?

7. 어제 친구들한테 영화 볼 거라고 했어요?

[eo-je chin-gu-deu-ran-te yeong-hwa bol geo-ra-go hae-sseo-yo?]

= Did you tell your friends yesterday that you would watch a movie?

8. 내일 다시 올 거라고 말해 주세요.

[nae-il da-si ol geo-ra-go ma-rae ju-se-yo.]

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 29

---

= Please tell them that I will come again tomorrow.

9. 다음 주에 끝날 거라고 했잖아요.

[da-eum ju-e kkeun-nal geo-ra-go haet-ja-na-yo.]

= You said that it would end next week, didn't you?

10. 지갑을 잃어 버렸다고 들었는데, 찾았어요?

[ji-ga-beul i-reo beo-ryeot-da-go deu-reot-neun-de, cha-ja-sseo-yo?]

= I heard that you lost your wallet. Did you find it?

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 30 - Sentence Building Drill 5

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with THREE key sentences, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key sentence #1

**벌써 10시니까, 오늘 가지 말고 내일 가요.**

[beol-sseo yeol-si-ni-kka, o-neul ga-ji mal-go nae-il ga-yo.]

= It's already 10 o'clock, so don't go today and go tomorrow (instead).

### Key sentence #2

**제가 이거 도와 주는 대신에, 다음 번에 제가 부탁이 있으면 들어 줘야 돼요.**

[je-ga i-geo do-wa ju-neun dae-si-ne, da-eum beo-ne je-ga bu-ta-gi i-sseu-myeon deu-reo jwo-ya dwae-yo.]

= I'm helping you with this one, but in return, you have to help me when I have a favor next time.

### Key sentence #3

**지금은 다른 사람이 없으니까 저라도 갈 수 밖에 없어요.**

[ji-geu-meun da-reun sa-ra-mi eop-seu-ni-kka jeo-ra-do gal su ba-kke eop-seo-yo.]

= There is no one else now so there's no other way but for me to go there (even though I'm not the best person for it).

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 30 - Sentence Building Drill 5

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

#### 0. Original sentence:

벌써 10시니까, 오늘 가지 말고 내일 가요.

= It's already 10 o'clock, so don't go today and go tomorrow (instead).

1.

벌써 1시예요. = It's already one o'clock.

벌써 2시니까 = since it's already two o'clock

아직 3시예요. = It's still three o'clock.

아직 4시니까 = since it's still four o'clock

2.

오늘 가지 말고 내일 가요. = Don't(Let's not) go today but go tomorrow.

혼자 가지 말고 같이 가요. = Don't(Let's not) go there alone but go together (with me/them).

이거 사지 말고 저거 사요. = Don't(Let's not) buy this but buy that one.

오늘 가지 말고 내일 갈까요? = Shall we not go there today and go tomorrow (instead)?

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

#### 0. Original sentence:

제가 이거 도와 주는 대신에, 다음 번에 제가 부탁이 있으면 들어 줘야 돼요.



## LEVEL 5 LESSON 30 - Sentence Building Drill 5

= I'm helping you with this one, but in return, you have to help me when I have a favor next time.

1.

이거 하는 대신에 = instead of doing this

오늘 영화 보는 대신에 = instead of watching a movie today, in return for letting you watch a movie today

오늘 안 가는 대신에 = instead of not going there today, to make up for not going there today

2.

다음 번에 제가 부탁이 있으면 = next time if I have a favor (to ask)

다음 번에 저를 만나면 = next time you meet me, when you see me next time, if you see me next time

다음 번에 다시 오면 = when you come back next time

3.

부탁이 있어요. = I have a favor (to ask).

부탁 하나 들어 주세요. = Please do me a favor.

부탁이 있는데, 들어 줘야 돼요. = I have a favor (to ask of you), and I need you to do me that favor.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

#### 0. Original sentence:



This PDF is to be used along with the MP3 audio lesson available at [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). Please feel free to share TalkToMeInKorean's free Korean lessons and PDF files with anybody who is studying Korean. If you have any questions or feedback, visit [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com).

## LEVEL 5 LESSON 30 - Sentence Building Drill 5

지금은 다른 사람이 없으니까 저라도 갈 수 밖에 없어요.

= There is no one else now so there's no other way but for me to go there (even though I'm not the best person for it).

1.

다른 사람이 없어요. = There is no other person.

지금은 다른 사람이 없어요. = There is no other person now.

지금은 다른 사람이 없으니까 = since there is no one else now

지금은 아무도 없으니까 = since there is no one now

2.

갈 수 밖에 없어요. = I can't not go., There is no other way but to go.

저라도 갈 수 밖에 없어요. = Even though I might not be the best person for it, I have to go there.

저라도, 혼자라도 갈 수 밖에 없어요. = Even though I might not be the best person for it, and even though going alone might not be the best choice, I have no other choice but to go there.



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 1

---

Welcome to Level 6 of TalkToMeInKorean. You have already come a long way in learning the Korean language and we are really looking forward to helping you take your Korean to the next level.

From Level 6, we will be introducing more "sentence patterns" than in the previous lessons, as well as still introducing some new grammar points. In "grammar point" lessons, we start from a Korean grammar point and introduce how it is used, but in "sentence pattern" lessons, we will start from an English sentence pattern and explain how to say that in Korean.

In this lesson, let us take a look at how to say "How about ...?" in Korean. There can be many ways to say this, but the most basic and common translation is "어때요?".

### How about ...?

= **Noun + 어때요?**

= **Verb stem + -는 거 어때요?**

어때요? comes from the verb 어떻게 [eo-tteo-ta], which literally means "to be how". Therefore when you want to say phrases such as "How about this one?", "How about that one?", "How about eating here?", etc, you can use this verb, 어떻게.

### Examples (with nouns)

1. 이거 어때요?

[i-geo eo-ttae-yo?]

= How about this?



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 1

2. 생일 선물로 카메라 어때요?

[saeng-il seon-mul-lo ka-me-ra eo-ttae-yo?]

= How about a camera as your/his/their birthday present?

3. 내일 어때요?

[nae-il eo-ttae-yo?]

= How about tomorrow?

### Examples (with verbs)

1. 다시 하는 거 어때요?

[da-si ha-neun geo eo-ttae-yo?]

= How about doing it again?

2. 다른 사람한테 물어보는 거 어때요?

[da-reun sa-ra-man-te mu-reo-bo-neun geo eo-ttae-yo?]

= How about asking other people?

3. 안으로 들어가는 거 어때요?

[a-neu-reo geu-reo-ga-neun geo eo-ttae-yo?]

= How about going inside?

### Sample Sentences

1. 이거 싫어요? 이거(는) 어때요?

[i-geo si-reo-yo? i-geo(-neun) eo-ttae-yo?]

= You don't like this? How about this one?

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 1

2. 내일 만나서 이야기하는 거 어때요?

[nae-il man-na-seo- i-ya-gi-ha-neun geo eo-ttae-yo?]

= How about meeting and talking about it tomorrow?

3. 이렇게 하는 거 어때요?

[i-reo-ke ha-neun geo eo-ttae-yo?]

= How about doing it this way?

### Word contractions

-는 거 + subject marker (이/가) → -는 것 + 이 → -는 것이 → -는 게

-는 거 + topic marker (은/는) → -는 거 + 는 → - 는 건

이렇게 하는 거 어때요? [ Neutral ]

= How about doing it this way?

이렇게 하는 게 어때요? [ + Subject Marker ]

= How about doing it this way?

\* The meaning is almost the same as the neutral sentence.

이렇게 하는 건 어때요? [ + Topic Marker ]

= (Since you aren't too sure about the other ideas,) how about doing it THIS way (then)?

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 12

In this lesson, let us take a look at how to say "What do you think about ...?" in Korean. In our previous lesson, we introduced the expression 어때요? [eo-ttae-yo?], which means "How about ...?". Sometimes this expression, 어때요?, can also be used to mean "What do you think?".

### 어때요?

[eo-ttae-yo?]

= How is it?

= How about ...?

= What do you think?

But when you want to add more details to the sentence and say **"What do you think about + NOUN?"** or **"What do you think about + VERB-ing?"**, you need to use different expressions.

There are various ways to say "What do you think?" in Korean, but here let us take a look at the two most commonly used expressions.

### 1. 어떻게 생각해요?

[eo-tteo-ke saeng-ga-kae-yo?]

= What do you think?

### 2. 어떤 것 같아요?

[eo-tteon geot ga-ta-yo?]

= What do you think?

The word "what" is used in English because you ask "what" is on someone's mind or "what" are



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 12

their thoughts about a certain topic, but in Korean, you use the word for "how" because you are asking about "how" someone looks at the matter or "how" they think something is.

The basic verb for "to be how" is 어떻게 [eo-tteo-ta] and when you change it to the adverb form, it becomes 어떻게 [eo-tteo-ke].

어떻게 생각해요? is literally translated as "HOW think?"

어떤 것 같아요? is literally translated as "HOW it seems?" or "What kind of thing it seems like?"

(\*\*To review on the -(으/는) 것 같다, go back to Level 3 Lesson 9.)

### What do you think ABOUT + NOUN?

The expression for "about" in Korean is -에 대해서 [-e dae-hae-seo].

About school = 학교에 대해서

About me = 저에 대해서 (formal language), 나에 대해서 (casual language)

About what = 뭐에 대해서

What do you think about \_\_\_\_\_?

= \_\_\_\_\_에 대해서 어떻게 생각해요?

= \_\_\_\_\_ 어떤 것 같아요?

### What do you think ABOUT + VERB-ing?

In order to use "about / -에 대해서" after it, the verb needs to be changed to the noun form of -는 것 [-neun geot].

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 12

이렇게 하다 = to do it like this

→ "이렇게 하는 것"에 대해서 = about doing it this way

물어보다 = to ask

→ "물어보는 것"에 대해서 = about asking

### Sample Sentences

1. 이 책에 대해서 어떻게 생각하세요?

[i chae-ge dae-hae-seo eo-tteo-ke saeng-ga-ka-se-yo?]

= What do you think about this book?

이 책 어떤 것 같아요?

[i chaek eo-tteon geot ga-ta-yo?]

= What do you think about this book?

2. 어릴 때 유학을 가는 것에 대해서 어떻게 생각하세요?

[eo-ril ttae yu-ha-geul ga-neun geo-se dae-hae-seo eo-tteo-ke saeng-ga-ka-se-yo?]

= What do you think about studying abroad at a young age?

어릴 때 유학 가는 거, 어떤 것 같아요?

[eo-ril ttae yu-hak ga-neun geo, eo-tteon geot ga-ta-yo?]

= What do you think about studying abroad at a young age?

3. 제 아이디어에 대해서 어떻게 생각하세요?

[je a-i-di-eo-e dae-hae-seo eo-tteo-ke saeng-ga-ka-se-yo?]

= What do you think about my idea?

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 12

---

제 아이디어 어떤 것 같아요?

[je a-i-di-eo eo-tteon geot ga-ta-yo?]

= What do you think about my idea?



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 3

In this lesson, we are taking a look at how to say "one of the most ..." in Korean. After studying with this lesson, you will be able to say things such as "He's one of my closest friends.", "It's one of the most popular places in Seoul.", etc.

Now before we talk about how to say this in Korean, we'd like to point out that this expression actually started being used as a result of many Korean people being exposed to the English language. At first there were some people who tried not to use this expression because it sounded too much like a "translated" sentence, but now it is so commonly used that not many people actually care.

### One of the most ... = 가장 ~ 중의 하나

First of all, let's break down the phrase word by word.

1. one = 하나 [ha-na]
2. of = ~의 [-ui]
3. "The" is not translated into Korean in this case.
4. most + adjective + noun = 가장 + adjective + noun

\*\* If you'd like to review on 가장 (= most), go back to Level 4 Lesson 18.

Word order difference between Korean and English around "-의 / of"

In Korean, -의 [-ui] is the particle that makes possession, belonging, origin or characteristics, and it basically means "of". The word order, however, is very different around -의 or "of" in these two languages. If you say "A of B", in Korean you need to switch it to "B의 A". To make it



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 3

simpler, you can just think of "-의" as <'s>, as in "my friend's house", "my teacher's name", etc.

So in English, the word "one" comes at the beginning of this expression, but 하나 (= one) comes at the end of it.

하나 can be replaced by other words

하나 is the most basic form of saying "one" but depending what you are counting, you can use different counting units. Let's take a look at some of the most commonly used ones.

Person = 한 사람 [han sa-ram], 한 명 [han myeong], or 한 분 (honorific) [han bun]

Place = 한 곳 [han got], 한 군데 [han gun-de]

Thing, Kind, Type = 한 가지 [han ga-ji]

\* Go back to Level 2 Lesson 9 to review a lesson on counters.

Using 가장 with adjectives or verbs

To understand how to use this, there are three lessons that you need to have studied.

- Level 4 Lesson 18 (on how to say "best" or "most" using the superlatives "가장" and "제일")
- Level 3 Lesson 13 + 14 (on how to make adjectives out of descriptive and action verbs in Korean)

### Examples

가장 + 예쁘다 → 가장 예쁜

가장 + 좋다 → 가장 좋은



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 3

가장 + 괜찮다 → 가장 괜찮은

1. 가장 예쁜 친구

[ga-jang ye-ppeun chin-gu]

= the prettiest friend

2. 가장 좋은 책

[ga-jang jo-eun chaek]

= the best book

3. 가장 괜찮은 카페

[ga-jang gwaen-cha-neun ka-pe]

= the best cafe

How to use 중 as "among" or "of"

중 [jung] literally means "middle" or "center" but used after a noun and followed by -의 [-ui], it means "among" or "(one) of (the ...)".

→ Noun (plural or singular) + 중

### Examples

1. 가장 예쁜 친구들 중(의)

= 가장 예쁜 친구 중(의)

2. 가장 좋은 방법들 중(의)

= 가장 좋은 방법 중(의)

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 3

가장 ~ 중의 하나

Now let us look at some examples of the entire structure.

1. 가장 좋은 방법들 중의 하나

= 가장 좋은 방법 중의 하나

= 가장 좋은 방법 중 하나

= one of the best methods

2. 가장 빠른 길들 중의 하나

= 가장 빠른 길 중의 하나

= 가장 빠른 길 중 하나

= one of the fastest ways/paths

3. 가장 자주 만나는 친구들 중의 한 명

= 가장 자주 만나는 친구 중의 한 명

= 가장 자주 만나는 친구 중 한 명

= one of the friends that I meet most often

### Sample Sentences

1. 여기가 제가 제일 자주 오는 카페 중(의) 하나예요.

[yeo-gi-ga je-ga je-il ja-ju o-eun ka-pe jung(ui) ha-na-ye-yo.]

= This is one of the cafes that I visit most often.

2. 제가 가장 좋아하는 가수들 중(의) 한 명이에요.

[je-ga ga-jang jo-a-ha-neun ga-su-deul jung(ui) han myeong-i-e-yo.]

= He/she is one of my favorite singers.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 3

---

= He/she is one of the singers I like the most.

3. 한국에서 가장 인기 있는 영화 중(의) 하나예요.

[han-gu-geo-seo ga-jang in-gi in-neun yeong-hwa jung(ui) ha-na-ye-yo]

= It's one of the most popular movies in Korea.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 4

In this lesson, we take a look at how to ask someone if they would mind if you did something, or if it is okay to do something.

Basically, in order to say this in Korean, you use structures **-아/어/여도 되다** and **-아/여/여도 괜찮다**. (You can go back to Level 4 Lesson 8 to review on how to use -아/어/여도 되다.) Therefore, you literally say "Is it okay if I ...?" or "Is it okay for me to ...?".

**Let's look at the various ways of saying this in Korean.**

### 1. Verb stem + **-아/어/여도 돼요?**

This is the simplest structure. The verb 되다 [doe-da] here means "to be okay", "to be doable", or "to be possible" and -아/어/여도 means "even if ..." or "even when". So all together, -아/어/여도 되다 [-a/eo/-yeo-do doe-da] means "to be okay (even) if ...".

### Sample Sentences

(1) 여기 앉아도 돼요?

[yeo-gi an-ja-do dwae-yo?]

(Verb: 앉다 /an-da/ to sit)

= Do you mind if I sit here?

(2) 창문 닫아도 돼요?

[chang-mun da-da-do dwae-yo?]

(Verb: 닫다 /dat-da/ to close)

= Do you mind if I close the window?

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 4

(3) 나중에 전화해도 돼요?

[na-jung-e jeon-hwa-hae-do dwae-yo?]

(Verb: 전화하다 /jeon-hwa-ha-da/ to telephone)

= Do you mind if I call you later?

### 2. Verb stem + -아/어/여도 괜찮아요?

This is almost the same structure as -아/어/여도 되다, except the verb here is 괜찮다 [gwaen-chan-ta]. These two structures are interchangeable, but -아/어/여도 괜찮아요 has a slightly softer nuance, whereas -아/어/여도 돼요 tends to be a little more direct. By using -아/어/여도 괜찮아요, you can give the other person an impression that you are being more careful.

### Sample Sentences

(1) 저 먼저 가도 괜찮아요?

[jeo meon-jeo ga-do gwaen-cha-na-yo?]

(Verb: 가다 /ga-da/ to go)

= Do you mind if I leave first (before other people)?

(2) 이거 열어 봐도 괜찮아요?

[i-geo yeo-reo bwa-do gwaen-cha-na-yo?]

(Verb: 열다 /yeol-da/ to open)

= Do you mind if I open this?

= Do you mind if I try opening this?

(3) 내일 말해 줘도 괜찮아요?

[nae-il ma-rae jwo-do gwaen-cha-na-yo?]

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 4

(Verb: 말하다 /ma-ra-da/ to tell)

= Do you mind if I tell you tomorrow?

### 3. Verb stem + -아/어/여도 될까요?

This structure uses the verb 되다 [doe-da] again, but here, it is used in the -(으)ㄹ까요 form, which we introduced in Level 3 Lesson 4. By using -(으)ㄹ까요, you can express your curiosity or uncertainty about something, therefore naturally asking for the other person's response or feedback. Therefore asking 될까요? makes your sentence softer and more polite than saying 돼요?

### Sample Sentences

(1) 여기 앉아도 될까요?

[yeo-gi an-ja-do dwael-kka-yo?]

(Verb: 앉다 /an-da/ to sit)

= Do you mind if I sit here?

= Would you mind if I sit here?

= I wonder if I can sit here?

(2) 창문 닫아도 될까요?

[chang-mun da-da-do dwael-kka-yo?]

(Verb: 닫다 /dat-da/ to close)

= Do you mind if I close the window?

= Could I close the window?

(3) 나중에 전화해도 될까요?

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 4

[na-jung-e jeon-hwa-hae-do dwael-kka-yo?]

(Verb: 전화하다 /jeon-hwa-ha-da/ to telephone)

= Do you mind if I call you later?

= Can I call you later?

### 4. Verb stem + -아/어/여 주실래요?

With all the three structures above, you can express "Do you mind if I ...?", asking the other person if it would be okay if YOU did something. But if you want to ask THE OTHER PERSON whether he or she would mind doing something, you can use the structure -아/어/여 주실래요? [-a/eo/yeo ju-sil-lae-yo?].

주다 [ju-da] means "to give" but when you combine it with other verbs, -아/어/여 주다 means "to do something for someone", and the honorific suffix -시- [-si-] makes your sentence more polite.

### Sample Sentences

(1) 조금 기다려 주실래요?

[jo-geum gi-da-ryeo ju-sil-lae-yo?]

(Verb: 기다리다 /gi-da-ri-da/ to wait)

= Do you mind waiting for a bit?

\*\* In casual language, you can say 조금 기다려 줄래?

(2) 한 번 더 설명해 주실래요?

[han beon deo seol-myeong-hae ju-sil-lae-yo?]



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 4

---

(Verb: 설명하다 /seol-myeong-ha-da/ to explain)

= Do you mind explaining one more time?

\*\* In casual language, you can say 한 번 더 설명해 줄래?

Keeping the same kind of nuance, you can change the sentence ending to the following:

(1) -아/어/여 주실래요? → -아/어/여 줄래요?

(줄래요? is a little less formal than 주실래요? without the suffix -시-.)

(2) -아/어/여 주실래요? → -아/어/여 주시겠어요?

(주시겠어요? is interchangeable with 주실래요? but a little more polite and formal.)

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 5

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to say that you are "in the middle of doing" something in Korean. In Level 2 Lesson 10, we introduced the structure -고 있다 [-go it-da] as the plain present progressive and now in this lesson, let us take a look at some other ways of expressing the present progressive, using the word 중 [jung].

**중 [jung] = middle, center, medium**

The word 중 [jung] can be used with many other words to form various meanings that are related to middle, center or medium. When you want to say "I am in the middle of doing something", you can use 중 in the form of "-고 있는 중이다".

**-고 있는 중이다 [-go it-neun jung-i-da] = to be in the middle of + Verb-ing**

The basic form of the present progressive is -고 있다 [-go it-da]. To this, you can add the ending -는 to change the verb into the adjective form to modify the noun "중".

→ -고 있 (progressive) + -는 중 (in the middle of Verb-ing)

→ -고 있는 중 + -이다 (to be)

→ -고 있는 중이다 (to be in the middle of Verb-ing)

\*\* You only conjugate the verb -이다 at the end to express the tense of the sentence.

### Sample Sentences

1. 가고 있는 중이에요.



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 5

[ga-go it-neun jung-i-e-yo.]

(Verb: 가다 /ga-da/ to go)

= I am on my way.

= I am in the middle of going.

\*\* You can say 가고 있어요 to mean the same thing, but -는 중 emphasizes the fact that you are in doing something right at this very moment.

2. 뭐 하고 있는 중이었어요?

[mwo ha-go it-neun jung-i-eo-sseo-yo?]

(Verb: 하다 /ha-da/ to do)

= What were you doing?

= What were you in the middle of doing?

3. 열쇠를 찾고 있는 중이었어요.

[yeol-soe-reul chat-go it-neun jung-i-eo-sseo-yo.]

= I was in the middle of looking for the key.

\*\* For all the sentences above, you can change -고 있는 중 to -는 중 to mean the same thing.

가고 있는 중이에요. → 가는 중이에요.

뭐 하고 있는 중이에요? → 뭐 하는 중이에요?

열쇠를 찾고 있는 중이었어요. → 열쇠를 찾는 중이었어요.

### Sample Mini Dialogs



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 5

---

1.

A: 공부해요! 언제 공부할 거예요?

B: 하는 중이에요!

*A: Study! When are you going to study?*

*B: I am!*

2.

A: 뭐 하는 중이었어요?

B: 아무것도 안 했어요.

*A: What were you doing?*

*B: I didn't do anything.*

3.

A: 다 샀어요?

B: 아직 고르는 중이에요.

(Verb: 고르다 = to choose, to pick)

*A: Did you buy everything?*

*B: I am still in the middle of choosing.*

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 6 - WORD BUILDER 9

**Word Builder lessons** are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

In this lesson, we are looking at **a native Korean suffix, -님** [-nim].

The word **-님** [-nim] basically has the same goal as -씨 [-ssi], which is to show respect to the person being addressed or mentioned, but -님 is much more formal and polite than -씨, and therefore it is used very commonly with formal social titles.

You can use -님 after a person's name when addressing him or her in the most formal way. For example, if your acquaintance's name is 현우, and you are speaking casual language with him, you can just say the name alone - 현우. But if you want to be more polite and formal, you add -씨 after the name and say 현우 씨. But if you want to be even more formal, you can use -님 instead and say 현우 님.

And sometimes on the Internet, people who don't know each other's name but still want to be formal with each other just use the word "님" alone to address each other. This is mostly only common among young people.

The following are some of the most commonly used words in Korean in which you can find the suffix -님. Many of these words are FIXED, which means they CAN'T be used WITHOUT the suffix -님. And some of them CAN be used without -님, but the nuance can change.

### 1. **선생님** [seon-saeng-nim] = **teacher**

\*\* Almost always used with -님 attached. If you only say 선생, you may sound disrespectful. 선생님 is used both when you address a teacher directly and when you talk about a teacher when

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 6 - WORD BUILDER 9

he or she is not present.

### 2. **장님** [jang-nim] = a blind person

\*\* Some people think it's more appropriate to use the term 시각장애인 (visually handicapped person), but the word 장님 is still very commonly used and you can NOT use the word without -님 attached.

### 3. **의사선생님** [ui-sa-seon-saeng-nim] = doctor

\*\* The job itself is 의사 [ui-sa] but when you address and talk to a doctor, you can not call him/her "의사". You need to use the word 의사선생님.

### 4. **교수님** [gyo-su-num] = professor

\*\* The job itself is 교수 [gyo-su] but when you talk to a professor, you need to put the suffix -님 and call that person "NAME + 교수님" or just "교수님".

### 5. **어머님** [eo-meo-nim] = mother

\*\* You can call your own mother 엄마 [eom-ma] or 어머니 [eo-meo-ni] if you want to be more polite, but when you refer to someone else's mother in a polite way or even your own in the most formal way, you use the word 어머님. It is not natural, however, to use the term 어머님, to talk about your own mother to someone else. In that case, 저희 어머니 [jeo-hui eo-meo-ni], "my mother", is better.

### 6. **아버님** [a-beo-nim] = father

\*\* The same with 어머님. You can call your own father 아빠 [a-ppa] or 아버지 [a-beo-ji], and the most formal term is 아버님 [a-beo-nim].

### 7. **형님** [hyeong-nim] and **누님** [nu-nim] = brother and sister

\*\* When men address an older man, they use the term 형 [hyeong]. But when they want to be very polite (not necessarily "formal" in this case), they attach the suffix -님 at the end. The same goes for 누나 [nu-na], a term for men to use to address an older female, except 누나 changes to 누님 [nu-nim] instead of 누나님.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 6 - WORD BUILDER 9

---

8. 손님 [son-nim] = guest

\*\* In the past, the sino-Korean word 손 [son] could be used on its own to mean "a guest", but in modern-day Korean, the suffix -님 is ALWAYS attached at the end of the word. In a more business-related context, you can call your customers "고객님 [go-gaek-nim]". And in the case of the word 고객님, it is OKAY to drop -님 when you are NOT addressing a person directly.

### More examples of job titles

9. 사장님 = head of company + 님

10. 과장님 = section chief + 님

11. 부장님 = head of department (or manager) + 님

12. 총장님 = dean or president of a college + 님

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 7

In this lesson, we are taking a look at the Korean expression, 어차피 [eo-cha-pi]. 어차피 can be translated to many things in English and sometimes doesn't translate very well. In most cases it is used as part of a sentence, but it is used on its own very often as well.

### Various translations of 어차피 [eo-cha-pi]

- anyway
- one way or the other
- not even \_\_\_\_ to begin with
- in any case
- after all

The basic meaning of 어차피 is "whether you choose this or choose that" or "no matter what choice you make" and you use 어차피 when you are talking with an expected result in mind or to show your skepticism for someones worry or expectation.

The usages of 어차피 can be best explained through examples.

### Examples

1. 다시 올 거예요.

[da-si ol geo-ye-yo.]

= I will come back.

= I will come again.

= They/he/she will come again.

→ 어차피 다시 올 거예요.

[eo-cha-pi da-si ol geo-ye-yo.]





## LEVEL 6 LESSON 7

= I will come back anyway. (So don't worry if I forget something. I can take it when I come back.)

= They will come again one way or the other. (So don't even bother asking them to come back.)

2. 제가 할 수 있는 일이 아니에요.

[je-ga hal su it-neun i-ri a-ni-e-yo.]

= It's not something that I can do.

→ 어차피 제가 할 수 있는 일이 아니에요.

[eo-cha-pi je-ga hal su it-neun i-ri a-ni-e-yo.]

= Even if I try, it's not something that I can do.

= Don't bother asking me. It's not something that I can do.

= It's already obvious. I can't do it.

3. 늦었으니까 빨리 와.

[neu-jeo-sseu-ni-kka ppal-li wa.]

= You're late, so hurry up!

→ 어차피 늦었으니까 천천히 와.

[eo-cha-pi neu-jeo-sseu-ni-kka cheon-cheo-ni wa.]

= You're late already, so take your time.

= Even if you hurry up now, you are already very late, so just take your time.

### More Examples

4. 어차피 해야 되는 거니까, 재미있게 해요.



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 7

---

[eo-cha-pi hae-ya doe-neun geo-ni-kka, jae-mi-it-ge hae-yo.]

= One way or the other, you have to do it anyway, so (you'd better) try to have fun while doing it.

5. 어차피 저도 지금 거기 가는 중이에요.

[eo-cha-pi jeo-do ji-geum geo-gi ga-neun jung-i-e-yo.]

= I am on my way there anyway.

= Even if you hadn't asked me, I'm already in the middle of going there anyway, so don't worry.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 8

In this lesson, let us take a look at how to say **"I'm not sure if ..."** in Korean. First of all, you need to remember that this is not going to be translated word for word.

### **"To be sure"** and **"to not be sure"** in Korean

The word for "to be sure" or "to be certain" in Korean is **확실하다** [hwak-si-ra-da]. Therefore, the literal translation of "to not be sure" is **확실하지 않다** [hwak-si-ra-ji an-ta], but this form is not commonly used in everyday spoken Korean.

### **"Are you sure?"**

When asking someone if they are sure or certain of something, you can still use the word **확실하다** and say **"확실해요?"** [hwak-si-rae-yo?]. Or, sometimes you can say **"정말이에요?"** [jeong-ma-ri-e-yo?] if you want to say "Are you serious?" or "Is that real?".

### How to say **"I'm not sure"**

The most natural Korean expression for "I'm not sure" is **"잘 모르겠어요"** [jal mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo]. The word **모르다** means "to not know" and if you say **"잘 몰라요"** it means "I don't know well." or "I don't know much (about it)."

The suffix **-겠-** adds the nuance of assumption or intention (-겠- will be covered in more detail in a future lesson in Level 6.), so when you say **모르겠어요**, you mean "I don't seem to know" or "I would like to know, but I really don't."

**잘 모르겠어요** means the same thing as **모르겠어요** because you don't actually need the word **"잘"** there, but **"잘 모르겠어요"** is a common and fixed expression used by many Korean people to mean "I'm not sure" or "I don't know for sure."

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 8

How to say **"I'm not sure if ..."**

"If or not" or "whether or not" in Korean is expressed through the structure -(으/느)ㄴ지 [-(eu/neu)n-jì] (Go back to Level 5 Lesson 18 to review).

**-(으/느)ㄴ지 잘 모르겠어요 = I'm not sure if ...**

You can use interrogative words (when/what/where/how/who/why/which) with this structure, too.

### Present Tense

= -(으/느)ㄴ지 잘 모르겠어요.

Ex)

이거 누구 책인지 잘 모르겠어요.

[i-geo nu-gu chae-gin-ji jal mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I'm not sure whose book this is.

### Past Tense

= -았/었/였는지 잘 모르겠어요.

Ex)

다 끝났는지 잘 모르겠어요.

[da kkeut-nat-neun-ji jal mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I'm not sure if it all ended.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 8

### Future Tense

= -(으)ㄹ지 잘 모르겠어요.

= -(으)ㄹ 건지 잘 모르겠어요.

Ex)

서점이 내일 문을 열지 잘 모르겠어요.

[seo-jeo-mi nae-il mu-neul yeol-ji jal mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I'm not sure if the bookstore will open tomorrow.

And if you want to add "or not" at the end, you can use the structure Verb stem + -(으/는)ㄴ지 + Verb stem + 안 -(으/는)ㄴ지.

### Sample Sentences

1. 어디로 갈지 잘 모르겠어요.

[eo-di-ro gal-ji jal mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I'm not sure where we will go.

2. 내일 만날지 안 만날지 잘 모르겠어요.

[nae-il man-nal-ji an man-nal-ji jal mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I'm not sure if we will meet tomorrow or not.

3. 여기가 맞는지 잘 모르겠어요.

[yeo-gi-ga mat-neun-ji jal mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I'm not sure if this is the right place.

4. 뭘 해야 될지 잘 모르겠어요.



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 8

---

[mwol hae-ya doel-ji jal mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I am not sure what to do.

= I am not sure what I (will) have to do.

5. 이게 무슨 뜻인지 잘 모르겠어요.

[i-ge mu-seun tteu-sin-ji jal mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I'm not sure what this means.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 9

In this lesson, let us take a look at the expression **-(으)ㄴ/는 김에** [-eun/neun gi-me] and how to use it to say things like "while you are there", "while I'm at it", or "since you are going to do it".

The word 김 [gim] here is a noun that literally means "an opportunity" or "a reason to do something". It is NOT, however, commonly used on its own to mean "opportunity" or "reason". It is almost always used in the structure, **-(으)ㄴ/는 김에**.

**-(으)ㄴ/는 김에** [-eun/neun gi-me]

= **While you are there**

= **While you are at it**

= **While I am there**

= **Since you are already going to do it**

### Usages

1. You can use **-(으)ㄴ/는 김에** when talking about something (usually not originally planned) that you do while you are doing something else, because it's convenient, effective, or easy that way.

ex) While I was visiting the library, I also stopped by the post office inside it.

2. You can use **-(으)ㄴ/는 김에** when you want to ask someone to do something for you while they are going somewhere or while they are already planning to do something.

ex) While you are at it, can you please make one for me, too?

3. You can use **-(으)ㄴ/는 김에** when you want to suggest doing something based on the fact that you are already going to do something similar or near to the place where you already are.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 9

### Conjugation

You use -(으)ㄴ 김에 in past tense sentences and -는 김에 in present and future tense sentences.

### Examples

1. 백화점에 가는 김에 [baek-hwa-jeo-me ga-neun gi-me]

= While I am/you are going to the department store,

(\*\* The act of going (= 가다) hasn't happened yet, so it's in the present tense "가는".)

+ 영화도 볼 거예요. [yeong-hwa-do bol geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm also going to see a movie.

+ 서점에도 갈까요? [seo-jeo-me-do gal-kka-yo?]

= shall we go to the bookstore, too?

2. 서울에 온 김에 [seo-u-re on gi-me]

= While you are/I am visiting Seoul, Since you/I came to Seoul,

(\*\* The act of coming (= 오다) has already happened, so it's in the past tense, "온".)

+ 친구들을 만났어요. [chin-gu-deu-reul man-na-sseo-yo.]

= I met some friends.

+ 며칠 더 있을 거예요. [myeo-chil deo i-sseul geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to stay for a few more days.



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 9

### Sample sentences

1. 도서관에 가는 김에, 제 책도 반납해 주세요.

[do-seo-gwa-ne ga-neun gi-me, je chaek-do ban-na-pae ju-se-yo.]

= While you are at the library (Since you are going to the library anyway), please return my book, too.

2. 여기 온 김에 커피 마실까요?

[yeo-gi on gi-me keo-pi ma-sil-kka-yo?]

= While we are here, shall we have some coffee?

3. 시작한 김에 제가 끝까지 할게요.

[si-ja-kan gi-me je-ga kkeut-kka-ji hal-ge-yo.]

= While I'm doing it (Since I've started it anyway), I'll finish it (I will do it until it's finished).

4. 밖에 나간 김에 제 부탁 하나만 들어 주세요.

[ba-kke na-gan gi-me je bu-tak ha-na-man deu-reo ju-se-yo.]

= While you are outside, please do me a favor.

5. 말이 나온 김에, 우리 피자 먹을까요?

[ma-ri na-on gi-me, u-ri pi-ja meo-geul-kka-yo?]

= Speaking of which, shall we have some pizza?

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 10

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with THREE key sentences, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key Sentence #1

우리 어차피 늦을 것 같은데, 다음에 갈까요?

[u-ri eo-cha-pi neu-jeul geot ga-teun-de, da-eu-me gal-kka-yo?]

= It looks like we are going to be late anyway. Shall we go next time?

### Key Sentence #2

일하는 중이어서 전화 못 받으니까 나중에 전화할게요.

[i-ra-neun jung-i-eo-seo jeon-hwa mot ba-deu-ni-kka na-jung-e jeon-hwa-hal-ge-yo.]

= I'm in the middle of working so I can't take the call, so I'll call you later.

### Key Sentence #3

여기가 제가 제일 자주 가는 카페들 중 한 곳인데, 같이 가 볼래요?

[yeo-gi-ga je-ga je-il ja-ju ga-neun ka-pe-deul jung han go-sin-de, ga-chi ga bol-lae-yo?]

= This is one of the cafes that I visit most often. Do you want to go there together?

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

---

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 10

### 0. Original Sentence:

우리 어차피 늦을 것 같은데, 다음에 갈까요?

= It looks like we are going to be late anyway. Shall we go next time?

1.

우리 어차피 늦을 거예요.

어차피 늦었어요.

어차피 이거 지금 못 해요.

2.

다음에 갈까요?

내일 할까요?

같이 할까요?

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---

### 0. Original Sentence:

일하는 중이어서 전화 못 받으니까 나중에 전화할게요.

= I'm in the middle of working so I can't take the call, so I'll call you later.

1.

일하는 중이에요. = I'm (in the middle of) working.

공부하는 중이에요. = I'm (in the middle of) studying.

책 읽는 중이었어요. = I was (in the middle of) reading a book.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 10

뭐 하는 중이었어요? = What were you doing?

2.

지금 전화 못 받으니까 나중에 전화할게요. = I can't answer the phone now so I'll call you later.

오늘 바쁘니까 내일 만나요. = I'm busy today so let's meet tomorrow.

밖에 비 오니까 우산 가져가세요. = It's raining outside so take your umbrella with you.

이거 무거우니까 같이 들어요. = It's heavy so let's lift it together.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

#### 0. Original Sentence:

**여기가 제가 제일 자주 가는 카페들 중 한 곳인데, 같이 가 볼래요?**

= This is one of the cafes that I visit most often. Do you want to go there together?

1.

제가 제일 자주 가는 카페들 중 한 곳이에요. = It's one of the cafes that I visit most often.

제가 제일 자주 만나는 친구들 중 한 명이에요. = It's one of the friends that I meet most often.

제가 제일 좋아하는 영화들 중 하나예요. = It's one of the movies that I like the most.

2.

같이 가 볼래요? = Do you want to go (check out the place) together?

내일 만날래요? = Do you want to meet tomorrow?

친구들 만날 건데, 같이 갈래요? = I'm going to meet my friends. Do you want to go there together?

이거 마셔 볼래요? = Do you want to try drinking this?



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 11

In this lesson, let us take a look at how to say "I mean ..." in Korean. There are many ways of saying this in Korean as the expression "I mean" has various usages in English, too. Here, we would like to introduce four main ways to express this in Korean.

### How to say "to mean" in Korean

Most English-Korean dictionaries will introduce the word "의미하다" as the first translation of the verb "to mean", but in Korean "의미하다" sounds very formal, and therefore it isn't used in everyday conversation. When you want to say "ABC means XYZ", you can say "**ABC + -은/는 + XYZ + -라는 뜻이에요**".

Ex) ABC + -은/는 + XYZ + -라는 뜻이에요.

The word "**뜻**" [tteut] is a noun defined as "meaning", and when used with the verb -이다, it becomes **뜻이다** [tteu-si-da], expressing "it is the meaning". When used with -라는 [-ra-neun], which works as a quoting marker, -라는 뜻이다 means "it is the meaning of ..." or "it has the meaning of ...".

### How to say "I mean/you mean" in Korean

1) **그러니까** [geu-reo-ni-kka]

When you want to reassure someone of what you are saying or make your point one more time, you can use 그러니까. In this context, 그러니까 can be translated as "so..." in English. After you say 그러니까, you summarize what you said before or make a more detailed explanation. Depending on the context, however, in Korean, this can be used to mean "you mean..." when you are checking with the other person on what he or she has said.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 11

### 2) 제 말 뜻은 [je mal tteu-seun] or 제 말은 [je ma-reun]

When you want to make sure that the other person is understanding what you are saying, and you want to rephrase something you've already said, you can say "제 말 뜻은" (meaning "what I mean is...") or "제 말은" (meaning "what I'm saying is...").

### 3) -(이)라고요 [- (i)-ra-go-yo] or -(ㄴ/은/는)다고요 [- (n/eun/neun)-da-go-yo]

When you start a sentence with 그러니까 or 제 말 뜻은, you normally end the sentence with -라고요 or -다고요. -라고 and -다고 are both verb endings that are used to quote or cite what someone has said. Since you are delivering your point one more time with "I mean...", you need to use the endings -라고 or -다고. The word -요 at the end is, as you know, used to make your sentence polite. -(이)라고요 is used after nouns and -다고요 is used after verb stems. If your sentence after "I mean..." is an imperative sentence, you use -(으)라고요.

### 4) -(이)라는/-다는) 말이에요 [ma-ri-e-yo]

In addition to -라고요 and -다고요, another commonly used sentence ending for saying "I mean..." in Korean is -(이)라는/-다는) 말이에요. Here, the word 말 means "words" or "phrases", and -라는 or -다는 is used to quote or cite what someone has said. -라는 is used after nouns, and -다는 is used after verb stems.

## Sample Sentences

1. 정지훈, 그러니까, "비" 좋아해요?

[jeong-ji-hun, geu-reo-ni-kka, "Bi" jo-a-hae-yo?]

= Do you like Jihoon Jeong, I mean, Rain?

2. 그러니까 이거 저 준다고요?

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 11

[geu-reo-ni-kka i-geo jeo jun-da-go-yo?]

= You mean you are giving this to me?

= I mean, you are giving this to me?

= So (I mean/you mean) you are giving this to me?

3. 그러니까, 벌써 다 했다고요.

[geu-reo-ni-kka, beol-sseo da haet-da-go-yo.]

= I mean, I already finished it.

4. 그러니까 제 말은, 이 일에는 이 사람이 최고라고요.

[geu-reo-ni-kka je ma-reun, i i-re-neun i sa-ra-mi choe-go-ra-go-yo.]

= I mean, for this work, this person is the best.

5. 그러니까 혼자 간다는 말이에요?

[geu-reo-ni-kka hon-ja gan-da-neun ma-ri-e-yo?]

= You mean you are going there alone?

= I mean, you are going there alone?

### Using "I mean" to correct what you've said

When you want to say "I mean" in the middle of a sentence to correct yourself, you can say "**아니**" in Korean.

Ex)

I went there last Saturday, I mean, Sunday.

= 지난 주 토요일에, 아니, 일요일에 갔어요.



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 11

---

Give me this one, I mean, this one.

= 이거, 아니, 이거 주세요.

### How to say "I mean it" in Korean

When "I mean it" is used as a fixed expression, the most commonly used equivalent in Korean is "진짜예요." or "진심이에요."





## LEVEL 6 LESSON 12

In the previous lesson, we introduced how the phrase "I mean..." can be translated into various Korean expressions. In this lesson, let's take a look at how to ask someone in Korean, "what do you mean?", "what does that mean?", or "what's that suppose to mean?" when you can't believe what you've just heard or when you don't understand someone's remark or point very well.

### 무슨 말이에요?

[mu-seun ma-ri-e-yo?]

= What do you mean?

= What's that supposed to mean?

= What does that mean?

= What are you talking about?

무슨 [mu-seun] means "what kind of" or "which" and 말 [mal] means "word" or "language".

Therefore, 무슨 말 [mu-seun mal] means "what word" "which word" or "what kind of things (to be said or written)"

무슨 말이에요? literally means "what word/language is it?", but it is more correctly translated as "What do you mean?" You can use 무슨 말이에요? when you are in disbelief after you hear someone say something or when you have not clearly understood what they mean.

### Ex)

A: 카메라 팔 거예요. ( I'm going to sell my camera.)

B: 무슨 말이에요? 카메라도 없잖아요. (What do you mean? You don't even have a camera!)

### 무슨 소리에요?

[mu-seun so-ri-ye-yo?]



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 12

무슨 소리에요? is the same as 무슨 말이에요? but it is less formal and less polite. Therefore, it is not advised to use it to someone older than you or someone you're supposed to be polite to. This is because 말 means "words", but 소리 means "sounds". You don't want to refer to the words of the other person as mere "sounds". You can use 무슨 소리에요? more safely, however, when you are literally saying "What's that sound?"

### 무슨 말씀이세요?

[mu-seun mal-sseu-mi-se-yo?]

In Korean, there are many ways of making a phrase "honorific" and one of the ways is to use "honorific" nouns. 말씀 is the honorific version of 말.

### How to literally ask "What does this mean?"

As we've introduced in the previous lesson, when you want to LITERALLY ask what a certain expression means, you can use the expression "무슨 뜻이에요?" [mu-seun tte-si-e-yo?]

### Sample Sentences

1. 네? 그게 무슨 말이에요?

[ne? geu-ge mu-seun ma-ri-e-yo?]

= What? What do you mean?

= Huh? What does THAT mean?

2. 그만둘 거라고요? 갑자기 무슨 말이에요?

[geu-man-dul geo-ra-go-yo? gap-ja-gi mu-seun ma-ri-e-yo?]

= You are going to quit? What do you mean all of a sudden?

3. 무슨 말이에요? 제가 왜요?

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 12

---

[mu-seun ma-ri-e-yo? je-ga wae-yo?]

= What do you mean? Why (do) I (have to ...)?

= What do you mean? Why me?

4. 무슨 말인지 잘 모르겠어요.

[mu-seun ma-rin-ji jal mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I'm not sure what you mean.

= I don't know what you are talking about.

5. 무슨 말인지 알겠어요.

[mu-seun ma-rin-ji al-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I know what you mean.

= I understand what you are saying.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 13 - WORD BUILDER 10

**Word Builder lessons** are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or **한자** [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

In this lesson, we are looking at the word **과** [gwa]. When 과 is written in Hanja as "過", it means **"to surpass", "to go over", "to pass" or "too much"**.

과 (to surpass, too much) + 식 (eat) = **과식** 過食 [gwa-sik] = **eating too much, overeating**

과 (to surpass, too much) + 음 (drink) = **과음** 過飲 [gwa-eum] = **drinking too much, excessive drinking**

과 (to surpass, too much) + 속 (to be fast) = **과속** 過速 [gwa-sok] = **speeding**

통 (to go through) + 과 (to pass) = **통과** 通過 [tong-gwa] = **pass, passing through, passing (a test)**

간 (to see) + 과 (to pass) = **간과** 看過 [gan-gwa] = **failure to notice, passing over**

과 (too much) + 민 (agile, quick) = **과민** 過敏 [gwa-min] = **being hypersensitive**

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 13 - WORD BUILDER 10

과 (too much) + 로 (labor) = **과로** 過勞 [gwa-ro] = **working too much, too much labor**

과 (to pass) + 거 (to go) = **과거** 過去 [gwa-geo] = **the past**

과 (to surpass, too much) + 대 (to be big) = **과대** 過大 [gwa-dae] = **too big, oversized**

과 (to pass) + 정 (way, limit) = **과정** 過程 [gwa-jeong] = **process**

과 (to surpass, too much) + 소비 (consumption) = **과소비** 過消費 [gwa-so-bi] = **overspending, excessive consumption**

과 (too much) + 신 (to believe) = **과신** 過信 [gwa-sin] = **overconfidence**

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 14

In this lesson, we take a look at the expression **-(으)ㄴ 겸** [-eu)l gyeom] and how it is used. **-(으)ㄴ 겸** is used to express something or an action that has dual purposes or positions. It can be translated as "/" (slash)" or "and" when used with nouns, and as "(while doing something else) to do XYZ as well" when used with verbs.

### 겸

When you want to say "breakfast/lunch" or "singer/actor", you use the word 겸 [gyeom].

### Examples

1. 아침 겸 점심

[a-chim gyeom jeom-sim]

= breakfast/lunch, brunch

2. 가수 겸 배우

[ga-su gyeom bae-u]

= singer and actor, singer/actor

3. 화가 겸 작곡가

[hwa-ga gyeom jak-gok-ga]

= painter/composer, painter and composer

### -(으)ㄴ 겸

When you want to talk about an action that has two or more purposes, you can list them using **-(으)ㄴ 겸** [-eu)l gyeom]. When you just mention one purpose using **-(으)ㄴ 겸** in a sentence, the other purpose has to be understood from the context. And since **-(으)ㄴ 겸** usually has the nuance of "both at the same time", you often use the particle **-도** (meaning "also") after the

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 14

noun that comes before "Verb + -(으)ㄴ 겸".

### Examples

1. 바람 좀 쐬 겸 밖에 나왔어요.

[ba-ram jom ssoel gyeom ba-kke na-wa-sseo-yo.]

= (There's another reason/purpose, too, but) I came outside to get some fresh air.

2. 영어 공부도 할 겸, 영어로 된 소설을 읽고 있어요.

[yeong-eo gong-bu-do hal gyeom, yeong-eo-ro doen so-seo-reul il-go i-sseo-yo.]

= (I'm doing it because it's fun, too, but) I'm reading a novel written in English to study English as well.

3. 친구 생일 선물도 살 겸, 제 옷도 볼 겸, 백화점에 갈 거예요.

[chin-gu saeng-il seon-mul-do sal gyeom, je ot-do bol gyeom, bae-kwa-jeo-me gal geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm going to go to the department store to buy a present for my friend's birthday and, at the same time, look at some clothes for myself.

4. 산책도 할 겸, 사진도 찍을 겸, 남산에 갔어요.

[san-cheok-do hal gyeom, sa-jin-do jji-geul gyeom, nam-sa-ne ga-sseo-yo.]

= I went to Namsan to take a walk and also to take some photos.

### -(으)ㄴ 겸 해서

Sometimes, when people feel that just saying -(으)ㄴ 겸 is a little too short, they add the word 해서 after that and say -(으)ㄴ 겸 해서. It has the same meaning as -(으)ㄴ 겸, but -(으)ㄴ 겸 해서 is usually used with the second verb when there are two verbs used as "purposes" for doing something.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 14

---

Ex)

산책도 할 겸, 사진도 찍을 겸 = 산책도 할 겸 해서, 사진도 찍을 겸 해서



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 15

In Korean, when you are talking about the definition of something or when you want to express what you think is the definition or the nature of something, you can use the expression -(이)라는 것은. It can be followed by various types of sentence endings, including -라고 생각해요 (I think that...), -인 것 같아요 (It seems that...), etc.

### -(이)라는 것은

-(이)라는 것은 is a shortened form of -(이)라고 하는 것은. The structure -(이)라고 하다 means "to say ...", and 것 [geot] means "thing" or "fact", so together, -(이)라고 하는 것 means "the thing that is called" or "what they call ...".

### Examples

부자라는 것은

[bu-ja-ra-neun geo-seun]

= What they call "부자" is ...

= A rich man is ...

= (I think that) A rich man is ...

자유라는 것은

[ja-yu-ra-neun geo-seun]

= What they call "자유" is...

= Freedom is ...

= (I think that) Freedom is ...

우정이라는 것은

[u-jeong-i-ra-neun geo-seon]

= What they call "friendship" is...



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 15

= Friendship is...

사람의 마음이라는 것은

[sa-ra-mui ma-eu-mi-ra-neun geo-seun]

= I think a person's mind/heart is...

### More Examples

사랑이라는 것은

[sa-rang-i-ra-neun geo-seun]

= Love is...

삶이라는 것은

[sal-mi-ra-neun geo-seun]

= Life is...

꿈이라는 것은

[kku-mi-ra-neun geo-seun]

= Dream is...

### Shortening -(이)라는 것은 to -(이)란

To make it even more convenient to say, people often shorten -(이)라는 것은 to -(이)란.

Ex)

사랑이라는 것은 → 사랑이란

삶이라는 것은 → 삶이란

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 15

---

### Sample Sentences

1. 사랑이란 무엇일까요?

[sa-rang-i-ran mu-eo-sil-kka-yo?]

= What is love?

2. 사랑이란 쉽지 않아요.

[sa-rang-i-ran swip-ji a-na-yo.]

= Love is not easy.

3. 자유라는 것은 (자유란), 아무거나 마음대로 하는 것이 아니에요.

[ja-yu-ra-neun geo-seun, a-mu-geo-na ma-eum-dae-ro ha-neun geo-si a-ni-e-yo.]

= Freedom doesn't mean doing whatever (you want to do) in any way you like.

4. 진정한 친구란, 어려울 때 도와 주는 친구예요.

[jin-jeong-han chin-gu-ran, eo-ryeo-ul ttae do-wa ju-neun chin-gu-ye-yo.]

= A true friend is a friend who helps (you) when things are difficult.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 16

In this lesson, let us take a look at the suffix -겠-. It is very commonly used in everyday Korean, but often not understood very well by learners, mainly because it has so many different meanings and usages.

### Various Usages of -겠-

You can use -겠- to ask someone's intention, to express what you are going to do, to talk about something that will happen, to show your assumption about something, or to talk about possibilities or capabilities. It is also often used in fixed expressions such as 처음 뵙겠습니다 (= Nice to meet you.) and 잘 먹겠습니다 (= Thank you for the food.).

#### 1. -시겠어요? / -시겠습니까? = "Would you ...?" "Would you like to ...?"

This usage is only used in very formal Korean. In more casual Korean, you would use -(으)래(요)? (Review Level 4 Lesson 2 for this grammar point). The honorific suffix -시- is always used with -겠- in this usage.

Ex)

어디로 가시겠어요?

[eo-di-ro ga-si-ge-sseo-yo?]

= Where would you like to go?

Similar: 어디로 갈래(요)?

#### 2. -겠- (used to express one's intention) = I'm going to ..., I'd like to ...

Mostly used in formal Korean, -겠- can also express one's intention to do something. In more casual Korean, the same meaning can be expressed through -(으)ㄹ게(요) (Review Level 3 Lesson 6 for this grammar point).

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 16

Ex)

제가 하겠습니다.

[je-ga ha-ge-sseum-ni-da]

= I'll do it.

말하지 않겠습니다.

[ma-ra-ji an-ke-sseum-ni-da]

= I won't tell you.

### 3. -겠- (used to express one's opinion/idea/assumption) = I think, I guess, I assume

This is the most common usage of -겠- in casual and everyday conversation in Korean. You can use -겠- to show your opinion or assumption about something or what will happen, but you also give a nuance that you are somewhat careful with your opinion.

Ex)

아프겠어요.

[a-peu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= That must hurt.

Ex)

이게 좋겠어요.

[i-ge jo-ke-sseo-yo.]

= I think this will be good.

Ex)



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 16

늦겠어요.

[neut-ge-sseo-yo.]

= (I think) You'll be late.

**\*\* When you want to express your assumption or ask someone else's opinion about a possibility or a capability, you can use -겠-.**

Ex)

혼자서도 되겠어요?

[hon-ja-seo-do doe-ge-sseo-yo?]

= Do you think you could handle it on your own?

저도 들어가겠네요.

[jeo-do deu-reo-ga-get-ne-yo.]

= Even I would (be able to) fit in.

### 4. -겠- used in fixed expressions

In addition to the usages above, -겠- is also commonly used in some fixed expressions.

Ex)

알겠습니다.

[al-ge-sseum-ni-da.]

= I got it. I understand.

Ex)

모르겠어요.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 16

---

[mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I don't get it. I don't know. I am not sure.

Ex)

힘들어 죽겠어요.

[him-deu-reo juk-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I'm so tired. This is so tough.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 17

In this lesson, we are going to take a look at the commonly used verb ending, **-거든(요)**. It has a very subtle meaning, and when used correctly and appropriately, it can make your Korean sound much more natural and fluent.

### Usages of **-거든(요)**

**1.** -거든(요) can be used to express a reason or some background explanation for something, except, -거든(요) forms a separate sentence from the sentence expressing a result. Other expressions that can express reasons for something are -아/어/여서, -(으)니까, and -기 때문에, but these are used in the same sentence with the result. However, -거든(요) is mostly added separately to your statement about what happened or will happen.

#### Ex)

저도 모르겠어요. 저 방금 왔거든요.

[jo-do mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo. jeo bang-geum wat-geo-deun-yo.]

= I don't know either. I just got here.

내일은 안 바빠요. 오늘 일을 다 끝냈거든요.

[nae-i-reun an ba-ppa-yo. o-neul i-reul da kkeut-naet-geo-deun-yo.]

= I'm not busy tomorrow. (Because) I finished all the work today.

**2.** -거든(요) can also be used when you are implying that your story is continued. When you mention one thing in a sentence that ends with -거든(요), the other person will expect you to mention another thing that's related to what you just said in the next sentence.

#### Ex)

제가 지금 돈이 없거든요. 만원만 빌려 주세요.





## LEVEL 6 LESSON 17

[je-ga ji-geum do-ni eop-geo-deun-yo. ma-nwon-man bil-lyeo ju-se-yo.]

= I don't have any money now. (So...) Please lend me just 10,000 won.

지난 주에 제주도에 갔거든요. 그런데 계속 비가 왔어요.

[ji-nan ju-e je-ju-do-e gat-geo-deun-yo. geu-reon-de gye-sok bi-ga wa-sseo-yo.]

= I went to Jeju Island last week. But it kept raining.

### Sample Sentences

1. 제가 지금 좀 바쁘거든요.

[je-ga ji-geum jom ba-ppeu-geo-deun-yo.]

= I'm a little busy now, so...

2. 아까 효진 씨 만났거든요. 그런데 이상한 말을 했어요.

[a-kka hyo-jin ssi man-nat-geo-deun-yo. geu-reon-de i-sang-han ma-reul hae-sseo-yo.]

= I met Hyojin earlier. But she said something strange.

3. 아직 말할 수 없어요. 비밀이거든요.

[a-jik mal-hal su eop-seo-yo. bi-mi-ri-geo-deun-yo.]

= I can't tell you yet. (Because) it's a secret.

**\*\* Generally, -거든요 is used when you want to soften your speech or express a reason for something indirectly, but sometimes when you are upset, you can use -거든요 as the sentence ending to express the reason that supports or explains your anger.**

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 17

---

### Ex)

필요 없거든요!

[pi-ryo eop-geo-deun-yo!]

= I don't need it!

이미 늦었거든요!

[i-mi neu-jeot-geo-deun-yo!]

= It's already too late!

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 18

---

Welcome back to another TalkToMeInKorean lesson. Sometimes very simple words in English can become something more complicated in Korean and vice versa. Today's key expression is an example of that. In this lesson, let us learn how to say "or" in Korean.

The word "or" can be used to link nouns, adverbs, adjectives, verbs, or even sentences. You don't need to use a different expression for all of these different usages in English, but in Korean, depending on what kind of word you are linking, the translations for "or" can be different.

### Noun + OR + noun

In order to link two nouns, you need to use **-(이)나**.

#### Ex)

공원이나 영화관

[gong-won-i-na yeong-hwa-gwan]

= a park or a movie theater

학생이나 선생님

[hak-saeng-i-na seon-saeng-nim]

= a student or a teacher

여기나 저기

[yeo-gi-na jeo-gi]

= here or there

You can also use the word **아니면**, which originally literally means "if not".

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 18

### Ex)

- 공원 아니면 영화관
- 학생 아니면 선생님
- 여기 아니면 저기

### Verb + OR + verb

Since adjectives are essentially "descriptive verbs" in Korean, adjectives and verbs are linked in the same manner. After verb stems, you need to use **-거나**.

### Ex)

먹거나

[meok-geo-na]

= eat or ...

전화하거나

[jeon-hwa-ha-geo-na]

= make a phone call or ...

집에 가거나

[ji-be ga-geo-na]

= go home or ...

The tense (present, past or future) is expressed through the last verb, so the last verb has to be conjugated accordingly to show the tense of the entire sentence.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 18

### Ex)

집에 가거나 친구를 만날 거예요.

[ji-be ga-geo-na chin-gu-reul man-nal geo-ye-yo.]

= I will (either) go home or meet a friend.

Sometimes people add -거나 to all of the sentences (Ex: 집에 가거나, 친구를 만나거나) and in that case, they use the verb **하다** (= to do) to finish the sentence.

### Ex)

집에 가거나 친구를 만나거나 할 거예요.

In addition to using -거나 at the end of the sentence, you can add 아니면 as well between the two actions.

### Ex)

집에 가거나 아니면 친구를 만날 거예요.

\*\* There are other ways of saying "or" with verbs, such as "-든지" and "-든가" but more on those in future lessons!

## Sentence + OR + Sentence

In the previous usages, we've seen that -(이)나 is used with nouns and -거나 is used with verbs. When you want to say "or" between two sentences, you simply use **아니면**. **아니면** is broken down to "아니다 (= to be not) + -(으)면 (= if)". **아니면** literally means "if not" or "if that's not the case".

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 18

---

### Ex)

집에 갈 거예요? 아니면 친구를 만날 거예요?

[ji-be gal geo-ye-yo? a-ni-myeon chin-gu-reul man-nal geo-ye-yo?]

= Are you going to go home? Or are you going to meet a friend?

이거 살 거예요? 아니면 다른 거 살 거예요?

[i-geo sal geo-ye-yo? a-ni-myeon da-reun geo sal geo-ye-yo?]

= Are you going to buy this? Or are you going to buy something else?

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 19

In **Level 4 Lesson 28**, we introduced the verb ending **-아/어/여지다** and how it is used to express "to become + adjective".

Examples:

예쁘다 = to be pretty

예뻐지다 = to become pretty

조용하다 = to be silent

조용해지다 = to become silent

But some adjective words (or descriptive verb) are so commonly used in this **-아/어/여지다** form that they are almost considered as independent verbs and have a single-word translation in English as well.

#1

**달라지다** [dal-la-ji-da]

다르다 [da-reu-da] = to be different

다르 → 달라 + -아지다 = 달라지다 = to change, to become different

### Sample Sentences

여기 많이 달라졌어요.

[yeo-gi ma-ni dal-la-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= This place has changed a lot.

뭔가 달라진 것 같아요.



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 19

[mwon-ga dal-la-jin geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I feel like something has changed.

#2

**좋아지다** [jo-a-ji-da]

좋다 [jo-ta] = to be good, to be likeable

좋 → 좋 + -아지다 = 좋아지다 = to get better, to improve, to be enhanced, to start to like

### Sample Sentences

이 가수가 좋아졌어요.

[i ga-su-ga jo-a-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= I started to like this singer.

= I like this singer now.

노래 실력이 좋아졌어요.

[no-rae sil-lyeo-gi jo-a-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= My singing skills have improved.

#3

**많아지다** [ma-na-ji-da]

많다 [man-ta] = to be a lot, to be abundant

많 → 많 + -아지다 = 많아지다 = to increase

### Sample Sentences





## LEVEL 6 LESSON 19

한국으로 여행 오는 사람들이 많아졌어요.

[han-gu-geu-ro yeo-haeng o-neun sa-ram-deu-ri ma-na-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= The (number of) people who come to Korea for traveling have increased.

학생이 많아졌어요.

[hak-saeng-i ma-na-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= The students have increase.

#4

**없어지다** [eop-seo-ji-da]

없다 [eop-da] = to be not there, to not exist, to not have

없 → 없 + -어지다 = 없어지다 = to disappear

### Sample Sentences

제 핸드폰이 없어졌어요.

[je haen-deu-po-ni eop-seo-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= My cellphone has disappeared.

아까 여기 있었는데 없어졌어요.

[a-kka yeo-gi i-sseot-neun-de eop-seo-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= It was here earlier but it disappeared.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 20

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with THREE key sentences, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key Sentence #1

쇼핑도 할 겸, 친구도 만날 겸, 홍대에 갈 수도 있어요.

[syo-ping-do hal gyeom, chin-gu-do man-nal gyeom, hong-dae-e gal su-do i-sseo-yo.]

= I might go to Hongdae, so I could do some shopping as well as meet a friend while I'm here.

### Key Sentence #2

내일 다시 오거나, 아니면 다른 사람에게 부탁할게요.

[nae-il da-si o-geo-na, a-ni-myeon da-reun sa-ra-me-ge bu-ta-kal-ge-yo.]

= I will either come again tomorrow or ask someone else.

### Key Sentence #3

그러니까, 누구하고 같이 갈 거라고요?

[geu-reo-ni-kka, nu-gu-ha-go ga-chi gal geo-ra-go-yo?]

= So I mean, who did you say you were going to go with?

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

---

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 20

### 0. Original Sentence:

쇼핑도 할 겸, 친구도 만날 겸, 홍대에 갈 수도 있어요.

= I might go to Hongdae, so I could do some shopping as well as meet a friend while I'm here.

1.

친구도 만날 겸 = so I could meet a friend as well

공부도 할 겸 = to do some studying (as well as do something else)

인사도 할 겸 = to say hi (to someone while I'm here)

가격도 알아볼 겸 = to check the prices as well (while I'm here doing something else)

2.

홍대에 갈 수도 있어요. = I might go to Hongdae.

친구를 만날 수도 있어요. = I might meet a friend.

제 친구가 알 수도 있어요. = My friend might know.

다시 올 수도 있어요. = I might come back again.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---

### 0. Original Sentence:

내일 다시 오거나, 아니면 다른 사람에게 부탁할게요.

= I will either come again tomorrow or ask someone else.

1.



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 20

내일 다시 오거나 = come again tomorrow or

친구를 만나거나 = meet a friend or

친구한테 물어보거나 = ask a friend or

여기에서 기다리거나 = wait here or

2.

아니면 다른 사람에게 부탁할게요. = or I will ask someone else.

아니면 나중에 다시 할게요. = or I will do it again later.

아니면 그냥 제가 할게요. = or I will just do it myself.

아니면 여기에 있을 수도 있어요. = or it might be here.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

#### 0. Original Sentence:

그러니까, 누구하고 같이 갈 거라고요?

= So I mean, who did you say you were going to go with?

1.

그러니까, 누구하고 갈 거예요? = So, who are you going to go with?

그러니까 이거 뭐예요? = I mean, what is this?

그러니까 혼자 왔다고요? = You mean you came here alone?

그러니까 제가 안 했어요. = What I'm saying is, I didn't do it.

2.

누구하고 같이 갈 거라고요? = You said you were going to go with whom? / Again, who are



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 20

---

you going with?

언제 할 거라고요? = You said you were going to do it when? / Again, when are you going to do it?

이게 뭐라고요? = What did you say this was? / Again, what is this?



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 21

---

In this lesson, we take a look at how to make sentences in the passive voice.

### What is Passive Voice?

Passive voice is a form of sentence in which the focus is on the recipient of an action, rather than the subject. For example, when you \*make\* something, that something is \*made\* by you. When you recommend a book to someone, the book \*is recommended\* by you. That is passive voice, and the opposite of passive voice is active voice.

### How to make passive voice sentences in Korean

In English, you change the verb into its "past participle" form and add it after the BE verb, but in Korean you need to conjugate the verb in the "passive voice" form by adding a suffix or a verb ending.

Suffixes for passive voice in Korean

Verb stem + **-이/히/리/기**

Verb stem + **-아/어/여지다**

Passive voice in English and passive voice in Korean are a little different, since, just by adding one of these suffixes to the verb stem, the "passive voice" verb itself can actually work like a stand-alone active verb in Korean.

### Meanings

In English, passive voice sentences are just 'passive voice' sentences. But in Korean, the verbs take the meaning of "can/to be possible/to be doable/would" as well. Therefore it's almost even incorrect to call it the 'passive voice' in this case. But in this Part 1, let's look at the 'passive voice' meaning of these verb endings.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 21

Difference between -아/어/여지다 and -이/히/리/기

There is no clear rule about which verb stem should be followed by -아/어/여지다 and which should be followed by -이/히/리/기. Native speakers usually determine which ending to use, based on their previous experience of hearing the words being used.

### Conjugation rule #1: Verb stem + -아/어/여지다

In Level 4 Lesson 28, we introduced -아/어/여지다 as the conjugation for changing an adjective into the "to become + adjective" form, but when you use -아/어/여지다 with ACTION verbs, the verbs take the passive voice meaning.

1. Change the verb into the present tense.
2. Drop -(아/어/여)요.
3. Add -(아/어/여)지다.

### Example 1

자르다 [ja-reu-da] = to cut

자르다 is a "르 irregular" verb so it's conjugated to 잘라요 in the present tense. You drop -요 and add -지다, and you have 잘라지다.

자르다 → 잘라지다

### Example 2

풀다 [pul-da] = to let loose

풀다 → 풀(어요) → 풀어지다



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 21

### Example 3

주다 [ju-eo-ji-da] = to give

주다 → 주(어요) → 주어지다

### Conjugation rule #2 Verb stem + -이/히/리/기

There is no 'single' rule that determines which verb stem or letter is followed by which among 이, 히, 리 and 기, but the general rule is as follows:

#### (1) 이

When the dictionary form of the verb ends in

-는다,

이 is added to the verb ending and it is changed to

-는다이다

Ex)

놓다 (to put down) → 놓는다 (to be put down)

쌓다 (to pile up) → 쌓는다 (to be piled up)

#### (2) 히

When the dictionary form of the verb ends in

-ㄱ다, -ㄷ다 or -ㅂ다,

히 is added to the verb ending and it is changed to

-ㄱ히다, -ㄷ히다 or -ㅂ히다.



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 21

Ex)

먹다 (to eat) → 먹히다 (to be eaten)

닫다 (to close) → 닫히다 (to get closed)

잡다 (to catch) → 잡히다 (to get caught)

### (3) 리

When the dictionary form of the verb ends in

-르다,

-리 is added to the verb ending and it is changed to

-르리다.

Ex)

밀다 (to push) → 밀리다 (to be pushed)

### (4) 기

When the dictionary form of the verb ends in

-ㄴ다, ㄹ다, ㅅ다 or ㅈ다

-기 is added to the verb ending and it is changed to

-ㄴ기다, -ㄹ기다, -ㅅ기다 or -ㅈ기다

Ex)

안다 (to hug) → 안기다 (to be hugged)

담다 (to put something in a basket/bag) → 담기다 (to be put into a basket/bag)

씻다 (to wash) → 씻기다 (to be washed)



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 21

쫓다 (to chase) → 쫓기다 (to be chased)

-이/히/리/기 + -아/어/여지다 (Double Passive Voice)

Sometimes, these two types of verb endings are used TOGETHER in one verb.

Ex)

놓다 → 놓이다 → 놓여지다

안다 → 안기다 → 안겨지다

There is no 'standard' explanation for this, but this is most likely because people want to clarify and emphasize the passive voice of the verb. Some grammarians argue that this 'double passive voice' is incorrect, but it is already being widely used.

### Passive Voice of 하다 Verbs

하다 verbs are combinations of other nouns and 하다, such as 이용하다 (to use), 연구하다 (to research), etc. In order to change these 하다 verbs into the passive voice, you need to change 하다 to 되다.

이용하다 → 이용되다 (to be used)

연구하다 → 연구되다 (to be researched)

Even for 하다/되다, double passive voice is often used.

이용되다 = 이용되어지다



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 21

---

연구되다 = 연구되어지다

This is Part 1 of the Passive Voice lesson. In Part 2, let us look at how passive voice in Korean takes the meaning of "possibility" or "capability".



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 22 - WORD BUILDER 11

**Word Builder lessons** are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is 무.

These Chinese character for this is 無.

The word 무 is related to "none", "nothing", and "non-existence".

무 (none) + 공해 (pollution) = **무공해** 無公害 [mu-gong-hae] = **pollution-free, clean**

무 (none) + 료 (fee) = **무료** 無料 [mu-ryo] = **free of charge**

무 (none) + 시 (to see) = **무시** 無視 [mu-si] = **to overlook, to neglect, to disregard**

무 (none) + 책임 (responsibility) = **무책임** 無責任 [mu-chae-gim] = **irresponsibility**

무 (none) + 조건 (condition) = **무조건** 無條件 [mu-jo-geon] = **unconditionally**

무 (none) + 죄 (sin, guilt) = **무죄** 無罪 [mu-joe] = **innocent, not guilty**

무 (none) + 능력 (ability) = **무능력** 無能力 [mu-neung-ryeok] = **incapability,**

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 22 - WORD BUILDER 11

### incompetence

무 (none) + 한 (limit) = **무한** 無限 [mu-han] = **infinite, limitless**

무 (none) + 적 (enemy) = **무적** 無敵 [mu-jeok] = **unbeatable, invincible**

무 (none) + 사고 (accident) = **무사고** 無事故 [mu-sa-go] = **no accident**

무 (none) + 관심 (interest) = **무관심** 無關心 [mu-gwan-sim] = **indifference, showing no interest**

무 (none) + 명 (name) = **무명** 無名 [mu-myeong] = **not popular, unknown**

무 (none) + 인 (person) = **무인** 無人 [mu-in] = **unmanned, uninhabited**

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 23

---

**Welcome to Part 2 of the Passive Voice lesson!** In Part 1, we learned how sentences in the Passive Voice are made in general. In this part, let us take a look at how the passive voice in English and in Korean are different, as well as some more example sentences.

### Let's review a little bit first.

Suffixes for passive voice in Korean

Verb stem + -이/히/리/기

Verb stem + -아/어/여지다

Again, there is no fixed rule for which verb stem should be followed by one of the -이/히/리/기 suffixes and which should be followed by -아/어/여지다. And some verbs have the identical meaning when followed by either of these two.

So for example, "to make" in Korean is 만들다 [man-deul-da]. And when you conjugate this using -아/어/여지다, you have 만들어지다 [man-deu-reo-ji-da] and that's how you say that something "gets made" or "gets created".

만들다 = to make

→ 만들어지다 = to be made, to get made

주다 = to give

→ 주어지다 = to be given

자르다 = to cut

→ 잘리다 = to be cut

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 23

→ 잘라지다 = to be cut

### Another meaning for passive voice sentences in Korean

In Korean, in addition to the meaning of an action "being done", the meaning of "possibility" or "capability" is also very commonly used with the passive voice sentences. (The basic idea is that, when you do something, if something gets done, it is doable. If something doesn't get done when you do or try to do it, it's not doable or not possible to do.)

This meaning of "possibility" or "capability" does not signify YOUR ability or capability so much as it does the general "possibility" of that certain action being done.

### Examples

만들다 is "to make", and when you say 만들어지다, in the original passive voice sense, it would mean "to be made." But 만들어지다 can not only mean "to be made", but it can also mean "can be made".

Ex)

이 핸드폰은 중국에서 만들어져요.

[i haen-deu-po-neun jung-gu-ge-seo man-deu-reo-jyeo-yo.]

= This cellphone is made in China.

케익을 예쁘게 만들고 싶은데, 예쁘게 안 만들어져요.

[ke-i-geul ye-ppeu-ge man-deul-go si-peun-de, ye-ppeu-ge an man-deu-reo-jyeo-yo.]

= I want to make this cake in a pretty shape, but I can't make it pretty.

(In the 2nd example sentence, you can see that the person is NOT directly saying that he or

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 23

she CAN'T make a pretty cake, but that the cake DOESN'T get made in a pretty shape.)

### More Examples

1. 이거 안 잘라져요.

[i-geo an jal-la-jyeo-yo.]

= This doesn't get cut.

= I can't cut it. (more accurate)

2. 안 들려요.

[an deul-lyeo-yo.]

= It is not heard.

= I can't hear you. (more accurate)

3. 안 보여요.

[an bo-yeo-yo.]

= It is not seen.

= I can't see it.

### 하다 vs 되다

Since the passive voice form represents "possibility" or "capability", the passive voice form of 하다, which is 되다, takes the meaning of "can".

하다 = to do (active voice)

되다 = to be done, to get done (passive voice)

되다 = can be done, can do (possibility/capability)





## LEVEL 6 LESSON 23

---

Ex)

이거 안 돼요.

[i-geo an dwae-yo.]

= This doesn't get done.

= I can't do this. (more accurate)

= I can't seem to do it. (more accurate)

이해가 안 돼요.

[i-hae-ga an dwae-yo.]

= Understanding is not done.

= It is not understood.

= I can't understand. (more accurate)

= I don't understand. (more accurate)

### More examples with 되다

And from there, more usages of 되다 are formed.

Originally, 되다 means "to be done" but it can also mean things like:

- can be served
- to be available
- can be spoken
- can be done
- can be made
- can be finished

etc



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 23

---

Ex)

여기 김밥 돼요?

[yeo-gi gim-bap dwae-yo?]

= Do you have/serve kimbap here?

영어가 안 돼서 걱정이예요.

[yeong-eo-ga an dwae-seo geok-jeong-i-e-yo.]

= I'm worried because I can't speak English.

오늘 안에 돼요?

[o-neul a-ne dwae-yo?]

= Can you finish it today?

So how often does the passive voice take the meaning of "possibility"?

Through Part 1 and 2 of this lesson, we have looked at how the passive voice sentences are formed and used. First, you need to figure out (by being exposed to a lot of Korean sentences) which of the endings is used in the passive voice form. And also, you need to tell from the context of the sentence whether the verb is used in the original "passive" voice or in the sense of "possibility/capability".

Often times, though, sentences that would be certainly be in the passive voice are written in the active voice in Korean. This is because, in English, in order to NOT show the subject of a certain action in a sentence, you used the passive voice, but in Korean, you can easily drop the subject, so you don't have to worry about it as much.

For example, when you say "this was made in Korea", who are you referring to? Who made it? Do



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 23

---

you know? Probably not. Therefore, in English, you just say that "it was made in Korea". But in Korean, you don't have to worry about the subject of the verb, so you can just use the active voice form and say 한국에서 만든 거예요. or 한국에서 만들었어요. In these two sentences, the verbs are in the active voice, but no one asks "so who made it?" and understands it as the same meaning as "it was made (by somebody) in Korea".



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 24

---

When you want to emphasize an action or state in English, you either do it by adding more stress to the verb in the intonation, or by adding the word "do" in front of the verb.

### Example #1

A: It's not easy.

B: No, it IS easy!

### Example #2

A: Why did you not go there?

B: I DID go, but I came back early.

### Example #3

A: Do you think you can do it?

B: Well, I COULD do it, but I don't want to do it.

Now in this lesson, let us take a look at how to express these in Korean.

## The simplest way to do this is by changing the intonation.

A: 왜 안 했어요? [wae an hae-sseo-yo?] = Why didn't you do it?

B: 했어요! [hae-sseo-yo!] = I DID do it!

The above is when you are simply disagreeing with the other person and presenting a different fact.

But if you want to add some conditions or premises to your sentence and say "I did do it, but..." or "I do like it, but..." you need to use a different verb ending.

### Example #1

A: So you didn't even do it?

B: I did!! I DID do it, but I had some help.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 24

### Example #2

A: Can you do it?

B: I COULD do it, but I don't want to do it.

## Now let's look at how to express these in Korean.

The key is “-기는”. This is the noun form -기 plus the topic marker -는. The topic marker is used to show contrast.

### Example #1

갔어요. [ga-sseo-yo.] = I went (there).

→ 가기는 갔어요. [ga-gi-neun ga-sseo-yo.] = I DID go (there) but...

→ 가기는 했어요. [ga-gi-neun hae-sseo-yo.] = I DID go (there) but...

→ 가기는 갔는데, 일찍 왔어요. [ga-gi-neun gat-neun-de, il-jjik wa-sseo-yo.] = I DID go there, but I came back early.

→ 가기는 갈 거예요. [ga-gi-neun gal geo-ye-yo.] = I WILL go, but ... ( + other premises )

### Example #2

봤어요. [bwa-sseo-yo.] = I saw (it).

→ 보기는 봤어요. [bo-gi-neun bwa-sseo-yo.] = I DID see (it) but ...

→ 보기는 했어요. [bo-gi-neun hae-sseo-yo.] = I DID see (it) but ...

→ 보기는 봤는데 기억이 안 나요. [bo-gi-neun bwat-neun-de gi-eo-gi an-na-yo.] = I DID see it, but I don't remember.

## How to say “I COULD do it but ...”

To say that you can do something, you use the structure, -(으)ㄴ 수 있다. And since here, -(으)ㄴ 수 is a NOUN GROUP that literally means “a method for doing something” or “possibility/ability”, you can JUST use the topic marker without having to change it again into the noun form. It's already a noun.

### Example



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 24

할 수 있어요. [hal su i-sseo-yo.] = I can do (it).

→ 할 수는 있어요. [hal su-neun i-sseo-yo.] = I COULD do it, but ...

→ 할 수는 있는데, 안 하고 싶어요. [hal su-neun it-neun-de, an ha-go si-peo-yo.] = I COULD do it, but I don't want to.

→ 할 수는 있는데, 조건이 있어요. [hal su-neun it-neun-de, jo-geo-ni i-sseo-yo.] = I COULD do it, but there's a condition.

### More Sample Sentences

1. 어제 친구를 만나기는 했는데, 금방 헤어졌어요.

[eo-je chin-gu-reul man-na-gi-neun haet-neun-de, geum-bang he-eo-jyeo-sseo-yo.]

= I DID meet a friend yesterday, but we parted soon.

2. 시간 맞춰서 도착하기는 했는데, 준비를 못 했어요.

[si-gan mat-chwo-seo do-cha-ka-gi-neun haet-neun-de, jun-bi-reul mot hae-sseo-yo.]

= I DID manage to get there on time, but I couldn't prepare.

3. 읽기는 읽었는데 이해가 안 돼요.

[il-gi-neun il-geot-neun-de i-hae-ga an dwae-yo.]

= I DID read it, but I don't understand it.

4. 좋기는 좋은데, 너무 비싸요.

[jo-ki-neun jo-eun-de, neo-mu bi-ssa-yo.]

= It IS good, but it's too expensive.

5. 맛있기는 맛있는데, 좀 짜요.

[ma-sit-gi-neun ma-sit-neun-de, jom jja-yo.]

= It IS delicious, but it's a bit salty.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 25

In this lesson, let us take a look at how to say that something is easy or difficult to do. To say this, you need to use the noun form of verbs, ending with -기.

To be easy to + V = **-기 쉽다**

To be difficult to + V = **-기 어렵다**

"Verb stem + -기" is a noun form, therefore in principle, there has to be a marker after it, but in the forms above, the marker is dropped.

Which markers were dropped?

It depends on the context, but -기 쉽다/어렵다 can be either originally -기에 쉽다/어렵다 or originally -기가 쉽다/어렵다.

### **-기에 쉽다/어렵다**

When you use the marker -에, it means that something is easy/difficult FOR + V-ing.

### **-기가 쉽다/어렵다**

When you use the marker -가, it means that "DOING something" is easy/difficult.

Let's look at some examples.

### **Example #1**

제 이름은 발음하기(가) 어려워요.

[je i-reu-meun ba-reum-ha-gi-ga eo-ryeo-wo-yo.]

= My name is difficult to pronounce.

= As for my name, pronouncing it is difficult.

### **Example #2**

이건 만들기(가) 어려워요.

[i-geon man-deul-gi-ga eo-ryeo-wo-yo.]

= This is difficult to make.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 25

= As for this, making it is difficult.

### Example #3

이건 어린이가 사용하기(에) 어려워요.

[i-geon eo-ri-ni-ga sa-yong-ha-gi-e eo-ryeo-wo-yo.]

= This is difficult for a child to use.

= Using this is difficult for a child.

\*\* In this example, since the subject of the verb 사용하다 is 어린이 and 어린이 is followed by -가, the subject marker, it sounds rather repetitive to use -가 again, so in this kind of sentence, people tend to use -에 instead of -가 before 쉬워요/어려워요.

### Example #4

사용하기가 쉬워요.

[sa-yong-ha-gi-ga swi-wo-yo.]

= It's easy to use.

사용하기에 쉬워요.

[sa-yong-ha-gi-e swi-wo-yo.]

= Using it is easy.

\*\* In this case, -가 쉬워요 and -에 쉬워요 both work because the sentences are short.

**In all of the above sentences, you can drop -가 or -에 from -기가 or -기에.**

1. 제 이름은 발음하기가 어려워요. --> 제 이름은 발음하기 어려워요.
2. 이걸 만들기가 어려워요. --> 이걸 만들기 어려워요.
3. 이걸 어린이가 사용하기에 어려워요. --> 이걸 어린이가 사용하기 어려워요.
4. 사용하기가 쉬워요. --> 사용하기 쉬워요.
5. 사용기에 쉬워요. --> 사용하기 쉬워요.



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 25

---

Other words can also be used with “Verb stem + -기(가/에)”.

### Examples

-기(가) 편리하다 / -기(에) 편리하다

= to be convenient to + V / to be convenient for + V-ing

-기(가) 좋다 / -기(에) 좋다

= to be good to + V / to be good for + V-ing

-기(가) 불편하다 / -기(에) 불편하다

= to be inconvenient to + V / to be inconvenient for + V-ing

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 26

In this lesson, let us take a look at how to say things like "I thought you would do it", "**I didn't think you would do it**", "**I thought I was ...**", etc.

The key structure used for this is **-(으)ㄴ/ㄹ 줄 알다**.

**-(으)ㄴ 줄 알다** = to know/think that someone has done something

**-(으)ㄹ 줄 알다** = to know/think that someone will do something

(Note that -(으)ㄴ is usually associated with the past tense and -(으)ㄹ is usually used with the future tense.)

Even though -(으)ㄴ/ㄹ 줄 알다 can be used in present tense or future tense sentences, it is mostly used in the past tense. That means the verb 알다 is mostly used in the form, 알았어요.

### Let us look at some examples first.

비가 올 줄 알았어요.

= I knew it was going to rain.

= I thought it was going to rain.

사람이 많을 줄 알았어요.

= I knew there would be a lot of people.

= I thought there would be a lot of people.

### How to tell whether it means "I knew" or "I thought"?

The meanings can be very different between "I knew you would like it" and "I thought you would like it". The written form for both of these in Korean is the same, but the intonation in spoken Korean is different. When you have more stress on the verb "알다", it means "I knew" and when the stress is on the -(으)ㄴ/ㄹ 줄 part, it means "I thought".

### Ex)



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 26

제가 말할 줄 알았어요?

(with emphasis on 알았어요?) = Did you know that I would tell you?

(with emphasis on 말할 줄) = Did you think that I would tell you?

### Ex)

어디로 갈 줄 알았어요?

(with emphasis on 알았어요?) = Did you know where he(she/they) would go?

(with emphasis on 어디로) = Where did you think he(she/they) would go?

### Difference between -(으)ㄴ 줄 알다 and -(으)ㄹ 줄 알다

Basically -(으)ㄴ 줄 알다 expresses your knowledge or assumption about a PAST ACTION or a PRESENT STATE, whereas -(으)ㄹ 줄 알다 expresses your knowledge or assumption about a FUTURE action or state.

To express your knowledge or assumption about a PRESENT ACTION, you need to use **-는 줄 알다**.

예쁜 줄 알다

= (with emphasis on 알다) to know that something/someone is pretty

= (with emphasis on 예쁜 줄) to think that something/someone is pretty

### Ex)

제 친구는 자기가 세상에서 제일 예쁜 줄 알아요.

[je chin-gu-neun ja-gi-ga se-sang-e-seo je-il ye-ppeun jul a-ra-yo.]

= My friend thinks that she is the prettiest in the world.

간 줄 알다

= (with emphasis on 알다) = to know that someone has gone somewhere

= (with emphasis on 간 줄) = to think that someone has gone somewhere

### Ex)



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 26

제가 학교에 간 줄 알았어요?

[je-ga hak-gyo-e gan jul a-ra-sseo-yo?]

= (with emphasis on 알았어요?) = Did you know that I had gone to school?

= (with emphasis on 간 줄) = Did you think that I had gone to school?

### How to say "I didn't know I would ..." and "I didn't think I would ..."

For making the -(으)ㄹ 줄 알았어요 a negative sentence, there are two ways.

One is to change 알았어요 to **몰랐어요**. The other is to add "안" to the original sentence.

Ex)

오늘 눈이 올 줄 알았어요.

[o-neul nu-ni ol jul a-ra-sseo-yo.]

= I knew it would snow today.

= I thought it would snow today.

→

오늘 눈이 올 줄 몰랐어요.

[o-neul nu-ni ol jul mol-la-sseo-yo.]

= I didn't know it would snow today.

오늘 눈이 안 올 줄 알았어요.

[o-neul nu-ni an ol jul a-ra-sseo-yo.]

= I thought it would not snow today.

### Sample Sentences

1. 이게 여기 있을 줄 몰랐어요.

[i-ge yeo-gi i-sseul jul mol-la-sseo-yo.]

= I didn't know it would be here.

2. 저는 효진 씨도 올 줄 알았어요.



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 26

---

[jeo-neun hyo-jin ssi-do ol jul a-ra-sseo-yo.]

= I thought Hyojin would come too.

3. 이렇게 비싼 줄 몰랐어요.

[i-reo-ke bi-ssan jul mol-la-sseo-yo.]

= I didn't know it was this expensive.

4. 저는 안 어려울 줄 알았어요.

[jeo-neun an eo-ryeo-ul jul a-ra-sseo-yo.]

= I thought it would not be difficult.

5. 제가 뭐라고 말할 줄 알았어요?

[je-ga mwo-ra-go mal-hal jul a-ra-sseo-yo?]

= What did you think I would say?

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 27

In the previous lesson, we learned how to use -(으)ㄴ 줄 알다 to say "to think/know that something will happen". This sentence ending, however, can be also used to express "can", "to be able to", or "to know how to". The same meanings can also be expressed through -(으)ㄴ 수 있다, so through this lesson, let's find out how these two verb endings are used similarly or differently to express "can" or "to be able to".

### -(으)ㄴ 수 있다

This ending was introduced in Level 2 Lesson 17. This is the basic way to say "can" or "to be able to". When the particle -도 [-do] is used after the noun 수 [su], it becomes -(으)ㄴ 수도 있다 and it means that something "could" happen or something "might be" in a certain state.

수 [su] basically means "**possibility**" or "**method**".

#### Ex)

이거 할 수 있어요?

[i-geo hal su i-sseo-yo?]

= Can you do this?

언제 올 수 있어요?

[eon-je ol su i-sseo-yo?]

= When can you come?

여기에서 뭐 살 수 있어요?

[yeo-gi-e-seo mwo sal su i-sseo-yo?]

= What can I buy here?

### How to say "can NOT"

You need to change 있다 [it-da] to **없다** [eop-da].

### -(으)ㄴ 줄 알다

This structure was introduced in the previous lesson as a sentence ending that means "to think/

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 27

know that something will happen/be in a certain state". But when you are talking about "knowing how to do something" or "being able to do something", 줄 [jul] here means "method" or "how".

-(으)ㄹ 줄 = how/method

알다 = to know

-(으)ㄹ 줄 알다 = to know how to + V, to be able to + V

### Ex)

운전 할 줄 알아요?

[un-jeon hal jul a-ra-yo?]

= Do you know how to drive?

= Can you drive?

김치 만들 줄 알아요?

[gim-chi man-deul jul a-ra-yo?]

= Do you know how to make kimchi?

= Can you make kimchi?

영어 할 줄 알아요?

[yeong-eo hal jul a-ra-yo?]

= Do you (know how to) speak English?

= Can you speak English?

### How to say "can NOT"

You need to change 알다 [al-da] to 모르다 [mo-reu-da]. 모르다 means "to not know".

### Difference between -(으)ㄹ 수 있다 and -(으)ㄹ 줄 알다

-(으)ㄹ 수 있다 is the basic way to say "can" or "to be able to", so it usually refers to one's actual "capability" of doing something. And on the other hand, -(으)ㄹ 줄 알다 means that you

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 27

know how to do something, and you can do it, but in most cases, you have LEARNED how to do it. Therefore there can some things that you CAN (-을 수 있다) do (potentially), but CAN'T do it yet because you still don't know how to do it.

### Ex)

아직 할 줄 몰라요. 그런데 할 수 있어요.

[a-jik hal jul mol-la-yo. geu-reon-de hal su i-sseo-yo.]

= I don't know how to do it yet. (I can't do it yet.) But I can do it.

### More Sample Sentences

1. 이거 할 줄 알아요?

[i-geo hal jul a-ra-yo?]

= Do you know how to do this?

2. 저는 영어 할 줄 몰라요.

[jeo-neun yeong-eo hal jul mol-la-yo.]

= I don't speak English.

= I don't know how to speak English.

= I can't speak English.

3. 그거 한국어로 말할 수 있어요?

[geu-geo han-gu-geo-ro mal-hal su i-sseo-yo?]

= Can you say that in Korean?

그거 한국어로 말할 줄 알아요?

= Do you know how to say that in Korean?

4. 자전거 탈 줄 알아요?

[ja-jeon-geo tal jul a-ra-yo?]

= Do you know how to ride a bike?

= Can you ride a bike?

자전거 탈 수 있어요?





## LEVEL 6 LESSON 27

[ja-jeon-geo tal su i-sseo-yo?]

= Can you ride a bike?

= Can you ride a bike (now/like that)?

### How to tell which meaning -(으)ㄴ 줄 알다 takes

-(으)ㄴ 줄 알다 can mean either "to know how to" and "to know/think that something will happen". There is no certain rule for this, but you can usually figure out by context.

### Examples

제가 올 줄 알았어요?

[je-ga ol jul a-ra-sseo-yo?]

In the example above, if you interpret it as "Did I know how to come here?", it is a bit weird. So you know it SHOULD mean "Did you know I would come here?" or "Did you think I would come here?"

이거 만들 줄 알아요?

[i-geo man-deul jul a-ra-yo?]

In the example above, if you interpret it as "Do you think ..." or "Do you know ...", you don't have enough information to figure out who's going to make "this" and this meaning is usually not commonly used in the present tense, so you know it's easier to understand it as a question, asking "Do you know how to make this?"

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 28

In this lesson, let us look at how to say **"It depends on ..."** or just **"It depends"** in Korean.

The verb "to depend" is literally translated to **의지하다** [ui-ji-ha-da] or **의존하다** [ui-jon-ha-da], but this is only when you are talking about actually being "dependent" on someone about a certain matter.

So, for example, if you want to say something like, "Don't depend on your parents", you can use the verb 의지하다 or 의존하다 and say "부모님한테 의지하지 마세요."

But when you want to say, "it depends on the situation", "it depends on the person", or "it depends on how soon you finish this", you need to use the structure **-에 따라 다르다** [-e tta-ra da-reu-da] or **-마다 다르다** [-ma-da da-reu-da].

**-에 따라 다르다** [-e tta-ra da-reu-da]

-에 따라 [-e tta-ra] means "according to", "in compliance with", or "in accordance with". 다르다 [da-reu-da] means "to be different". Literally, this structure means "it changes/becomes different in accordance with" something.

### Examples

1. 때에 따라 달라요.

[ttae-e tta-ra dal-la-yo.]

= It depends on the time.

= It depends on when it is.

2. 상황에 따라 달라요.

[sang-hwang-e ttar-ra dal-la-yo.]

= It depends on the situation.

3. 사람에 따라 달라요.

[sa-ra-me tta-ra dal-la-yo.]

= It depends on the person.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 28

You can also say -에 따라 "서" 다르다 and it means the same.

### Ex)

때에 따라 달라요.

= 때에 따라서 달라요.

상황에 따라 달라요.

= 상황에 따라서 달라요.

### -마다 다르다 [-ma-da da-reu-da]

-마다 [-ma-da] means "every". So 아침마다 [a-chim-ma-da] is "every morning" and 밤마다 [bam-ma-da] is "every night", and when you use -마다 with 다르다, it means "it is different for every ...".

### Examples

1. 사람마다 달라요.

[sa-ram-ma-da dal-la-yo.]

= For every person, it's different.

= It depends on the person.

2. 나라마다 달라요.

[na-ra-ma-da dal-la-yo.]

= It depends on the country.

3. 해마다 달라요.

[hae-ma-da dal-la-yo.]

= It depends on the year.

= It's different every year.

Difference between -에 따라 and -마다

These two are usually interchangeable, but -마다 can only be used with nouns, whereas -에 따

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 28

라 can also be used with a clause. In order for -에 따라 to be used with a clause, however, you need to conjugate the verb into the -는지 form.

Also, while -에 따라 has a stronger meaning of "it depends on the certain item/circumstance", -에 마다 can also have the meaning that something constantly changes, even not really "in accordance with" the item or circumstance.

For example, 해마다 달라요 can mean "it depends on that year" or "it changes every year".

### Verb stem + -는지에 따라(서) 다르다

#### Examples

1. 언제 가는지에 따라 달라요.

[eon-je ga-neun-ji-e tta-ra dal-la-yo.]

= It depends on when you go there.

2. 어디서 사는지에 따라 달라요.

[eo-di-seo sa-neun-ji-e tta-ra dal-la-yo.]

= It depends on where you buy it.

3. 누구한테 이야기하는지에 따라서 달라요.

[nu-gu-han-te i-ya-gi-ha-neun-ji-e tta-ra-seo dal-la-yo.]

= It depends on whom you talk to.

#### -는지에 따라 = -느냐에 따라

Sometimes you will also hear people saying -느냐에 따라 instead of -는지에 따라. They are interchangeable, but -느냐에 따라 is slightly more commonly used in spoken Korean.

#### 달라요 vs 달라져요

You will also often hear people saying "달라져요" instead of "달라요". This is when they want to put stress on the nuance that it "becomes" different, but usually just saying "달라요" is clear enough.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 29

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say **"sometimes I do this, sometimes I do that"** or **"sometimes it's like this, other times it's like that"** in Korean.

In order to say this, there are a few things you need to know. First of all, you need to know how to use the **-(으)ㄹ 때** ending, which means **"when + S + V"**. And you also need to know how the topic marker **-는** is used to show contrast.

### How to say "sometimes" in Korean

When the word "sometimes" is used just to show the frequency of an action, you can say **가끔** [ga-kkeum], **가끔씩** [ga-kkeum-ssik], or **때때로** [ttae-ttae-ro]. (가끔 and 가끔씩 are more common in spoken Korean than 때때로.)

But when you want to literally say "some times" and "other times", you use the expression, **어떨 때** [eo-tteol ttae].

어떨 때 comes from 어떻다 + -(으)ㄹ 때.

어떻다 [eo-tteo-ta] means "to be how" or "to be in what kind of state" and -(으)ㄹ marks a future action or state, and 때 [ttae] means "time" or "when". So literally, 어떨 때 means "when what state will happen" or "when things are how". Therefore when more naturally translated, 어떨 때 means "in what kind of situation", "in what kind of times" or even just "when".

### Ex)

어떨 때 영화 보고 싶어요?

[eo-tteol ttae yeong-hwa bo-go si-peo-yo?]

= When do you (usually) feel like watching a movie?

어떨 때 제일 힘들어요?

[eo-tteol ttae je-il him-deu-reo-yo?]

= When do you (usually) have the hardest time?

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 29

As you can notice from the examples above, **어떨 때** is commonly used when you are asking about a general pattern or habit, whereas **언제** [eon-je] would just have the plain meaning of "when".

**어떨 때** can also be used, however, to mean "sometimes". But this is when you want to show contrast between "some times" and "other times". Therefore, you usually use **어떨 때** with the topic marker, **-는**.

**어떨 때는** [eo-tteol ttae-neun] = **sometimes + certain state/action**

+

**어떨 때는** [eo-tteol ttae-neun] = **other times + another state/action**

Like shown above, you can repeat **어떨 때는**. Let's take a look at some examples.

커피요? 어떨 때는 마시는데, 어떨 때는 안 마셔요.

[keo-pi-yo? eo-tteol ttae-neun ma-si-neun-de, eo-tteol ttae-neun an ma-syeo-yo.]

= Coffee? Sometimes I drink it, but other times, I don't drink it.

어떨 때는 혼자 있는 것이 좋은데, 어떨 때는 싫어요.

[eo-tteol ttae-neun hon-ja it-neun geo-si jo-eun-de, eo-tteol ttae-neun si-reo-yo.]

= Sometimes, I like being alone, but other times, I don't like it.

If you want to be more specific and say "other times" in Korean, too, you can use the expression "**다른 때는**", using the verb "**다르다**".

Although **어떨 때는** is more commonly used, some people also use **어떤 때는**, since it is in the present tense.

### Sample Sentences

1. 그 사람은 어떨 때는 친절한데, 어떨 때는 정말 불친절해요.

[geu sa-ra-meun eo-tteol ttae-neun chin-jeo-ran-de, eo-tteol ttae-neun jeong-mal bul-chin-

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 29

jeo-rae-yo.]

= Sometimes, he is kind, but other times, he is very unkind.

2. 어떨 때는 일을 그만두고 싶은데, 어떨 때는 일 하는 게 좋아요.

[eo-tteol ttae-neun i-reul geu-man-du-go si-peun-de, eo-tteol ttae-neun il ha-neun ge jo-a-yo.]

= Sometimes I feel like quitting my job, but other times, I like working.

You can also use the ending **-(으)ㄹ 때도 있어요** after the second 어떨 때는 clause.

For example, the above sentence can be changed to 어떨 때는 일을 그만두고 싶은데, 어떨 때는 일 하는 게 좋을 때도 있어요.

-(으)ㄹ 때 means "a time when ..." and -도 있어요 means "there are also ...", therefore this is to express the meaning "there are also times when...".

3. 어떨 때는 운동하는 게 재미있는데, 어떨 때는 운동하고 싶지 않을 때도 있어요.

[eo-tteol ttae-neun un-dong-ha-neun ge jae-mi-it-neun-de, eo-tteol ttae-neun un-dong-ha-go sip-ji a-neul ttae-do i-sseo-yo.]

= Sometimes, working out is fun, but other times, there are also times when I don't feel like doing exercise.

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 30

---

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with **THREE key sentences**, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key Sentence #1

별로 안 어려울 줄 알았는데 생각보다 어려웠어요.

[byeol-lo an eo-ryeo-ul jul a-rat-neun-de saeng-gak-bo-da eo-ryeo-wo-sseo-yo.]

= I thought it wouldn't be so difficult, but it was more difficult than I had thought.

### Key Sentence #2

그 사람 알기는 아는데, 자주 안 만나는 편이에요.

[geu sa-ram al-gi-neun a-neun-de, ja-ju an man-na-neun pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= I DO know him, but I don't really meet him often.

### Key Sentence #3

제 이름은 발음하기가 어려워서, 잊어버리기 쉬워요.

[je i-reu-meun ba-reum-ha-gi-ga eo-ryeo-wo-seo, i-jeo-beo-ri-gi swi-wo-yo.]

= My name is difficult to pronounce, so it's easy to forget.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

---



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 30

### 0. Original Sentence:

**별로 안 어려울 줄 알았는데 생각보다 어려웠어요.**

= I thought it wouldn't be so difficult, but it was more difficult than I had thought.

1.

별로 안 어려울 줄 알았는데 = I thought it wouldn't be so difficult but

아무도 없을 줄 알았는데 = I thought nobody would be here but

여기에 있을 줄 알았는데 = I thought it would be here but

괜찮을 줄 알았는데 = I thought it would be okay but

2.

생각보다 어려웠어요. = It was more difficult than I thought.

생각보다 빨리 끝났어요. = It finished earlier than I thought.

생각보다 간단했어요. = It was simpler than I thought.

생각보다 비쌀 수도 있어요. = It might be more expensive than you think.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---

### 0. Original Sentence:

**그 사람 알기는 하는데, 자주 안 만나는 편이에요.**

= I DO know him, but I don't really meet him often.

1.

그 사람 알기는 하는데 = I DO know him, but

## LEVEL 6 LESSON 30

이거 좋기는 좋은데 = This IS good, but

비싸기는 비싼데 = It IS expensive, but

하기는 할 건데 = I AM going to do it, but

2.

자주 안 만나는 편이에요. = I don't really meet him often.

별로 안 좋아하는 편이에요. = I don't really like it.

다른 사람들보다는 잘하는 편이에요. = I am rather good at it, compared to other people.

가끔씩 가는 편이에요. = I go there sometimes.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

#### 0. Original Sentence:

**제 이름은 발음하기가 어려워서, 잊어버리기 쉬워요.**

= My name is difficult to pronounce, so it's easy to forget.

1.

제 이름은 발음하기가 어려워요. = My name is difficult to pronounce.

이건 혼자서 만들기가 어려워요. = This is difficult to make by yourself.

지도가 복잡해서 찾아가기 어려워요. = The map is complicated so it's difficult to find the place.

한국어는 배우기 어렵지 않아요. = Korean is not difficult to learn.

2.

잊어버리기 쉬워요. = It is easy to forget.

실수하기 쉬워요. = It is easy to make a mistake.



## LEVEL 6 LESSON 30

---

포기하기 쉬워요. = It is easy to give up.

찾기 쉬워요. = It is easy to find.



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 1

In this lesson, we are looking at the sentence ending **-(는)구나** and **-(는)군요**. **-(는)구나** is used in 반말 (casual, informal language) and **-(는)군요** is only used in 존댓말 (polite, formal language).

### When are they used?

You use **-(는)구나** and **-(는)군요** when you just realized or found out about something for the first time, mainly to express your realization. You can sometimes use them to show that you are surprised, but this depends on the intonation of your sentence.

Let's compare some sentences using the **-(는)구나** or **-(는)군요** ending with some plain sentences.

1.

여기 있었어요. [yeo-gi i-sseo-sseo-yo.] = It was here.

(존댓말) 여기 있었**군요**. [yeo-gi i-sseot-gun-yo.] = (I see that) it was here.

(반말) 여기 있었**구나**. [yeo-gi i-sseot-gu-na.] (same meaning as above)

2.

생각보다 비싸요. [saeng-gak-bo-da bi-ssa-yo.] = It's more expensive than I thought.

(존댓말) 생각보다 비싸**군요**. [saeng-gak-bo-da bi-ssa-gun-yo.] = (I see that) it is more expensive than I thought.

(반말) 생각보다 비싸**구나**. [saeng-gak-bo-da bi-ssa-gu-na.] (same meaning as above)

3.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 1

여기 살아요. [yeo-gi sa-ra-yo.] = I live here. She lives here. They live here. etc.

(존댓말) 여기 사는 **군요**. [yeo-gi sa-neun-gun-yo.] = (I see that) you live here.

(반말) 여기 사는 **구나**. [yeo-gi sa-neun-gu-na.] = (same meaning as above)

### Construction

#### [Past Tense]

Verb stem + -았/었/였**군요**

Verb stem + -았/었/였**구나**

#### [Present Tense]

- Action Verbs: Verb stem + -**는**군요/**는**구나

- Descriptive Verbs: Verb stem + -**군요**/**구나**

#### -(**는**)**군요** and -(**는**)**군**

Generally, when you drop the -요 at the end of a Korean sentence, it becomes a 반말 sentence and it is the same with -(**는**)**군요**. Therefore, instead of saying -(**는**)**군요**, if you say -(**는**)**군**, it becomes the same level as -(**는**)**구나**. Even though the basic meaning is the same, however, -(**는**)**구나** is more commonly used in spoken language and among females than -(**는**)**군**. Sometimes people would say -(**는**)**군**, but saying this will make your sentence sound a bit like written language and more masculine.

Ex)

이거 맛있**구나**.

[i-geo ma-sit-gu-na]

= (I didn't know before but I just realized that) this is delicious!

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 1

이거 맛있군.

[i-geo ma-sit-gun.]

--> This sentence has the same basic meaning as the one above, but it sounds a little more masculine and like written language.

### Nouns + -군요/구나

When you want to say "Noun + -이다", if the noun ends with a consonant, you keep the -이 and add -군요 or -구나.

Ex)

학생이군요. / 학생이구나.

But if the noun ends with a vowel, you drop the -이 and just add -군요 or -구나.

Ex)

이거군요. / 이거구나.

### More Sample Sentences

1. 여기 진짜 넓구나!

[yeo-gi jin-jja neolp-gu-na!]

= This place is so big!

2. 이게 그거였군요!

[i-ge geu-geo-yeot-gun-yo!]

= So this was what you were talking about!

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 1

---

3. 이렇게 하는 거군요.

[i-reo-ke ha-neun geo-gun-yo.]

= So this is how you do it!

4. 벌써 11월이구나!

[beol-sseo si-bi-rweol-i-gu-na!]

= (I didn't realize before but) it's already November!

5. 어제도 만났군요.

[eo-je-do man-nat-gun-yo.]

= (I didn't know before but I just found out that) you met yesterday too.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 2

In this lesson, we look at how to say "to pretend" to do something in Korean. The key words that you need to know are 척 [cheok] and 체 [che]. They are a little bit different in usage, but they can be basically used in the following form.

**Verb stem + -(으/느)ㄴ 척 하다**

or

**Verb stem + -(으/느)ㄴ 체 하다**

In the structures above, both 체 and 척 have the meaning of "the act of pretending" or "acting as if". Therefore the part before 척/체, which is -(으/느)ㄴ has the role of changing a verb into the adjective form, and the verb 하다 means "to do".

1. -(으/ㄴ)ㄴ = adjective ending
2. 척/체 = the act of pretending
3. 하다 = to do

→ -(으/느)ㄴ 척/체 하다

### Examples

1. 알다 = to know

→ 아는 척 하다 = to pretend to know

→ 아는 체 하다 = to pretend to know

\*\* Here, 알다 is a ㄹ irregular verb so ㄹ drops.

2. 자다 = to sleep

→ 자는 척 하다 = to pretend to sleep

→ 자는 체 하다 = to pretend to sleep



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 2

3. 예쁘다 = to be pretty

→ 예쁜 척 하다 = to pretend to be pretty, to act as if one was pretty

→ 예쁜 체 하다 = to pretend to be pretty, to act as if one was pretty

**You can use -(으/느)ㄴ 척/체 하다 with past tense and present progressive too.**

### Examples

1. 알다 → 알고 있다 (present progressive)

→ 알고 있는 척/체 하다 = to pretend to be aware of something

2. 자다 → 자고 있다 (present progressive)

→ 자고 있는 척/체 하다 = to pretend to be sleeping/asleep

3. 하다 → 한 (past tense adjective form)

→ 한 척/체 하다 = to pretend to have done something

4. 먹다 → 먹은 (past tense adjective form)

→ 먹은 척/체 하다 = to pretend to have eaten something

\*\* You can't use -(으/느)ㄴ 척/체 하다 with future tense. In that case you need to different structures, such as -(으)ㄹ 것처럼 행동하다, etc.

### Difference between 척 and 체

척 and 체 are almost the same and almost always interchangeable, but only 척 can be followed by verbs other than 하다, which is usually 행동하다 (to behave) or 이야기하다 (to talk). You can also use the part "-(으/느)ㄴ 척" (without finishing with sentence with 하다) as a clause.

**Ex)**

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 2

모르는 척, 조용히 나갔어요.

= (While) Pretending as if they didn't know, they went out quietly.

Sometimes, 척 and 체 will be followed by verbs that are not 하다, but even in those cases, those verbs are mostly "related" to the verb 하다.

For example, when you want to say "Stop pretending you know." you can say 아는 척 하지 마세요 but also 아는 척 그만하세요. Here, 그만하다 means to stop, but it basically comes from 하다.

### Sample Sentences

1. 모르는 척 하지 말고 빨리 말해 줘요.

[mo-reu-neun cheok ha-ji mal-go ppal-li mal-hae jwo-yo.]

= Please don't pretend you don't know and tell me quickly.

2. 자는 척 그만하고 일어나요.

[ja-neun cheok geu-man-ha-go i-reo-na-yo.]

= Stop pretending to be asleep and get up.

3. 술 마신 척 하지 마세요.

[sul ma-sin cheok ha-ji ma-se-yo.]

= Don't pretend that you drank.

4. 그 사람은 예쁜 척을 너무 많이 해요.

[geu sa-ra-meun yeo-ppeun cheo-geul neo-mu ma-ni hae-yo.]

= She behaves (too much) as if she's pretty.

5. 아는 척 하지 마세요.

[a-neun cheok ha-ji ma-se-yo.]

= Don't pretend to know.

= Don't be a know-it-all.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 3

In this lesson we are looking at the structure **-(으)ㄴ 만하다**. This structure has a variety of meanings and it is very important to pay close attention to the context in order to understand what kind of meaning is intended.

Generally, **-(으)ㄴ 만하다** means that there is enough reason or justification for a certain situation or that something is doable or possible, but mainly in the sense of being "bearable" to do.

### Examples

가다

→ **갈 만하다** [gal man-ha-da]

= to be possible to go

= to be worth going (and checking out the place)

= there is enough justifiable reason for one to go

먹다

→ **먹을 만하다** [meo-geul man-ha-da]

= to be edible

= to taste okay (the taste is bearable)

= the taste is acceptable

늦다

→ **늦을 만하다** [neu-jeul man-ha-da]

= to be forgivable for being late

= there is enough reason for being late

놀라다

→ **놀랄 만하다** [nol-lal man-ha-da]

= to be natural to be surprised/shocked

= there is enough reason for being surprisd/shocked

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 3

### Sample Sentences

1. 그럴 만해요.

[geu-reol man-hae-yo.]

= It's understandable to be so.

= It's possible.

= There is enough reason for it to be so.

2. 그 사람은 인기가 있을 만해요.

[geu sa-ra-meun in-gi-ga i-sseul man-hae-yo.]

= There is enough reason that he is popular.

= It's understandable why he is popular.

3. 이 책 읽을 만해요?

[i chaek il-geul man-hae-yo?]

= Is this book worth reading?

= Is this book good?

= Do you recommend this book?

4. 괜찮아요. 참을 만해요.

[gwaen-cha-na-yo. cha-meul man-hae-yo.]

= I'm okay. It's endurable.

= I'm okay. It's bearable.

5. 가족끼리 한 번쯤 갈 만해요.

[ga-jok-kki-ri han beon-jjeum gal man-hae-yo.]

= (The place) is worth visiting once (or twice) with family.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 4

In this lesson, we are looking at the words **-같이** and **-처럼**. They are both particles (used after nouns) that mean "like + N". When you use **-같이** or **-처럼** after a word, the word group works like an adverb in a sentence. (i.e. "like a robot", "like a Korean girl", etc.)

Many people make the mistake of using **-같이** and **처럼** with the verb for "to be", but more on that later in this lesson.

### **Noun + -같이/처럼 = like + N, as + N**

1. 종이 + -처럼 = 종이처럼 [jong-i-cheo-reom] = like paper
2. 로봇 + -처럼 = 로봇처럼 [ro-bot-cheo-reom] = like a robot

→ 종이처럼 가볍다 = to be light like paper  
→ 로봇처럼 걷다 = to walk like a robot

### **Examples**

1. 저처럼 해 보세요.

[jeo-cheo-reom hae bo-se-yo.]

= Try doing it like I do.

2. 그 사람은 한국어를 한국 사람처럼 잘해요.

[geu sa-ra-meun han-gu-geo-reul han-guk sa-ram-cheo-reom ja-rae-yo.]

= He speaks Korean well like a Korean person.

3. 제가 어제 말한 것처럼 했어요?

[je-ga eo-je ma-ran geot-cheo-reom hae-sseo-yo?]

= Did you do it like I said yesterday?

All the sentences above can be written with **-같이** in the place of **-처럼**, too, but only some of them are "very" natural.

→ 저같이 해 보세요.  
→ 그 사람은 한국어를 한국 사람같이 잘해요.  
→ 제가 어제 말한 것같이 했어요?

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 4

\*\* -처럼 and -같이 are interchangeable in most cases and which sounds more natural depends on the person's opinion.

### 같이 and -같이

Even though they are basically the same word, there is a difference in the meaning between when you say -같이 after a noun and 같이 independently. When 같이 is used independently as an adverb, it means "together". In this case, you would often need the particle -와 or -(이)랑 that means "with".

#### Ex)

저 사람같이 하세요

[jeo sa-ram-ga-chi ha-se-yo.]

= Do like that person does.

저 사람이랑 같이 하세요.

[jeo sa-ra-mi-rang ga-chi ha-se-yo.]

= Do it together with that person.

### -같이 and -같은

When you add -같이 after a noun, it works as an adverb. And when you want to make the expression work as an adjective, you can add -같은 instead of -같이. This does not apply to -처럼.

#### Ex)

저같은 사람

[jeo-ga-teun sa-ram]

= a person like me

= somebody like me

### Sample Sentences

1. 강아지가 곰처럼 생겼어요.

[gang-a-ji-ga gom-cheo-reom saeng-gyeo-sseo-yo.]

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 4

---

= The puppy looks like a bear.

2. 오늘은 일요일같은 월요일이에요.

[o-neu-reun i-ryo-il-ga-teun wo-ryo-i-ri-e-yo.]

= Today is a Monday (that feels) like a Sunday.

3. 제 친구는 미국인인데 영어를 영국 사람처럼 해요.

[je chin-gu-neun mi-gu-gi-nin-de yeong-eo-reul yeong-guk sa-ram-cheo-reom hae-yo.]

= My friend is American but s/he speaks English like a British person.

4. 왜 집을 요새처럼 만들었어요?

[wae ji-beul yo-sae-cheo-reom man-deu-reo-sseo-yo?]

= Why did you make your house like a fortress?

5. 바보처럼 정말 그 말을 믿었어요?

[ba-bo-cheo-reom jeong-mal geu ma-reul mi-deo-sseo-yo?]

= Did you really believe that like a fool?

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 5

In this lesson, we are going to take a look at how to use the word **만큼** to say things like "He is as tall as I am." and "You can take as much as you want." in Korean.

만큼 can be used both as a particle and as a noun. When it is used after other nouns, pronouns and prepositions, it works as a particle and you write it right after the previous word, without space. When it is used after a verb, it has to be modified by it and work as a noun. But either way, the basic meaning is the same.

만큼 represents the meaning of "as much as" or "to the point of" doing or being something.

### Examples

1. 저만큼 [jeo-man-keum]

= 저 + 만큼

= as much as me

= as much as I

2. 이만큼 [i-man-keum]

= 이(것) + 만큼

= as much as this

= this much

3. 놀랄 만큼 [nol-lal man-keum]

= 놀라다 + 만큼

= to the point of one being surprised

= surprisingly

4. 원하는 만큼 [won-ha-neun man-keum]

= 원하다 + 만큼

= as much as one wants

5. 한국에서만큼 [han-gu-ge-seo-man-keum]

= 한국에서 + 만큼

= as much as in Korea





## LEVEL 7 LESSON 5

As you can see from the examples above, 만큼 (or -만큼) can be used after various types of words to mean "as much as". But when 만큼 is used after 얼마 [eol-ma], which usually means "how much", 얼마만큼 [eol-ma-man-keum] still has the same meaning of "how much (of something)" or "how much in quantity". In this case, 얼마만큼 is interchangeable with 얼마나 [eol-ma-na].

### Sample Sentences

1. 효진 씨는 경화 씨만큼 키가 커요.

[hyo-jin ssi-neun gyeong-hwa ssi-man-kkeum ki-ga keo-yo.]

= Hyojin is as tall as Kyung-hwa.

2. 얼마만큼 필요해요?

[eol-ma-man-keum pi-ryo-hae-yo?]

= How much (of it) do you need?

3. 원하는 만큼 다 가져가세요.

[won-ha-neun man-keum da ga-jyeo-ga-se-yo.]

= Take as much as you want.

4. 필요한 만큼 가져가세요.

[pi-ryo-han man-keum ga-jyeo-ga-se-yo.]

= Take as much as you need.

5. 필요한 만큼만 가져가세요.

[pi-ryo-han man-keum-man ga-jyeo-ga-se-yo.]

= Take just the amount you need.

6. 한국에서만만큼 자주 안 만나요.

[han-gu-ge-seo-man-keum ja-ju an man-na-yo.]

= We don't meet as often as in Korea.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 5

---

How to say "as much as I'd like to..." in Korean

In this case, you can't use 만큼 to say things like "As much as I want to go, I can't." Instead, you need to say "정말 -고 싶지만" which literally means "I really want to... but".

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 6 - WORD BUILDER 12

**Word Builder lessons** are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is **원**

These Chinese character for this is 院.

There are many other Chinese characters (or Hanja letters) that are used for 원, so keep in mind that not all the words that have 원 in them have related meanings.

The word **원** (院) is related to "house" and "institute".

대 (big) + 학 (study) + 원 (house) = **대학원** 大學院 [dae-ha-gwon] = **graduate school**

병 (sickness) + 원 (house) = **병원** 病院 [byeong-won] = **hospital**

원 (house) + 장 (head) = **원장** 院長 [won-jang] = **head of an organization or an institute of which name ends with -원**

학 (study) + 원 (house) = **학원** 學院 [ha-gwon] = **private school, institute**

연수 (training, education) + 원 (house) = **연수원** 研修院 [yeon-su-won] = **training institute**

퇴 (to retreat, to go back) + 원 (house) = **퇴원** 退院 [toe-won] = **leaving the hospital**

입 (to enter) + 원 (house) = **입원** 入院 [i-bwon] = **being hospitalized, hospitaliza-**

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 6 - WORD BUILDER 12

---

tion

법 (law) + 원 (house) = **법원** 法院 [beo-bwon] = **court of law**

연구 (research) + 원 (house) = **연구원** 研究員 [yeon-gu-won] = **research center**

고 (lonely) + 아 (child) + 원 (house) = **고아원** 孤兒院 [go-a-won] = **orphanage**

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 7

In today's lesson, we look at the structure **-아/어/여 봤자** [-a/eo/yeo bwat-ja]. This is used to express the meaning "**even if**" or "**there is no use**", and is more commonly used in spoken Korean than in written Korean.

Other similar expressions are -아/어/여도 and -아/어/여 봐도, and these expressions tend to be a little more formal and less intense in nuance than -아/어/여 봤자.

When used after verb stems, -아/어/여 봤자 gives the entire sentence the meaning that "even if" one tries to do something, they will NOT get the desired result.

### Examples

말하다 [ma-ra-da] = to talk, to speak

→ **말해 봤자** [ma-rae bwat-ja] = even if you talk (to them) (there is no use)

찾다 [chat-da] = to look for, to find

→ **찾아 봤자** [cha-ja bwat-ja] = even if you look for something / even if you find it (there is no use)

### How to say "**it is no use**" or "**it won't work**"

After you say -아/어/여 봤자, it's already expected that you are going to say something along the lines of "it won't work", "it's impossible" or "you can't do it", but in order to make it more clear, you can use the following expressions:

1. **소용 없어요.** [so-yong eop-seo-yo.] = It's of no use. It will not help.
2. **안 돼요.** [an dwae-yo.] = It won't work. It won't do. You can't do it.
3. **시간 낭비예요.** [si-gan nang-bi-ye-yo.] = It's a waste of time.

Or you can simply add negative phrases using 안 or 못.

### Ex)



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 7

**말해 봤자 소용 없어요.** [ma-rae bwat-ja so-yong eop-seo-yo.] = Even if you talk (to them), it'll be of no use.

**가 봤자 시간 낭비예요.** [ga bwat-ja si-gan nang-bi-ye-yo.] = Even if you go, it will be a waste of your time.

But quite often, you can just drop the expressions above after -아/어/여 봤자 and just add -예요 (= to be) to make the sentence end with -아/어/여 봤자예요. This is because with just -아/어/여 봤자 alone, the meaning is clear, and you just add -예요 to make it a complete sentence.

### Ex)

해 봤자예요. [hae bwat-ja-ye-yo.] = There is no use in trying doing it.

가 봤자예요. [ga bwat-ja-ye-yo.] = There is no use in going there.

### Sample Sentences

1. 저한테 말해 봤자 소용 없어요.

[jeo-han-te ma-rae bwat-ja so-yong eop-seo-yo.]

= There is no use in talking to me.

2. 여기에 있어 봤자 시간 낭비예요.

[yeo-gi-e i-sseo bwat-ja si-gan nang-bi-ye-yo.]

= Even if you stay here, it's a waste of time.

3. 지금 출발해 봤자 시간 안에 못 가요.

[ji-geum chul-ba-rae bwat-ja si-gan a-ne mot ga-yo.]

= Even if you leave now, you can't get there in time.

4. 울어 봤자 소용 없어요.

[u-reo bwat-ja so-yong eop-seo-yo.]

= Even if you cry, it won't help.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 7

---

5. 모르는 척 해 봤자 이미 다 알고 있어요.

[mo-reu-neun cheok hae bwat-ja i-mi da al-go i-sseo-yo.]

= Even if you pretend you don't know, I already know all about it.

-아/어/여 봤자 can be replaced with -아/어/여 봐야 when it is followed by a phrase that is NOT -예요. (You can't say -아/어/여 봐야예요.)

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 8

In this lesson, let's look at the structure - **길래** [-gil-lae]. -길래 basically expresses a reason that an action is done, but mostly when you have intentionally done something as a result of observing and judging a situation.

You can use -길래 mainly when you are talking about (1) doing something as a result of observation, (2) doing something as a result of judging a situation and (3) asking the reason/background for a decision. And since you usually talk about the reason for an action and the reason, too, the sentence is usually in the past or present tense.

### Structure

**Verb stem + -길래 + <result action>**

### Usages

#### 1. Doing something as a result of observation

비가 오다 (= to rain)

--> 비가 오길래

--> 비가 오길래 우산을 가져왔어요.

(= It was raining so I brought my umbrella.)

맛있다 (= to be delicious)

--> 맛있길래

--> 맛있길래 더 사왔어요.

(= It was delicious so I bought some more.)

사람이 많다 (= to be crowded)

--> 사람이 많길래

--> 사람이 많길래 그냥 나왔어요.

(= There were a lot of people so I just left the place.)

#### 2. Doing something as a result of judging a situation



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 8

비가 올 것 같다 (= to seem like it's going to rain)

--> 비가 올 것 같길래

--> 비가 올 것 같길래 그냥 집에 있었어요.

(= It looked like it was going to rain, so I just stayed at home.)

곧 문을 닫을 것 같다 (= to seem like they will close the door soon)

--> 곧 문을 닫을 것 같길래

--> 서점이 곧 문을 닫을 것 같길래 그냥 돌아왔어요.

(= The bookstore looked like it was going to close soon so I just came back.)

### 3. Asking the reason/background for a decision

어디에 있다 (= to be where)

--> 어디에 있길래

--> 지금 어디에 있길래 이렇게 시끄러워요?

(= Where are you now? It's so noisy (as a result of that)!)

뭐 했다 (= to have done what)

--> 뭐 했길래

--> 뭐 했길래 이렇게 지쳤어요?

(= What did you do to be so tired?)

뭐라고 말했다 (= to have said what)

--> 뭐라고 말했길래

--> 경화 씨가 뭐라고 말했길래 이렇게 신났어요?

(= What did Kyung-hwa say to make you so excited?)

### Sample Sentences

1. 무슨 이야기를 들었길래 그렇게 열심히 공부해요?

[mu-seun i-ya-gi-reul deu-reot-gil-lae geu-reo-ke yeol-si-mi gong-bu-hae-yo?]

= What kind of story did you hear to study so hard?

= What did they tell you? Why are you studying so hard?

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 8

---

2. 어디에 가길래 그렇게 짐을 많이 싸요?

[eo-di-e ga-gil-lae geu-reo-ke ji-meul ma-ni ssa-yo?]

= Where are you going to be packing so much?

= Where are you going? You're packing so much stuff!

3. 누구를 만나길래 그렇게 화장을 열심히 해요?

[nu-gu-reul man-na-gil-lae geu-reo-ke hwa-jang-eul yeol-si-mi hae-yo?]

= Who are you meeting to be putting on so much make-up?

= Why are you making so much effort on your make-up? Who are you meeting?

4. 너무 피곤하길래 그냥 집에 있었어요.

[neo-mu pi-go-na-gil-lae geu-nyang ji-be i-sseo-sseo-yo.]

= I was too tired, so I just stayed at home.

= I realized I was too tired, so I just stayed at home.

5. 효진 씨가 스폰지밥을 좋아하길래, 스폰지를 사 줬어요.

[hyo-jin ssi-ga seu-pon-ji-ba-beul jo-a-ha-gil-lae, seu-pon-ji-reul sa jweo-sseo-yo.]

= I saw that Hyojin likes SpongeBob, so I bought her some sponge.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 9

In this lesson, we are taking a look at the verb ending **-느라고**, which is used to link two verbs or actions as reason and result. There are other expressions in Korean that you can use to talk about the reason for a result, but **-느라고** is used specifically when the result is somewhat negative and you want to mention an excuse or reason.

### Structure:

**Action + -느라고 + action/state**

The verb that comes before **-느라고** should be an action.

(ex. 먹다, 잡다, 읽다, 일하다, etc.)

The verb that comes after **-느라고**, however, can be either an action or a state.

### Example:

일하다 + -느라고 + 못 가다  
(work) + -느라고 + (can't go)

일하느라고 못 갔어요.

[i-ra-neu-ra-go mot ga-sseo-yo.]

= I couldn't go because I was working.

= I was working so I couldn't go.

Here, 일하다 is your excuse/reason for not being able to go somewhere.

**-느라고** is usually associated with negative or undesirable results, but you can sometimes use it in a more neutral sense, to mention a goal or an objective.

### Example:

시험 준비 하느라고 바빠요.

[si-heom jun-bi ha-neu-ra-go ba-ppa-yo.]

= I'm busy preparing for an exam.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 9

먹을 것을 찾느라고 잠깐 냉장고를 열었어요.

[meo-geul geo-seul chat-neu-ra-go jam-kkan naeng-jang-go-reul yeo-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I opened the refrigerator for a little bit to look for something to eat.

The tense of the entire sentence is expressed through the second verb, so you can only use -느라고 with the verb stem of the first verb.

### Ex)

준비 했느라고 (x) 준비 하느라고 (o)

가겠느라고 (x) 가느라고 (o)

### Sample Sentences

1. 운동하느라고 전화 온 줄 몰랐어요.

[un-dong-ha-neu-ra-go jeon-hwa on jul mol-la-sseo-yo.]

= I was working out so I didn't know that you were calling.

= I was working out so I didn't know I received a phone call.

2. 청소하느라고 계속 집에 있었어요.

[cheong-so-ha-neu-ra-go gye-sok ji-be i-sseo-sseo-yo.]

= I was cleaning so I stayed at home all along.

= I stayed at home all day because I was cleaning.

3. 뭐 하느라고 이렇게 늦었어요?

[mwo ha-neu-ra-go i-reo-ke neu-jeo-sseo-yo.]

= What were you doing to be so late?

= Why are you so late?

4. 그때 아마 일 하느라 바쁠 거예요. 그래도 연락해 보세요.

[geu-ttae a-ma il ha-neu-ra ba-ppeul geo-ye-yo. geu-rae-do yeol-la-kae bo-se-yo.]

= At that time, I will probably be busy working. But still try calling me.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 9

5. 학비를 내느라고 돈을 다 썼어요.

[hak-bi-reul nae-neu-ra-go do-neul da sseo-sseo-yo.]

= I spent all the money paying for my tuition fees.

Instead of the full -느라고, you can also use -느라.

(ex. 운동하느라, 청소하느라, 뭐 하느라, 일 하느라, 학비 내느라, etc.)

### Two more things to remember:

**1. The subject of the two verbs should be the same when you use -느라고.**

Ex)

친구가 일하느라, 저는 여기 있었어요. (x)

친구가 일해서, 저는 여기 있었어요. (o)

**2. You can't make an imperative or a "let's" sentence using -느라고.**

Ex)

지금 쇼핑 하느라, 같이 가자. (x)

지금 쇼핑 할 거니까, 같이 가자. (o)

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 10

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with **THREE key sentences**, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key Sentence #1

그 사람은 지금 음악 들느라고, 아무리 불러 봤자 못 들어요.

[geu sa-ra-meun ji-geum eu-mak deut-neu-ra-go, a-mu-ri bul-leo bwat-ja mot deu-reo-yo.]

= He's listening to music now so no matter how much you try to call him, he can't hear you.

### Key Sentence #2

뭐라고 말했길래 그 사람이 저를 모르는 척 해요?

[mwo-ra-go ma-raet-gil-lae geu sa-ra-mi jeo-reul mo-reu-neun cheok hae-yo?]

= What did you say to make him pretend not to know me?

### Key Sentence #3

제가 말한 것처럼 했군요!

[je-ga ma-ran geot-cheo-reom haet-gun-yo!]

= You really did like I said!

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

---

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 10

### 0. Original Sentence:

그 사람은 지금 음악 듣느라고, 아무리 불러 봤자 못 들어요.

= He's listening to music now so no matter how much you try to call him, he can't hear you.

1.

그 사람은 지금 음악 듣느라고 = he is listening to music now so,

저 지금 전화 받느라고 = I'm talking on the phone now so,

아까 텔레비전 보느라고 = I was watching TV earlier so,

시험 공부 하느라고 = I was studying for an exam so,

2.

아무리 불러 봤자 못 들어요 = no matter how hard you try to call him, he can't hear you

아무리 노력해 봤자 안 돼요 = no matter how much effort you make, you can't do it

아무리 걱정해 봤자 소용 없어요 = no matter how much you worry, it's of no use

아무리 서둘러 봤자 이미 늦었어요 = no matter how much we hurry up, we are already late

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---

### 0. Original Sentence:

뭐라고 말했길래 그 사람이 저를 모르는 척 해요?

= What did you say to make him pretend not to know me?

1.

뭐라고 말했길래 = what did you say to ...

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 10

아침에 비가 오길래 = I saw that it was raining in the morning so ...

집에 우유가 없길래 = I found that there was no milk at home so ...

조용하길래 = I realized that it was quiet so ...

2.

그 사람이 저를 모르는 척 해요 = he pretends not to know me

저랑 친한 척 하지 마세요 = Don't pretend you are close friends with me

그냥 바쁜 척 했어요 = I just pretended I was busy

걱정 없는 척 했어요 = I pretended I wasn't worried

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

#### 0. Original Sentence:

제가 말한 것처럼 했군요!

= You really did like I said!

1.

제가 말한 것처럼 = like (what) I said

우리 어제 이야기한 것처럼 = like we discussed yesterday

영화 배우처럼 = like a movie actor

처음처럼 = like the beginning

2.

했군요 = I see that you did it!

그랬군요 = I see THAT is what happened





## LEVEL 7 LESSON 10

---

한국에 오래 살았군요 = I see that you've lived in Korea for a long time

이게 제일 좋은 거군요 = I see that this is the best one



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 11

---

In English, when you want to say "make someone do something" or "make something do something", you need that extra word "make" or other words such as "let", "have", etc. But in Korean, this works in a slightly different way. In Level 6 Lesson 21, we introduced the suffixes -이/히/리/기- that makes a verb "passive voice". These same suffixes are also used to convert a verb into the causative verb.

### Causative suffixes:

-이-

-히-

-리-

-기-

-우-

-구-

-추-

There are general rules for where these suffixes are used, but there are a lot of exceptions so it's best to learn by trial and error as well as by looking at a lot of common examples.

Not all the verbs, however, can be changed into causative verbs by adding these suffixes. You can't form a causative verb with -이/히/리/기/우/구/추- when the verb is already a transitive verb. For example, "to push" is 밀다 in Korean and it's already a transitive verb. So if you add -리 to it and make it 밀리다, it is changed to the passive voice, "to be pushed".

At first, it will be easier for you to "understand" these suffixes than to "use" them.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 11

When a certain verb doesn't work with these suffixes, you can still change it into the causative form by adding -게 하다 [-ge ha-da]. An example of such verbs is 가다 [ga-da]. 가다 doesn't work with -이/히/리/기/우/구/추-, so you can only say "가게 하다" to say "to make someone go".

All verbs can be changed into the causative form by using -게 하다.

Some verbs can be changed into the causative form by using -이/히/리/기/우/구/추-.

(These verbs are more commonly used with -이/히/리/기/우/구/추- than with -게 하다.)

### 1. -이-

-이- is used mostly after a vowel or sometimes after ㅏ.

#### Ex)

녹다 = to melt / 녹이다 = to make something melt, to melt something

보다 = to see / 보이다 = to show

높다 = to be high / 높이다 = to make something higher, to heighten

### 2. -히-

-히- is used mostly after ㅏ, ㅓ, or ㅕ.

#### Ex)

입다 = to wear / 입히다 = to make someone wear something

읽다 = to read / 읽히다 = to make someone read something

앉다 = to sit / 앉히다 = to seat someone, to make someone sit

밝다 = to be bright / 밝히다 = to brighten

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 11

### 3. -리-

-리- is used mostly after ㄹ or ㄷ irregular.

#### Ex)

울다 = to cry / 울리다 = to make someone cry

놀다 = to play / 놀리다 = to let/make someone play, to tease

### 4. -기-

-기- is used mostly after ㄴ, ㄹ, or ㅅ.

#### Ex)

신다 = to wear (shoes) / 신기다 = to make someone wear (shoes)

안다 = to hug / 안기다 = to make someone hug someone

### 5. -우/구/추-

-우/구/추- have too many exceptions to generalize the rule.

낮다 = to be low / 낮추다 = to lower, to make something lower

맞다 = to fit / 맞추다 = to guess correctly, to make something fit

자다 = to sleep / 재우다 = to make someone sleep

크다 = to be big / 키우다 = to make something bigger, to grow

차다 = to be filled up / 채우다 = to fill

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 11

### 하다 and 시키다

If you remember from the passive voice lessons, 하다 changes to 되다 when you make it passive. When you want to use 하다 and say "make someone do something", you can use the word 시키다 [si-ki-da]. This can also be applied to many "noun+-하다" verbs.

### Examples:

공부하다 = to study / 공부시키다 = to make someone study

준비하다 = to prepare / 준비시키다 = to get someone ready

### Sample Sentences

1. 아이들 울리지 마세요.

[a-i-deul ul-li-ji ma-se-yo.]

= Don't make the kids cry.

2. 너무 높으니까 좀 낮춰 주세요.

[neo-mu no-peu-ni-kka jom nat-chwo ju-se-yo.]

= It's too high, so lower it a little.

3. 다른 것도 보여 주세요.

[da-reun geot-do bo-yeo ju-se-yo.]

= Show me some other things, too.

4. 제가 너무 바빠서 다른 사람한테 시켰어요.

[je-ga neo-mu ba-ppa-seo da-reun sa-ram-han-te si-kyeo-sseo-yo.]

= I was too busy so I made another person do it.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 11

---

5. 아이 세 명을 키우고 있어요.

[a-i se myeong-eul ki-u-go i-sseo-yo.]

= I am raising three kids.

### Even More Examples

1. 좁다 = to be narrow / 좁히다 = to make something narrower
2. 넓다 = to be wide / 넓히다 = to widen
3. 남다 = to remain / 남기다 = to leave (a comment), to leave something over
4. 숨다 = to hide / 숨기다 = to hide something, to make something hidden
5. 넘다 = to go over / 넘기다 = to make something go over something

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 12

In this lesson, we are taking a look at the verb ending **-더라** [-deo-ra]. You will hear this often in situations where one person is telling another what they found out or experienced.

### What is **-더라**?

-더라 [-deo-ra] is used when you are telling someone else about a new fact that you have learned about, by experiencing (i.e. seeing, finding, realizing, etc) something yourself.

### Examples:

예쁘다 [ye-ppeu-da] = to be pretty

예뻐요 [ye-ppeo-yo] = (She's/It's) pretty.

--> 예쁘 + -더라 = 예쁘더라 [ye-ppeu-deo-ra] = She's pretty! / I saw her and she's so pretty!

춥다 [chup-da] = to be cold

추워요 [chu-wo-yo] = It's cold.

--> 춥 + -더라 = 춥더라 [chup-deo-ra] = It was so cold! / I went there and it was so cold!

Like in the examples above, when you use -더라, it should be about a past action, because you are talking about something that you've already experienced.

### What is the difference between **-더라**, **-더라고** and **-더라고요**?

Basically it's -더라 [-deo-ra], but you can add -고 [-go] to slightly change the meaning. When you add -요 [-yo] at the end, you already know that it makes the sentence more polite.

When you use -더라, you tell someone a fact about something, based on what you saw or experienced, but in more 'exclamatory' way.

When you use -더라고 instead of -더라, the tone of your sentence is more calm, and it sounds

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 12

less excited and conclusive than when you say -더라.

### Examples:

나는 그거 좋더라. [na-neun geu-geo jo-teo-ra]. = (I check it out and) I like it.

나는 그거 좋더라고. [na-neun geu-geo jo-teo-ra-go.] = (I check it out and) I like it. [More calm and neutral]

### How do you say -더라 in 존댓말?

You can change -더라 to 존댓말 quiet easily just by adding -요 at the end. With -더라, however, it's a little bit different. You need to use the ending -던데요.

예쁘더라. --> 예쁘던데요.

빠르더라. --> 빠르던데요.

And naturally, you can also make it change back to 반말 by getting rid of -요 at the end of -던데요.

### Sample Sentences

1. 그 영화 어제 봤는데, 재밌더라!

(재미있던데요!/재미있더라고!/재미있더라고요!)

= I saw that movie yesterday, and it was fun!

2. 어제 경화 씨를 만났는데, 머리를 염색했더라.

(염색했는데요./염색했더라고./염색했더라고요.)

= I met Kyung-hwa yesterday and she had dyed her hair.



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 12

3. 싱가포르에 처음 가 봤는데, 정말 덥더라.

(덥던데요./덥더라고./덥더라고요.)

= I went to Singapore for the first time, and it's really hot there.

4. 윤아 씨한테 물어봤는데, 모르더라.

(모르던데요./모르더라고./모르더라고요.)

= I asked Yoona, and she doesn't know.

5. 아까 효진 씨를 만났는데, 남자친구랑 있더라.

(있던데요./있더라고./있더라고요.)

= I met Hyojin earlier, and she was with her boyfriend.

### Remember!

1. -더라 normally doesn't work with statements about one's own will or action.

Ex) 아침에 일어났는데 내가 바빴더라. (x)

2. You can use -더라 about your own emotions, but normally not about other people's emotions.

Ex) 걱정되더라 means YOU are worrying about other people.

석진 씨가 걱정되더라 can be used if YOU are worried about 석진 but you can't use it when 석진 is worried.

3. You can NOT use -더라 when you have NOT experienced, seen, or read about something yourself.

Ex) 콘서트에 갔는데, 가수가 노래를 잘하더라. (o) / 콘서트에 못 갔는데, 가수가 노래를 잘하더라. (x)



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 13 - WORD BUILDER 13

Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is **기**.

The Chinese character for this is 機. There are many other Chinese characters (or Hanja letters) that are used for 기, so keep in mind that not all the words that have 기 in them have related meanings.

The word 기 (機) is related to "frame", "machine" or "loom".

기 (frame) + 계 (machine) = **기계** 機械 [gi-gye] = **machine**

기 (frame) + 회 (to meet) = **기회** 機會 [gi-hoe] = **opportunity, chance**

비 (to fly) + 행 (to go about) + 기 (machine) = **비행기** 飛行機 [bi-haeng-gi] = **airplane**

기 (airplane) + 내 (inside) + 식 (food, meal) = **기내식** 機內食 [gi-nae-sik] = **in-flight meal**

세 (to wash) + 탁 (to wash) + 기 (machine) = **세탁기** 洗濯機 [se-tak-gi] = **washing machine**

전 (electricity) + 화 (to talk, dialog) + 기 (machine) = **전화기** 電話機 [jeon-hwa-gi] = **telephone**

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 13 - WORD BUILDER 13

기 (frame) + 관 (relations) = **기관** 機關 [gi-gwan] = **organization**

교육 (education) + 기관 (organization) = **교육 기관** 教育機關 [gyo-yuk gi-gwan] = **educational organization**

언론 (press) + 기관 (organization) = **언론 기관** 言論機關 [eon-lon gi-gwan] = **the media, the press**

정부 (government) + 기관 (organization) = **정부 기관** 政府機關 [jeong-bu gi-gwan] = **government organization**

복 (to overlap) + 사 (to copy) + 기 (machine) = **복사기** 複寫機 [bok-sa-gi] = **copying machine**

선 (fan) + 풍 (wind) + 기 (machine) = **선풍기** 扇風機 [seon-pung-gi] = **electric fan**

자 (automatic, self) + 판 (to sell) + 기 (machine) = **자판기** 自販機 = **vending machine**

계 (to count) + 산 (to count) + 기 (machine) = **계산기** 計算機 **calculator**

발 (to generate, to develop) + 전 (electricity) + 기 (machine) = **발전기** 發電機 = **electricity generator**

사 (to copy) + 진 (real) + 기 (machine) = **사진기** 寫真機 = **camera**

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 14

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to say "no matter how ..." in Korean.

To say this, you need to know two key parts: one is the word **아무리** [a-mu-ri], and the other is the suffix **-아/어/여도** [-a/eo/yeo-do] (introduced in Level 3 Lesson 20).

### Construction:

**아무리 + Verb Stem + -아/어/여도**

= No matter how + verb/adverb/adjective ...

아무리 [a-mu-ri] has a definition, but it's rarely used on its own to define or mean anything. This word is usually used with -아/어/여도 or other endings that mean "even if" or "however". You COULD say the same thing without 아무리, but 아무리 makes the meaning of the entire sentence much stronger and clearer.

### Examples

아무리 바빠도 [a-mu-ri ba-ppa-do] = no matter how busy you are

아무리 어려워도 [a-mu-ri eo-ryeo-wo-do] = no matter how difficult it is

아무리 심심해도 [a-mu-ri sim-sim-hae-do] = no matter how bored you are

\* You can tell the tense and the voice, as well as the subject of the entire sentence from the context.

### Using **아무리** with nouns

Sometimes you can use 아무리 with nouns, but in order to make them 'verbs', you need to add the -이다 verb. For example, if you want to say 부자 [bu-ja], "a rich person", you need to change it to 부자이다 and the -이다 part changes to either -아/어/여도 or -(이)라도.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 14

### Ex)

No matter how rich you are

= Even if you are a rich person

= 아무리 부자여도 [a-mu-ri bu-ja-yeo-do]

= 아무리 부자라도 [a-mu-ri bu-ja-ra-do]

### More examples

아무리 미인이라도 = 아무리 미인이여도 = no matter how much of a beauty she is

아무리 바보라도 = 아무리 바보여도 = no matter how big of a fool you are

### Using 아무리 with other endings

You can express similar meaning with other endings. 아무리 -아/어/여도 can be replaced with 아무리 -어/어/여 봤자 (Level 7 Lesson 7), 아무리 -고 싶어도, 아무리 -려고 해도, 아무리 -(으/느)ㄴ다고 해도, etc., to express similar meanings. However, the sentences will all have subtle differences based on the core meaning of the 2nd part.

### Ex)

아무리 공부해도 [a-mu-ri gong-bu-hae-do] (most neutral) = no matter how much you study

아무리 공부해 봤자 [a-mu-ri gong-bu-hae bwat-ja] (least hopeful) = no matter how much you study

아무리 공부하고 싶어도 [a-mu-ri gong-bu-ha-go si-peo-do] = no matter how much you want to study

아무리 공부하려고 해도 [a-mu-ri gong-bu-ha-ryeo-go hae-do] = no matter how much you are going to try to study

아무리 공부한다고 해도 [a-mu-ri gong-bu-han-da-go hae-do] (less hopeful) = no matter how

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 14

much you study

### 아무리 + Verb Stem + -아/어/여도 그렇지...

In addition to the basic structure of -아/어/여도, there is also a commonly used structure, -아/어/여도 그렇지, that is used with 아무리. When you add "그렇지", the sentence can be used on its own, without the next part following. Here, 그렇지 means "but still...".

### Ex)

아무리 어려워도 = no matter how difficult it is,

아무리 어려워도 그렇지. = I know it's difficult, but still... / No matter how difficult it is, still....

### Sample Sentences

1. 아무리 늦어도 2시까지는 오세요.

[a-mu-ri neu-jeo-do du-si-kka-ji-neun o-se-yo.]

= No matter how late you are, be there by 2.

= Come by 2 at the latest.

2. 아무리 싫어도, 안 싫은 척 해 주세요.

[a-mu-ri si-reo-do, an si-reun cheok hae ju-se-yo.]

= No matter how much you hate him, please pretend you don't hate him.

3. 아무리 맛있어도 이제 그만 먹어요.

[a-mu-ri ma-si-sseo-do i-je geu-man meo-geo-yo.]

= No matter how delicious it is, stop eating now.

4. 아무리 비싸도 제가 사 줄게요.



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 14

---

[a-mu-ri bi-ssa-do je-ga sa jul-ge-yo.]

= No matter how expensive it is, I'll buy it for you.

5. 아무리 학생이라도 공부만 하는 건 아니에요.

[a-mu-ri hak-saeng-i-ra-do gong-bu-man ha-neun geon a-ni-e-yo.]

= Even if you are a student, you don't always study.

= Even students don't always study.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 15

Sometimes, you forget the name of someone, something, or some place. Sometimes you don't remember what someone else has said or on what date something happened. In those situations, you can say things like "What was it?", "What was it again?", "What was I going to say?", "Where were we going to meet tonight?", etc. In this lesson, let's take a look at how to say those phrases in Korean.

### Key structures

1. **-더라?** [-deo-ra?] (Only possible with casual language and monologue)
2. **-았/(이)었/였지?** [-at/-i-eot/-yeot-ji?] (Only possible with casual language and monologue)
3. **-았/(이)었/였죠?** [-at/-i-eot/-yeot-jyo?] (Only possible with formal language)

### Usage of "-더라?" (Only possible with casual language and monologue)

You can add -더라? at the end of the verb stem of an action verb to say "I forgot. What was it that ...". But when you want to use -더라? with a noun, you need to change the noun into the verb form by adding -이다.

→ Noun + -이다 (to be) + -더라?

But you can drop -이 when the noun ends with a vowel, therefore if a noun ends with a vowel (such as 나무, 여자, 남자, 누구, etc), you can simply add -더라? at the end.

### Examples

이거 누구 책이에요? [i-geo nu-gu chae-gi-e-yo?] = Whose book is this? / This is whose book?

→ 이거 누구 책이더라? [i-geo nu-gu chae-gi-deo-ra?]

= Whose book was this again? I forgot, whose book is this?



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 15

효진 씨 생일이 언제예요? [hyo-jin ssi saeng-i-ri eon-je-ye-yo?] = When is Hyojin's birthday?

효진 씨 생일이 언제더라? [hyo-jin ssi saeng-i-ri eon-je-deo-ra?]

= When was Hyojin's birthday again? / When is Hyojin's birthday? I forgot.

이거 어떻게 해요? [i-geo eo-tteo-ke hae-yo?] = How do you do this?

이거 어떻게 하더라? [i-geo eo-tteo-ke ha-deo-ra?]

= How do you do this? Can you tell me again?

### Usage of “-았/(이)었/였지?” (Only possible with casual language and monologue)

-였지? basically has the same usage and construction as -더라?. So you can change the endings of all the sentences above to -였지.

이거 누구 책임더라? [i-geo nu-gu chae-gi-deo-ra?]

→ 이거 누구 책임이었지? [i-geo nu-gu chae-gi-eot-ji?]

효진 씨 생일이 언제더라? [hyo-jin ssi saeng-i-ri eon-je-deo-ra?]

→ 효진 씨 생일이 언제였지? [hyo-jin ssi saeng-i-ri eon-je-yeot-ji?]

이거 어떻게 하더라? [i-geo eo-tteo-ke ha-deo-ra?]

→ 이거 어떻게 했지? [i-geo eo-tteo-ke haet-ji?]

The meanings are the same, but the latter (using -이었/였지?) has a slightly stronger nuance toward the past tense.

### Usage of “-았/(이)었/였죠?” (Only possible with formal language)



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 15

-이었/였죠? is basically the same as -이었/였지? but is in the 존댓말 form. -이었/였죠? is originally just -이었/였지 + 요? but when pronounced fast and naturally, it becomes -죠 at the end. Therefore you can use all the example sentences above with -죠? or -지요? at the end to make the sentences more polite and formal.

### Usage with -다고 and -라고

Since you can use -더라?, -이었/였지? and -이었/였죠? when checking with someone what something is called, when something is scheduled, etc, you can often hear people say these together with -다고 or -라고. This is because -다고 and -라고 are expressed in order to 'quote' someone.

이거 뭐였죠?

[i-geo mwo-yeot-jyo?]

= What was this again? / What is this? I forgot.

이거 뭐라고 했죠?

[i-geo mwo-ra-go haet-jyo?]

= What did you say this was?

### More Sample Sentences

1. 석진 씨가 언제 온다고 했죠?

[seok-jin ssi-ga eon-je on-da-go haet-jyo?]

= When did you say Seokjin was going to come?

2. 석진 씨가 한국에 언제 왔죠?

[seok-jin ssi-ga han-gu-ge eon-je wat-jyo?]



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 15

---

= When did Seokjin come to Korea? I forgot.

3. 석진 씨가 한국에 언제 오더라?

[seok-jin ssi-ga han-gu-ge eon-je o-deo-ra?]

= When is Seokjin coming to Korea? I forgot.

4. 이거 누구 거더라?

[i-geo nu-gu geo-deo-ra?]

= Whose is this? I forgot.

5. 이거 누구 거라고 했더라?

[i-geo nu-gu geo-ra-go haet-deo-ra?]

= You said this was whose?

6. 그 사람 이름이 뭐더라?

[geu sa-ram i-reu-mi mwo-deo-ra?]

= What was his name again?

= 그 사람 이름이 뭐였더라?

7. 내일 몇 시에 올 거라고 했죠?

[nae-il myeot si-e ol geo-ra-go haet-jyo?]

= What time did you say you were going to come tomorrow?

8. 이게 한국어로 뭐였죠?

[i-ge han-gu-geo-ro mwo-yeot-jyo?]

= What was this in Korean again?



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 16

In this lesson, let us take a look at how to say things like "I said so!", "I told you!", "I told you that this is...", or "I said that I am ..." in Korean, repeating and emphasizing what you have already said before. In Korean, the key ending you need to use to express this is **-다니까(요)/-라니까(요)**. This is not only used to repeat what you have said before, but also to make your point clear by emphasizing it one more time. For a review of how to say "I said that I ..." in a more neutral tone, check out Level 6, Lesson 11.

### Using **-다니까(요)** with Verbs

In the present tense, descriptive verbs and action verbs are followed by different endings.

**After descriptive verbs, you just add -다니까(요).**

#### Ex)

바쁘다 [ba-ppeu-da] = to be busy

바쁘 + 다니까요 [ba-ppeu-da-ni-kka-yo] = I told you I'm busy. / I said I'm busy.

- 바쁘다니까요! (polite/formal)

- 바쁘다니까! (casual)

**After action verbs, you add -(느)ㄴ 다니까(요). You add -는다니까(요) after a verb stem ending with a consonant and -ㄴ 다니까(요) after a verb stem ending with a vowel.**

#### Ex)

모르다 [mo-reu-da] = to not know

모르 + -ㄴ 다니까요 [mo-reun-da-ni-kka-yo] = I told you I don't know. / I said I don't know.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 16

- 모른다니까요! (polite/formal)

- 모른다니까! (casual)

먹다 [meok-da] = to eat

먹 + -는다니까요 [meok-neun-da-ni-kka-yo] = I told you I am going to eat. / I said I'm eating.

- 먹는니까요! (polite/formal)

- 먹는니까! (casual)

**In the past tense, both descriptive verbs and action verbs are followed by the same suffixes, -았/었/였 and then -다니까(요).**

Ex)

몰랐다니까요. [mol-lat-da-ni-kka-yo.] = I said I didn't know.

벌써 다 했다니까요. [beol-sseo da haet-da-ni-kka-yo.] = I told you I already did it all.

진짜 맛있었다니까요. [jin-jja ma-si-sseot-da-ni-kka-yo.] = I told you it was really delicious.

### Using -(이)라니까(요) with Nouns

After nouns, you need to add -(이)라니까(요). You add -이라니까(요) after nouns ending with a consonant and -라니까(요) after nouns ending with a vowel. Since the future tense is expressed through "verb stem + -을 거" and the word 거 is a noun, the future tense is also followed by -라니까(요).

**Ex)**

학생 [hak-saeng] = student

학생 + -이라니까요 [hak-saeng-i-ra-ni-kka-yo] = I said I'm a student.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 16

가다 [ga-da] = to go

갈 거예요 [gal geo-ye-yo] = I will go.

갈 거라니까요 [gal geo-ra-ni-kka-yo] = I told you I'm going to go.

### Using -(으)라니까(요) with Imperative

With imperatives, you need to add -(으)라니까(요) after the verb stem. You add -으라니까(요) after verb stems ending with a consonant and -라니까(요) after verb stems ending with a vowel.

#### Ex)

보다 [boda] = to look

보 + -라니까(요) = I said look!

잡다 [jap-da] = to grab

잡 + -(으)라니까(요) = I said grab it!

### Sample Sentences

1. 빨리 오라니까요. [ppal-li o-ra-ni-kka-yo.]

= I said, come here quickly!

2. 알았다니까요! [a-rat-da-ni-kka-yo!]

= I said I got it!

= I said I understood!

3. 제가 안 했으니까요. [je-ga an haet-da-ni-kka-yo.]

= I said I didn't do it!

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 16

---

4. 저는 죄가 없다니까요. [jeo-neun joe-ga eop-da-ni-kka-yo.]

= I told you I'm innocent.

5. 혼자 갈 거라니까요. [hon-ja gal geo-ra-ni-kka-yo.]

= I said I'm going alone!

6. 저는 정말 몰랐다니까요. [jeo-neun jeong-mal mol-lat-da-ni-kka-yo.]

= I said I really didn't know.

7. 매일 운동한다니까요. [mae-il un-dong-han-da-ni-kka-yo.]

= I said I exercise everyday.

8. 다음달부터 열심히 공부할 거라니까요. [da-eum-dal-bu-teo yeol-si-mi gong-bu-hal geo-ra-ni-kka-yo.]

= I said I'm going to study hard starting next month!

9. 그럴 수도 있다니까요. [geu-reol su-do it-da-ni-kka-yo.]

= I said it's possible too.

10. 공부 좀 하라니까요. [gong-bu jom ha-ra-ni-kka-yo.]

= I said, "do some studying!"

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 17

Let's take a look at how to say "They say ...", "I hear that ...", or how to re-tell someone what you've heard from someone else. There are mainly two ways of saying this in Korean, and we are going to learn how to use the endings **-(ㄴ/는)대(요)** and **-(이)래(요)** in this lesson. These endings might sound complicated, but in fact, they are just combinations of the grammar points that you have already learned before.

In Level 5 Lesson 17, you learned the following grammar points:

**-(ㄴ/는)다고**

**-(이)라고**

These are used for quoting what someone has said and are also used with verbs related to speech. In that lesson, the following sample sentences were introduced:

뭐라고 했어요? = What did they say?

내일 온다고 했어요. = They said they would come tomorrow.

언제 온다고 했어요? = When did they say they would come?

이거 재미있다고 들었어요. = I heard that this is fun.

You can make all of the above sentences shorter by using the endings **-(ㄴ/는)대(요)** and **-(이)래(요)**.

**-(ㄴ/는)다고 해요 --> -(ㄴ/는)대요**

**-(이)라고 해요 --> -(이)래요**

Although it's basically the same thing, the latter forms are more commonly used in everyday



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 17

---

spoken Korean because they are shorter and much easier to pronounce.

### Construction

#### [Present Tense]

Action Verbs + -(느)ㄴ데요

Ex) 지금 간데요. (= They say they are going now.)

Descriptive Verbs + -대요

Ex) 바쁘대요. (= He says that he's busy now.)

Nouns + -(이)래요

Ex) 친구래요. (= She says that he's a friend.)

#### [Past Tense]

Action Verbs + -았/었/였대요

Ex) 어제 만났대요. (= I heard they met yesterday.)

Descriptive Verbs + -았/었/였대요

Ex) 아팠대요. (= I heard she was sick.)

Nouns + -이었/였대요

Ex) 학생이었대요. (= They say they were students.)

#### [Future Tense]

Action Verbs + -(으)ㄹ 거 + 래요

Ex) 내일 만날 거래요. (= He says he will meet them tomorrow.)



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 17

Descriptive Verbs + -(으)ㄴ 거 + 래요

Ex) 추울 거래요. (= They say it will be cold.)

Nouns + -일 거 + 래요

Ex) 마지막일 거래요. (= They say it will be the last time.)

When you use the -(ㄴ/는)대요/-(이)래요 endings, you usually deliver a piece of information that the other person doesn't know, or that you think they don't know. If you want to emphasize the fact that YOU, at least, have heard something and it might not be the exact truth, you need to use verbs such as "듣다 (= to hear)" and say "-다고/라고 들었어요".

### Sample Sentences

1. 이게 제일 좋대요.

[i-ge je-il jo-tae-yo.]

= They say that this is the best.

2. 여기 정말 유명하대요.

[yeo-gi jeong-mal yu-myeong-ha-dae-yo.]

= They say this place is really famous.

3. 몰랐대요.

[mol-lat-dae-yo.]

= He says he didn't know.

4. 벌써 다 끝났대요.



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 17

---

[beol-sseo da kkeun-nat-dae-yo.]

= They say it has ended already.

5. 어딘지 모른대요.

[eo-din-ji mo-reun-dae-yo.]

= He says he doesn't know where it is.

6. 이 사람 정말 유명한 사람이래요.

[i sa-ram jeong-mal yu-myeong-han sa-ra-mi-rae-yo.]

= They say this person is a very famous person.

7. 친구가 내일 이사 간대요.

[chin-gu-ga nae-il i-sa gan-dae-yo.]

= My friend says she's moving tomorrow.

8. 제 친구가 한국에 올 거래요.

[je chin-gu-ga han-gu-ge ol geo-rae-yo.]

= My friend says he will come to Korea.

9. 그 사람은 한국에 와 본 적이 없대요.

[geu sa-ra-meun han-gu-ge wa bon jeo-gi eop-dae-yo.]

= He says he's never come to Korea.

10. 효진 씨는 어제도 집에 안 갔대요.

[hyo-jin ssi-neun eo-je-do ji-be an gat-dae-yo.]

= They say Hyojin, once again, didn't go home yesterday.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 18

In the previous lesson, we learned how to say "They say ...", or "I hear that ..." in Korean in order to re-tell someone what you've heard from someone else. The structures used for saying these are -(ㄴ/는)대(요) and -(이)래(요).

Let's review a little bit.

1.

제 친구가 지금 바빠요. = My friend is busy now.

→ 제 친구가 지금 바쁘대요. = My friend says that she is busy now.

2.

이게 제일 좋은 거예요. = This is the best one.

→ 이게 제일 좋은 거래요. = They say that this is the best one.

And in this lesson, we are looking at the following structures:

1. -(ㄴ/는)다던데(요)

2. -(이)라던데(요)

Both of these are very similar to the structures introduced in the previous lesson. -(느)ㄴ 다던데(요) is similar to -(ㄴ/는)대(요) (from the first review sentence above) and -(이)라던데(요) is similar to -(이)래(요). Just like -(ㄴ/는)대(요) is an abbreviation of -(ㄴ/는)다고 해(요), -(ㄴ/는)다던데(요) is an abbreviation of -(ㄴ/는)다고 하던데(요). The same applies to -(이)래(요) and -(이)라던데(요).

### Difference between -(ㄴ/는)대(요) and -(ㄴ/는)다던데(요)

Whereas -(ㄴ/는)대(요) is used to mainly just re-tell a story or deliver certain information, when

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 18

you use -(ㄴ/는)다던데(요), you imply that you want some kind of reaction or response from the listener.

지금 와요. = She's coming now.

지금 온대요. = She says she's coming now.

지금 온다던데요. = She says she's coming now. (+ (ex) Should we wait?/What do you think?)

유명해요. = He's famous.

유명하대요. = They say he's famous.

유명하다던데요. = They say he's famous. (+ (ex) But you said otherwise, right?)

\* The same applies to -(이)래(요) and -(이)라던데(요).

학생이에요. = He's a student.

학생이래요. = He says he's a student.

학생이라던데요. = He says he's a student. (+ (ex) What shall we do then?)

공원이예요. = They are at a park. / It is a park.

공원이래요. = They say they are at a park.

공원이라던데요. = They say they are at a park. (+ (ex) Shall we go there?)

### Difference between -(ㄴ/는)다던데(요) and -(ㄴ/는)다는데(요)

There is a slight difference in nuance between -던데 and -는데, and it's based on the fact that -던 is usually associated with the past tense whereas -는 is associated with the present tense. We are going to look at -던 in a more detail in a future lesson, so please just note the difference for now.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 18

지금 온다던데요. = They said that they would come here now.

지금 온다는데요. = They are saying that they will come here now.

유명하다던데요. = I heard that she's famous.

유명하다는데요. = He is saying that she's famous.

\* The same applies to -(이)래(요), -(이)라던데(요) and -(이)라는데(요).

학생이라던데요. = They told me that they were students.

학생이라는데요. = They say that they are students.

공원이ら던데요. = They said that they were at a park.

공원이라는데요. = They say that they are at a park.

### Sample Sentences

1. 여기 위험하다던데요.

[yeo-gi wi-heom-ha-da-deon-de-yo.]

= I heard that this place is dangerous. (+ (ex) What do you think?)

2. 혼자 갈 거라던데요.

[hon-ja gal geo-ra-deon-de-yo.]

= She said she would go there alone. (+ (ex) Shall I talk to her again? / You can't go with her.)

3. 그 사람도 모른다던데요.

[geu sa-ram-do mo-reun-da-deon-de-yo.]



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 18

---

= He said that he doesn't know either. (+ (ex) So why keep asking him?)

4. 벌써 다 끝났다던데요.

[beol-sseo da kkeut-nat-da-deon-de-yo.]

= They said that it was already all over. (+ (ex) There was nothing I could do.)

5. 한국에 겨울에 가면 많이 춥다던데요.

[han-gu-geo gyeo-u-re ga-myeon ma-ni chup-da-deon-de-yo.]

= I heard that it's very cold in Korea if you go there in winter. (+ (ex) Perhaps you should pack more clothes.)

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 19

In this lesson, let's take a look at how to make reported questions in Korean. Reported questions are questions within sentences such as, "I asked him when he was going to finish his work"; "He asked me how old I was"; etc. In writing, you can quote the actual questions word for word, but when you speak with others, it is more natural to form reported question sentences. Let's learn how to do that in Korean.

### Construction

To make a reported question, you use the ending **-냐고** [-nya-go] and add a question-related word.

**Verb stem + -냐고 + Question related word**

### Examples of question related words

1. 묻다 [mut-da] = to ask
2. 물어보다 [mu-reo-bo-da] = to ask
3. 말하다 [ma-ra-da] = to say
4. 질문하다 [jil-mun-ha-da] = to ask a question

### Examples of reported questions

1.

학생이에요?

= Are you a student?

→ 학생 + -이 (verb stem) + -냐고

→ 학생이냐고

→ 학생이냐고 물어봤어요.



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 19

= They asked me if I was a student. / I asked her if she was a student.

2.

뭐예요?

= What is it?

→ 뭐 + -이 (verb stem) + -냐고

→ 뭐(이)냐고 → 뭐냐고

→ 뭐냐고 물어봤어요.

= She asked what this is. / I asked what it is. / They asked what that is.

3.

누가 그렇게 말했어요?

= Who said so?

→ 누가 + 그렇게 + 말하 (verb stem) + -았/었/였 (past tense suffix) + -냐고

→ 누가 그렇게 말했냐고

→ 누가 그렇게 말했냐고 물었어요.

= I asked who said so. / They asked who said such a thing.

\* After a noun, you need to add 이다 (= to be) to make it a verb, but when the noun ends with a vowel and without the last consonant, you can omit -이. For example, 누구 is followed by 이다, but when also followed by -냐고, it changes to 누구냐고 instead of 누구이냐고.

### Sample Sentences

1. 몇 시에 올 거냐고 물어보세요.



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 19

---

[myeot si-e ol geo-nya-go mu-reo-bo-se-yo.]

= Ask him what time he will come here.

2. 왜 안 왔냐고 물어봤는데, 대답을 안 해요.

[wae an wat-nya-go mu-reo-bwat-neun-de, dae-da-beul an hae-yo.]

= I asked him why he didn't come here, but he won't answer.

3. 저한테 어디 가냐고 말했어요.

[jeo-han-te eo-di ga-nya-go ma-rae-sseo-yo.]

= He asked me where I was going.

4. 저는 몇 살이냐고 물어보는 게 제일 싫어요.

[jeo-neun myeot sa-ri-nya-go mu-reo-bo-neun ge je-il si-reo-yo.]

= I hate it the most when people ask me how old I am.

5. 저도 가야 되냐고 물어봐 주세요.

[jeo-do ga-ya doe-nya-go mu-reo-bwa ju-se-yo.]

= Please ask them if I have to come along, too.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 20

---

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with THREE key sentences, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key Sentence #1

어제 효진 씨를 만났는데, 머리를 빨간 색으로 염색했더라고요.

[eo-je hyo-jin ssi-reul man-nat-neun-de, meo-ri-reul ppal-gan sae-geu-ro yeom-sae-kaet-deo-ra-go-yo.]

= I met Hyojin yesterday and I saw that she had dyed her hair red.

### Key Sentence #2

경화 씨는 일 끝난 다음에 친구 만난대요.

[kyeong-hwa ssi-neun il kkeut-nan da-eu-me chin-gu man-nan-dae-yo.]

= Kyung-hwa says she is going to meet her friends after her work finishes.

### Key Sentence #3

아무리 피곤해도 지금 자면 안 돼요.

[a-mu-ri pi-gon-hae-do ji-geum ja-myeon an dwae-yo.]

= No matter how tired you are, you shouldn't sleep now.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 20

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

#### 0. Original Sentence:

어제 효진 씨를 만났는데, 머리를 빨간색으로 염색했더라고요.

= I met Hyojin yesterday and you know what, I saw that she had dyed her hair red.

1.

어제 효진 씨를 만났는데 = I met Hyojin yesterday, and you know what,

어제 친구들이랑 영화를 봤는데 = I saw a movie with my friends yesterday, and you know what,

저도 그 책 읽었는데 = I read that book too, and you know what,

석진 씨한테 물어봤는데 = I asked Seokjin, and you know what,

집에 가서 냉장고 문을 열었는데 = I went home and opened the refrigerator door, and you know what,

2.

머리를 빨간색으로 염색했더라고요. = I saw that she had dyed her hair red.

사람이 정말 많더라고요. = (I saw that) there were so many people there.

이게 제일 좋더라고요. = (I know from my experience that) this one is the best.

정말 재미있더라고요. = I found it a lot of fun.

생각보다 어렵더라고요. = I found it more difficult than I had thought.

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 20

### 0. Original Sentence:

경화 씨는 일 끝난 다음에 친구 만난대요.

= Kyung-hwa says she is going to meet her friends after her work finishes.

1.

일 끝난 다음에 = after work finishes

책 다 읽은 다음에 = after you finish reading the book

영화 본 다음에 = after we watch the movie

이메일 답장 한 다음에 = after I reply to the email

집에 간 다음에 = after you go home

2.

친구 만난대요 = she says that she's going to meet a friend

오늘 서울은 날씨가 춥대요. = I hear that the weather is cold in Seoul today.

경화 씨가 오늘 효진 씨 만날 거래요. = Kyung-hwa says that she will meet Hyojin today.

여기 스파게티 정말 맛있대요. = I hear that the spaghetti here is really delicious.

윤아 씨 오늘 바쁘대요. = Yoona says that she's busy today.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

### 0. Original Sentence:

아무리 피곤해도 지금 자면 안 돼요.

= No matter how tired you are, you shouldn't sleep now.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 20

---

1.

아무리 피곤해도 = no matter how tired you are

아무리 어려워도 = no matter how difficult it is

아무리 화가 나도 = no matter how upset you are

날씨가 아무리 추워도 = no matter how cold the weather is

책을 아무리 많이 읽어도 = no matter how many books you read

2.

지금 자면 안 돼요 = you shouldn't sleep now

이거 잃어버리면 안 돼요 = you shouldn't lose it

혼자 가면 안 돼요 = you shouldn't go there alone

늦으면 안 돼요 = you shouldn't be late

술 너무 많이 마시면 안 돼요 = you shouldn't drink too much alcohol

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 21

In the past few lesson, we have looked at various ways of making reported speech sentences. In this lesson, let us take a look at the verb ending **-(ㄴ/는)다잖아요/-라잖아요**. We introduced a similar ending, **-잖아요**, in Level 5 Lesson 27, which is used to express "Don't you see that ...", "Come on, isn't it ...", etc. By adding the **-(ㄴ/는)다/-라** before **-잖아요**, you add a 'reported speech' function to it.

### Review of -잖아요

1. 석진 씨 지금 여기 없어요. = Seokjin is not here now.

→ 석진 씨 지금 여기 없잖아요. = Don't you see that Seokjin is not here now?

2. 오늘 일요일이에요. = Today is Sunday.

→ 오늘 일요일이잖아요. = Come on, it's Sunday.

### Usage of -(ㄴ/는)다잖아요/-라잖아요

The construction is the same as in other structures that have **-(ㄴ/는)다** or **-라**. In the present tense, you add **-ㄴ/는다** for action verbs and just **-다** with descriptive verbs. With nouns, you add **-이** from **이다** and add **-라**.

The meaning of this structure is the combination of **-(ㄴ/는)다고/-라고** (reported speech, quotation) and **-잖아요**. Therefore, you can use this structure when you want to say "Don't you see that..." or "Come on ..." while quoting someone.

### Ex)

좋아요. = It's good.

좋잖아요. = Come on, it's good. / Isn't it good?

좋다잖아요. = Come on, they say it's good. / Come on, they say they like it.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 21

여기 없어요. = He's not here.

여기 없잖아요. = Don't you see he's not here?

여기 없다잖아요. = Didn't you hear them say he's not here?

혼자 가요. = I go there by myself.

혼자 가잖아요. = You know I go there alone.

혼자 간다잖아요. = Don't you hear me saying that I'm going there alone?

친구 만날 거예요. = He will meet a friend.

친구 만날 거잖아요. = You know he will meet a friend.

친구 만날 거라잖아요. = Come on, he says he will meet a friend.

### Sample Sentences

1. 싫다잖아요. 하지 마세요.

[sil-ta-ja-na-yo. ha-ji ma-se-yo.]

= She says she doesn't like it. Don't do it.

2. 효진 씨 지금 바쁘다잖아요.

[hyojin ssi ji-geum ba-ppeu-da-ja-na-yo.]

= Come on, Hyojin says she is busy now.

= Don't you hear Hyojin saying she's busy now?

3. 실수였다잖아요. 용서해 줘요.

[sil-su-yeot-da-ja-na-yo. yong-seo-hae jwo-yo.]

= He says it was a mistake. Forgive him.



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 21

---

4. 아니라잖아요. 왜 그 사람 말을 안 믿어요?

[a-ni-ra-ja-na-yo. wae geu sa-ram ma-reul an mi-deo-yo?]

= Don't you hear him saying it's not true? Why do you not believe what he says?

5. 맞다잖아요!

[mat-da-ja-na-yo!]

= You see? He says it's true!

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 22 - WORD BUILDER 14

Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or **한자** [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is **정**.

The Chinese character for this is 定. There are many other Chinese characters (or Hanja letters) that are used for 정, so keep in mind that not all the words that have 정 in them have related meanings.

The word 정 (定) is related to "to decide", "to choose" or "to correct".

결 (to decide) + 정 (to decide) = **결정** 決定 [gyeol-jeong] = **decision**

인 (to recognize) + 정 (to decide) = **인정** 認定 [in-jeong] = **admitting, approval**

예 (in advance) + 정 (to decide) = **예정** 豫定 [ye-jeong] = **scheduling, planning**

확 (to harden, to solidify) + 정 (to decide) = **확정** 確定 [hwak-jeong] = **confirmation, finalization**

일 (one) + 정 (to decide) = **일정** 一定 [il-jeong] = **fixed, regular, constant**

특 (special, particular) + 정 (to choose) = **특정** 特定 [teuk-jeong] = **particular, specific**

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 22 - WORD BUILDER 14

판 (to judge) + 정 (to decide) = **판정** 判定 [pan-jeong] = **judgment, decision**

설 (set) + 정 (to decide) = **설정** 設定 [seol-jeong] = **setting, set-up**

가 (fake) + 정 (to decide) = **가정** 假定 [ga-jeong] = **supposition, assumption**

정 (to decide) + 원 (member) = **정원** 定員 [jeong-won] = **fixed member, capacity**

안 (comfortable) + 정 (to decide) = **안정** 安定 [an-jeong] = **stability, calm**

정 (to decide) + 기 (period) = **정기** 定期 [jeong-gi] = **periodical, regular**

정 (to decide) + 식 (manner, method) = **정식** 定式 [jeong-sik] = **formal, legal**

정 (to decide) + 가 (price) = **정가** 定價 [jeong-ga] = **fixed price, official price**

고 (to solidify, to harden) + 정 (to choose) = **고정** 固定 [go-jeong] = **fixation, fastening**

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 23

In this lesson, let us take a look at how to say "no matter whether" someone does something or not. The verb ending you can use to say this in Korean is **-(으)나마나** [-(eu)na-ma-da]. This is very similar to -아/어/여 봤자 (Level 7 Lesson 7), but the difference is that -아/어/여 봤자 has a stronger nuance of "even if you go ahead and do it, you won't achieve what you want", whereas -(으)나마나 is closer to "no matter whether you do it or not, the result is fixed".

### Construction

#### Verb stem + -(으)나마나

Ex) 먹다 → 먹 + -으나마나 = 먹으나마나

Ex) 보다 → 보 + -나마나 = 보나마나

### Examples

보나마나, 이상할 거예요.

[bo-na-ma-na, i-sang-hal geo-ye-yo.]

= No matter whether you see it or not, (I'm sure) it will be strange.

= You don't even have to see it. It will be strange.

Sometimes, -(으)나마나 is followed just by the -이다 verb in the form -(으)나마나예요.

보나마나예요.

[bo-na-ma-na-ye-yo.]

= You don't even have to look at it. What you will see is fixed. I know what you will see.

= I don't even have to bother to look at it. I know what I will see.

### Sample Sentences

1. 물어보나마나 안 된다고 할 거예요.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 23

---

[mu-reo-bo-na-ma-na an doen-da-go hal geo-ye-yo.]

= Whether you ask them or not, they will certainly say no.

2. 하나마나 똑같아요.

[ha-na-ma-na tto-kka-ta-yo.]

= No matter whether you do it or not, the result is the same.

3. 이야기를 하나마나 하나도 달라지는 게 없어요.

[i-ya-gi-reul ha-na-ma-da ha-na-do dal-la-ji-neun ge eop-seo-yo.]

= No matter whether you talk to him or not, nothing changes.

4. 보나마나 제가 일등이에요.

[bo-na-ma-na je-ga il-deung-i-e-yo.]

= No need to see. I'm the 1st place winner.

5. 이 책은 읽으나마나예요.

[i cha-geun il-geu-na-ma-na-ye-yo.]

= This book is worthless to read.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 24

---

In Level 6 Lesson 21 and 23, we looked at how the passive voice works in Korean. In this lesson, let's learn a structure you can use with the passive voice to say that something has been put into a certain state and stays that way.

For example, the verb for "to put something somewhere" is 놓다 [no-ta]. The passive voice is 놓이다 [no-i-da], so you can say 놓였어요 to say "it was put down (on the table/ground/etc)".

Now, the following structure is used when you want to say that something is on the floor/table/etc, but imply that it has been put down there by someone.

### Passive Voice + -어 있다

= to have been put into a certain state (by someone) and stay that way

What's the difference between "Passive Voice" and "Passive Voice + -어 있다"?

Passive voice describes that action as it gets done, where as passive voice + -어 있다 expresses the state that the subject is in as a result of the passive action. This 'resultant state' structure is more commonly used in Korean than in English, so things you can express in English with just the passive voice are often expressed through this structure.

### Examples

1.

잡다 = to catch

잡히다 = to be caught

잡혀 있다 = to be in custody, to have been caught and is still caught now

2.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 24

깨다 = to break

깨지다 = to be broken, to get shattered

깨져 있다 = to be in a broken state, somebody broke it and it's still in that state

3.

켜다 = to turn on, to switch on

켜지다 = to be turned on, to be switched on

켜져 있다 = somebody turned it on and it's still on

4.

쌓다 = to pile things up

쌓이다 = to be piled up

쌓여 있다 = to have been piled up (e.g. snow)

5.

열다 = to open

열리다 = to get opened

열려 있다 = to have been opened and stay open

**\*\*Note that you can't use this structure with transitive verbs.**

### Sample Sentences

1. 문이 열려 있어요.

[mu-ni yeol-lyeo i-sseo-yo.]

= The door is open!

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 24

---

2. 에어컨이 아직 켜져 있어요.

[e-eo-keo-ni a-jik kyeo-jyeo i-sseo-yo.]

= The airconditioning is still on.

3. 여기 사과가 한 개 놓여 있어요.

[yeo-gi sa-gwa-ga han gae no-yeo i-sseo-yo.]

= Somebody put an apple here.

= Here's an apple.

4. 이 마을은 산으로 둘러싸여 있어요.

[i ma-eu-reun sa-neu-ro dul-leo-ssa-yeo i-sseo-yo.]

= This town is surrounded by mountains.

5. 파란색으로 칠해져 있는 간판 보여요?

[pa-ran-sae-geu-ro chi-rae-jyeo it-neun gan-pan bo-yeo-yo?]

= Do you see the sign there that's painted in blue?



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 25

In the previous lesson (Level 7 Lesson 24), we looked at how you can combine the Passive Voice form with -어 있다 to express a "resultant state". In this lesson, we are looking at a similar, yet fixed, structure using the verb 되다.

되다 = to become, to be done

되다 can be the verb "to become", but it can also work as the passive voice of the verb 하다 and mean "to be done".

-게 되다 = to get to do something, to gradually do something

-게 되다 (Level 4 Lesson 29) expresses how someone or something happens, comes to be in or becomes a certain state

**-게 되어 있다** = to be destined to do something, to be bound to be in a certain state

"Passive Voice + -어 있다" expresses a "resultant state" of things, therefore when you say -게 되어 있다, you mean that something is "bound" to be in a certain state or "destined" to happen in a certain way.

### Examples

1.

알다 = to know

알게 되다 = to get to know,

알게 되어 있다 = to be in a situation where you are bound to know or find out

2.

보이다 = to be seen

보이게 되다 = to become visible

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 25

보이게 되어 있다 = can't help but be visible

3.

하다 = to do

하게 되다 = to get to do

하게 되어 있다 = to be bound to do, to have no other choice but to do

### Sample Sentences

1. 공부는 정말 필요하면 열심히 하게 되어 있어요.

[gong-bu-neun jeong-mal pi-ryo-ha-myeon yeol-sim-hi ha-ge doe-eo i-sseo-yo.]

= As for studying, if it's really necessary, you are bound to study hard.

2. 아무리 게을러도, 손님이 오면 청소를 하게 되어 있어요.

[a-mu-ri ge-eul-leo-do, son-ni-mi o-myeon cheong-so-reul ha-ge doe-eo i-sseo-yo.]

= No matter how lazy you are, you are bound to clean the house when a guest comes.

3. 아무리 바빠도, 데이트 시간은 생기게 되어 있어요.

[a-mu-ri ba-ppa-do, de-i-teu si-ga-neun saeng-gi-ge doe-eo i-sseo-yo.]

= No matter how busy you are, you somehow always find time for dating.

4. 영원한 비밀은 없어요. 사람들이 알게 되어 있어요.

[yeong-won-han bi-mi-reun eop-seo-yo. sa-ram-deu-ri al-ge doe-eo i-sseo-yo.]

= There is no eternal secret. People will eventually find out.

5. 재미있게 공부하면 성적도 좋아지게 되어 있어요.



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 25

---

[jae-mi-it-ge gong-bu-ha-myeon seong-jeok-do jo-a-ji-ge doe-eo i-sseo-yo.]

= If you have fun while studying, your grades are bound to get better.



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 26

In this lesson, let us take a look at how to say "in addition to + V-ing" or "on top of + V-ing" in Korean. The structure we are looking at is "**-(으/느)ㄴ 데다가**".

### How it is formed

"데" by itself means "a place" or "a spot", but it is always attached another Korean word, like in "아픈 데", which means a place that hurts (on your body).

-(에)다가 means "adding to this" or "to this place" as in, "put it over here" ("여기에다가 놓으세요") or "I left it at home" ("집에다가 두고 왔어요").

By adding 데 to -(에)다가, 데다가 is formed, which means "on the place of..." or "adding to the spot where...". When -(으/느)ㄴ is used, it connects other verbs with 데다가. All together, -(으/느)ㄴ 데다가 means "on top of ..." or "in addition to ..."

### Construction

#### [Present tense]

Action verb + -는 데다가

Ex) 먹다 → 먹는 데다가

Descriptive verb + -(으)ㄴ 데다가

Ex) 예쁘다 → 예쁜 데다가

#### [Past tense]

Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ 데다가

Ex) 먹다 → 먹은 데다가

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 26

### Examples

1.

예쁘다 = to be pretty

예쁜 데다가 = in addition to being pretty

2.

바쁘다 = to be busy

바쁜 데다가 = in addition to being busy

3.

비싸다 = to be expensive

비싼 데다가 = in addition to being expensive

When using -(으/느)ㄴ 데다가 in a sentence, it is usually followed by a clause that is consistent with the previous. Therefore, the two clauses in the sentence should be consistent with each other, and -도 (also) is often used in the second clause.

### Sample Sentences

1. 석진 씨는 잘생긴 데다가 키도 커요.

[seok-jin ssi-neun jal-saeng-gin de-da-ga ki-do keo-yo.]

= In addition to being handsome, Seokjin is also tall.

2. 효진 씨는 똑똑한 데다가 공부도 열심히 해요.

[hyo-jin ssi-neun ttok-tto-kan de-da-ga gong-bu-do yeol-ssi-mi hae-yo.]

= In addition to being smart, Hyojin studies hard too.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 26

---

3. 경은 씨는 예쁜 데다가 성격도 좋아요.

[gyeong-eun ssi-neun ye-ppeun de-da-ga seong-gyeok-do jo-a-yo.]

= In addition to being pretty, Kyeong-eun also has a nice personality.

4. 이 식당은 시끄러운 데다가 맛도 없어요.

[i sik-dang-eun si-kkeu-reo-un de-da-ga mat-do eop-seo-yo.]

= In addition to being noisy, this restaurant's food is also not good.

5. 경화 씨는 친구가 많은 데다가 하는 일도 많아서 만나기 어려워요.

[gyeong-hwa ssi-neun chin-gu-ga ma-neun de-da-ga ha-neun il-do ma-na-seo man-na-gi eo-ryeo-wo-yo.]

= In addition to having a lot of friends, Kyung-hwa also does lots of things, so it's difficult to meet her.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 27

In this lesson, let us take a look at how to say "as long as" in Korean. This is not the literal comparison of two things as in "A is as long as B" but the fixed expression "as long as + S + V" as in "As long as you stay here, you are safe." Let's find out how to say this in Korean!

### How to say AS LONG AS in Korean

There are a few ways to say this in Korean.

#### 1. Verb stem + -기만 하면

(Original literal translation = "if + S + only + V")

#### 2. Verb stem + -(느)ㄴ 한

(Original literal translation = "within the boundaries where S + V")

#### 3. Verb stem + -지만 않으면

(Original literal translation = "only if + S + doesn't + V")

### Examples

#### 1. Verb stem + -기만 하면

(Original literal translation = "if + S + only + V")

여기에 있기만 하면 괜찮아요.

[yeo-gi-e it-gi-man ha-myeon gwaen-cha-na-yo.]

= As long you are here, you're fine.

재미있게 공부하기만 하면, 한국어 잘할 수 있어요.

[jae-mi-it-ge gong-bu-ha-gi-man ha-myeon, han-gu-geo ja-ral su i-sseo-yo.]

= As long as you study Korean in a fun way, you can become good at Korean.



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 27

### 2. Verb stem + -(느)ㄴ 한

(Original literal translation = "within the boundaries where S + V")

\*\* This form is a little more formal than the other forms.

제가 열쇠를 가지고 있는 한, 아무도 못 들어가요.

[je-ga yeol-soe-reul ga-ji-go it-neun han, a-mu-do mot deu-reo-ga-yo.]

= As long as I have the keys, no one can go in.

### 3. Verb stem + -지만 않으면

(Original literal translation = "only if + S + doesn't + V")

너무 춥지만 않으면 갈게요.

[neo-mu chup-ji-man a-neu-myeon gal-ge-yo.]

= As long as it's not too cold, I will go/come.

## Sample Sentences

1. 비밀을 지키기만 하면 안전해요.

[bi-mi-reul ji-ki-gi-man ha-myeon an-jeo-nae-yo.]

= As long as you keep the secret, you're safe.

2. 사람들이 너무 많이 오지만 않으면 괜찮아요.

[sa-ram-deu-ri neo-mu ma-ni o-ji-man a-neu-myeon gwaen-cha-na-yo.]

= As long as not too many people come here, it's okay.

3. 깨지지만 않으면, 계속 쓸 수 있어요.



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 27

---

[kkae-ji-ji-man a-neu-myeon, gye-sok sseul su i-sseo-yo.]

= As long as it's not broken, you can keep using it.

4. 살아있는 한, 저는 계속 공부를 할 거예요.

[sa-ra-it-neun han, jeo-neun gye-sok gong-bu-reul hal geo-ye-yo.]

= As long as I am alive, I will keep studying.

5. 음식이 맛있고 직원이 친절하기만 하면, 식당은 언젠가 유명해져요.

[eum-si-gi ma-sit-go ji-gwo-ni chin-jeo-ra-gi-man ha-myeon, sik-dang-eun eon-jen-ga yu-my-eong-hae-jyeo-yo.]

= As long as the food is good and the staff are kind, a restaurant will get famous one day.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 28

In Level 6 Lesson 15, we looked at the structure -(이)라는 것, which can be used to express what you think is the definition or the nature of something. You can do the same with verbs, except with a slightly different structure.

Let's review a little bit first.

### Noun + -(이)라는 것

= What I call "Noun" is ...

= (I think that) "Noun" is ...

Ex)

평화라는 것은 ...

= (I think that) Peace is ...

우정이라는 것은 ...

= (In my opinion, the nature of) Friendship is ...

And in order to express the same thing with verbs, you need to use the structure, -(ㄴ/는)다는 것.

### Verb stem + -(ㄴ/는)다는 것

-(ㄴ/는)다는 것 originally comes from -(ㄴ/는)다고 하는 것, which means "the thing that is called + Verb" and it is used to express what you think the definition or the nature of a certain action/ state/verb.

### Examples:



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 28

배우다 = to learn

배우 + -ㄴ다는 것 --> **배운다는 것** = the act of learning

배운다는 것은 언제나 즐거운 일이에요. = Learning is always a pleasant thing to do.

살다 = to live

사 + -ㄴ다는 것 --> **산다는 것** = the act of living, life

외국에 산다는 것은 가끔 힘들 때도 있어요. = The nature of living overseas is that there are sometimes hard times.

\*\* Sometimes, -(ㄴ/는)다는 것 can be combined with the following particle and shortened to -(느/는)다는 건 (combined with -은) or -(느/는)다는 게 (-이).

Ex)

하다 --> 한다는 것이 = 한다는 게

하다 --> 한다는 것은 = 한다는 건

### Sample Sentences

1. 혼자 공부한다는 것은 생각만큼 쉽지 않아요.

[hon-ja gong-bu-han-da-neun geo-seun saeng-gak-man-keum swip-ji a-na-yo.]

= Studying alone is not as easy as you think.

2. 주말에도 회사에 가야 한다는 건 정말 슬픈 일이에요.

[ju-ma-re-do hoe-sa-e ga-ya han-da-neun geon jeong-mal seul-peun i-ri-e-yo.]

= Having to go to work on the weekend is so sad.

3. 아이를 키운다는 건 참 힘든 일이에요.



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 28

---

[a-i-reul ki-un-da-neun geon cham him-deun i-ri-e-yo.]

= Raising a child is very tough.

4. 한국에서 유명한 가수가 된다는 건 정말 어려운 일이에요.

[han-gu-ge-seo yu-myeong-han ga-su-ga doen-da-neun geon jeong-mal eo-ryeo-un i-ri-e-yo.]

= Becoming a famous singer in Korea is a very difficult thing.

5. 장학금을 받는다는 것은 정말 대단한 일이에요.

[jang-hak-geu-meul bat-neun-da-neun geo-seun jeong-mal dae-da-nan i-ri-e-yo.]

= Receiving scholarship is (an) amazing (achievement).

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 29

In this lesson, let us take a look at the verb ending **-도록**, which means "so that", "in a way that" or sometimes "to the point where" in Korean.

### **-도록** mainly has three usages:

1. The verb before **-도록** can express the objective of the following verb.
2. The verb before **-도록** can express the effect or the method leading to the following verb.
3. The verb before **-도록** can express the extent or degree of the following state or action.

### **Usage 1 - Expressing the objective of the following verb**

Ex)

지나가다 = to pass through

--> 사람들이 지나가도록 비켜 주세요.

[sa-ram-deu-ri ji-na-ga-do-rok bi-kyeo-ju-se-yo.]

= Please step aside so that people can pass through.

이해하다 = to understand

--> 제가 이해할 수 있도록 설명해 주세요.

[je-ga i-hae-hal su it-do-rok seol-myeong-hae ju-se-yo.]

= Please explain so that I can understand.

### **Usage 2 - Expressing the effect or the method leading to the following verb**

Ex)

들리다 = to be heard

--> 다 들리도록 이야기해 주세요.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 29

[da deul-li-do-rok i-ya-gi-hae ju-se-yo.]

= Please talk in a way that everyone can hear you.

볼 수 있다 = to be able to see

--> 제가 볼 수 있도록 놓아 주세요.

[je-ga bol su it-do-rok no-a ju-se-yo.]

= Please put it in a way that I can see it.

### Usage 3 - Expressing the extent or degree of the following state or action

Ex)

아프다 = to be painful

--> 목이 아프도록 노래를 불렀어요.

[mo-gi a-peu-do-rok no-rae-reul bul-leo-sseo-yo.]

= I sang a lot, to the point where my throat hurt.

질리다 = to get sick of, to get tired of

--> 바나나를 질리도록 먹었어요.

[ba-na-na-reul jil-li-do-rok meo-geo-sseo-yo.]

= I ate so much banana that I got sick of it.

\*\* Usage 1 and 2 overlap in some contexts and Usage 2 and 3 also overlap in some contexts.

### Sample Sentences

1. 그 얘기는 귀가 아프도록 많이 들었어요.

[geu yae-gi-neun gwi-ga a-peu-do-rok ma-ni deu-reo-sseo-yo.]



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 29

---

= I heard that story so often, almost to the point of my ears hurting.

2. 늦지 않도록 빨리 서두르세요.

[neut-ji an-to-rok ppal-li seo-du-reu-se-yo.]

= Hurry up so that you won't be late.

3. 넘어지지 않도록 조심하세요.

[neo-meo-ji-ji an-to-rok jo-si-ma-se-yo.]

= Be careful so that you don't fall over.

4. 제가 이해하기 쉽도록 설명했어요.

[je-ga i-hae-ha-gi swip-do-rok seol-myeong-hae-seo-yo.]

= I explained it in a way that would be easy to understand.

5. 이 신발은 다 떨어지도록 자주 신었어요.

[i sin-ba-reun da tteo-reo-ji-do-rok ja-ju si-neo-sseo-yo.]

= I've worn these shoes so often, almost to the point where they are worn out.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 30

---

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with THREE key sentences, and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key Sentence #1

다른 사람들에게 물어보나마나, 제가 맞다고 할 거예요.

[da-reun sa-ram-deul-han-te mu-reo-bo-na-ma-na, je-ga mat-da-go hal geo-ye-yo.]

= Even if you ask other people, they will say I am right.

### Key Sentence #2

이건 계속 연습하기만 하면 잘하게 되어 있어요.

[i-geon gye-sok yeon-seu-pa-gi-man ha-myeon ja-ra-ge doe-eo i-sseo-yo.]

= As long as you keep practicing this, you are bound to get good at it.

### Key Sentence #3

여기는 날씨도 추운 데다가, 물가도 비싼 편이에요.

[yeo-gi-neun nal-ssi-do chu-un de-da-ga, mul-ga-do bi-ssan pyeo-ni-e-yo.]

= On top of being cold, here, the prices are rather high too.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

---



## LEVEL 7 LESSON 30

### 0. Original Sentence:

다른 사람들에게 물어보나마나, 제가 맞다고 할 거예요.

= Even if you ask other people, they will say I am right.

1.

다른 사람들에게 물어보나마나 = (regardless of) whether you ask other people or not

확인해 보나마나 = (regardless of) whether you check or not

거기까지 가나마나 = (regardless of) whether you go all the way there or not

열심히 하나마나 = (regardless of) whether you work hard on it or not

사진을 많이 찍으나마나 = (regardless of) whether you take a lot of photos or not

2.

제가 맞다고 할 거예요. = They will say that I am right.

이게 제일 좋다고 했어요. = They said that this is the best one.

어렵지 않다고 했어요. = They said that it is not difficult.

혼자 간다고 했어요. = He said that he would go there alone.

바쁘다고 할 거예요. = They will say that they are busy.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---

### 0. Original Sentence:

이건 계속 연습하기만 하면 잘하게 되어 있어요.

= As long as you keep practicing this, you are bound to get good at it.

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 30

1.

이건 계속 연습하기만 하면 = as long as you keep practicing this,

중간에 그만두지만 않으면 = as long as you don't quit in the middle

사람들이 계속 봐 주기만 하면 = as long as people keep watching it

손님이 계속 오기만 하면 = as long as customers keep coming

멀리 가지만 않으면 = as long as you don't go far

2.

잘하게 되어 있어요. = You are bound to get better at it.

사람들이 알게 되어 있어요. = People will surely find out eventually.

다시 만나게 되어 있어요. = You are bound to meet again.

돌아오게 되어 있어요. = They will come back for sure.

해결되게 되어 있어요. = It is bound to be solved.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

#### 0. Original Sentence:

여기는 날씨도 추운 데다가, 물가도 비싼 편이에요.

= On top of being cold, here, the prices are rather high too.

1.

여기는 날씨도 추운 데다가 = on top of being cold, this place ...

요즘 시간도 없는 데다가 = these days, on top of having no time,

아직 숙제를 다 못 한 데다가 = I haven't finished all my homework yet, and on top of that,

어제 늦게 잠든 데다가 = I went to sleep late yesterday, and in addition to that,

## LEVEL 7 LESSON 30

---

영어를 잘하는 데다가 = on top of speaking English well,

2.

물가도 비싼 편이에요. = The prices are rather high, too.

키도 큰 편이에요. = He is also quite tall.

분위기도 좋은 편이에요. = The atmosphere is also pretty nice.

일도 잘하는 편이에요. = He is quite good at what he does, too.

중국어도 잘하는 편이에요. = She speaks fairly good Chinese, as well.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 1

Welcome to the first lesson in the Advanced Idiomatic Expression series! By studying with this series, you will learn many idiomatic expressions that are based upon a certain Korean word and used in everyday Korean conversation. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentence. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related lessons.

### Keyword:

눈 = eye

#### 1. 눈이 높다 = to be picky

(높다 = to be high)

→ 눈이 높다 literally means that your "eyes are high", but in Korean, if you say that your eyes are 높다, it simply means that you have high standards for things or people. When someone is very picky about the type of person they want to date or the kind of things they want to buy, you can say "눈이 높다".

Ex) 저 눈 안 높아요. 저는 그냥 성격 좋은 사람이면 다 좋아요.

(= I'm not picky. Anyone who has a good personality is fine for me.)

#### 2. 눈 밖에 나다 = to get on one's bad side

(밖에 = outside of something / 나다 = to get out, to be out)

→ When you have done something to make a person upset with you and that person doesn't like you very much any longer, you might have some disadvantages compared to other people.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 1

In that case, you can say that you are "outside" someone's eyes, meaning that the person will not be happy to help you or give you any benefit.

Ex) 저는 지각을 많이 해서, 선생님 눈 밖에 났어요.

(= I am frequently late, so my teacher doesn't like me.)

3. **눈을 붙이다** = to get some sleep; to take a nap

(붙이다 = to paste; to glue things together)

→ When you take a nap, you can use the expression "눈을 붙이다". The literal translation is "to glue one's eyes together", but it is actually closer in meaning to "gluing one's eyelids shut", meaning that one sleeps. This is not very commonly used to refer to sleeping at night.

Ex) 피곤하면 눈 좀 붙여요. 나중에 깨워 줄게요.

(= If you are tired, get some sleep. I'll wake you up later.)

4. **눈빛만 봐도 알 수 있다** = can know with just one glance

(빛 = light, 보다 = to see, 알다 = to know)

→ When you automatically know what a person wants or wants to tell you just by looking at his/her eyes, you can say 눈빛만 봐도 알 수 있다. The word 눈빛 doesn't literally refer to light that comes out of one's eyes, but rather the way someone looks at something, or the emotion that you can feel from the eyes.

Ex) 말 안 해도, 눈빛만 봐도 알 수 있어요.

(= Even if you don't say it, I can know just by looking at your eyes.)

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 1

5. **눈 앞이 캄캄하다** = to not know where to start; to have no hope

(앞 = front, 캄캄하다 = to be dark; to be pitch black)

→ When it's dark in front of your eyes, it means that you can't see; when you can't see, you will panic. When you are confronted with a situation where you don't know what to do or you can't think of a way to get out of it, you say 눈 앞이 캄캄하다.

Ex) 눈 앞이 캄캄했었는데, 석진 씨가 도와줬어요.

(= I was in panic because I didn't know how to solve the problem, but 석진 helped me.)

6. **눈썰미가 좋다** = to learn things quickly; to pick up things fast

(좋다 = to be good)

→ 눈썰미 refers to the ability to learn or understand how something is done just by looking at someone else doing it. For example, when someone can learn how to cook a Korean dish mainly by watching others, or when someone can pick up a dance move very quickly by imitating what they saw, you can say that the person has good 눈썰미.

Ex) 한 번만 보고 어떻게 따라해요? 눈썰미가 좋으시네요.

(= How do you follow the moves just by looking at them once? You pick up things very fast!)

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 2

This is part 2 of the Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 눈, the eyes! In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentence. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related lessons.

### Keyword:

눈 = eye

In Part 1, you learned the following expressions. (See Level 8 Lesson 1)

1. 눈이 높다 = to be picky
2. 눈 밖에 나다 = to get on one's bad side
3. 눈을 붙이다 = to get some sleep, to take a nap
4. 눈빛만 봐도 알 수 있다 = can know with just one glance (at someone's eyes)
5. 눈 앞이 캄캄하다 = to not know where to start; to not have hope
6. 눈썰미가 좋다 = to learn things fast; to pick up things fast

### Part 2

7. 눈에 넣어도 아프지 않다 = to be the apple of one's eye

(넣다 = to put in, 아프다 = to hurt)

→ 눈에 넣다 literally means "to put something into one's eyes", which is not a very common thing to do, but it is just part of "눈에 넣어도 아프지 않다" which means "someone is so precious that it won't hurt even if you put him/her into your eyes". It might be a bit scary to think about the literal meaning of this sentence, but think of it as "wanting to keep the person in one's sight all the time". This is usually used toward children.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 2

Ex) 아이들은 그 나이 때 정말 귀여워서 눈에 넣어도 아프지 않아요.

(= Kids at that age are so cute that they are the apple of your eye.)

8. **눈에 띄다** = to be difficult to miss; to stand out

(띄다 = to be spotted)

→ The verb 띄다 itself means to be spotted, but it's almost always used with the noun "눈" to form the phrase "눈에 띄다". When you say that something or someone is "눈에 띄다", it not only means that it catches your eyes and is remarkable, but it can also mean that something is difficult to miss because it's either very good or terrible. When someone's fashion stands out because it's either amazing or weird, you can say "눈에 띄는 패션", and when someone's Korean speaking skills have gone up impressively, you can say that the person's Korean has "눈에 띄게 늘었어요".

Ex) 한국어 어떻게 공부해요? 실력이 눈에 띄게 늘었어요.

(= How do you study Korean? Your Korean skills have improved so much!)

9. **눈을 마주치다** = eyes meet

(마주치다 = to run into each other; to bump into each other)

→ 마주치다 means "to bump into" or "to run into someone" by chance. When you use this verb with 눈, it means that two people's eyes meet. When you say "눈을 마주치다", 눈 is the object of the verb 마주치다, and you can also say "눈이 마주치다", with 눈 as the subject of the verb 마주치다.

Ex) 그 사람하고 눈이 마주쳤는데, 창피해서 고개를 돌렸어요.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 2

(= My eyes met with his, and I felt embarrassed so I looked away.)

10. **눈이 멀다** = to be blinded by something

(눈이 멀다 = to go blind)

→ Here, the verb 멀다 sounds the same as the verb for "to be far away", but when 멀다 is used with 눈, it means that your eyes are either blind or temporarily blinded by something. This expression is often used along with what caused you to be blinded in the form "Noun + -에 눈이 멀다".

Ex) 그 사람은 욕심에 눈이 멀었어요.

(= He is blinded by his greed.)

11. **눈이 부시다** = to be radiant

(눈이 부시다 = to be dazzling; to be too bright)

→ 눈이 부시다 means that something is so bright that you can't open your eyes to see it directly. You can use this expression to talk about light, but you can also say this about someone's beauty.

Ex) 눈이 부시게 아름다워요.

(= Your beauty is dazzling.)

12. **눈 하나 깜짝하지 않다** = to not bat an eye

(하나 = one, 깜짝하다 = to blink)

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 2

---

→ When someone is not surprised or affected by a threatening or shocking remark or action, you can say that the person doesn't even blink at it, by using the expression 눈 하나 깜짝하지 않다. A similar expression is 눈 깜짝할 사이에, which means "in the blink of an eye".

Ex) 그 사람은 그런 말을 들어도 눈 하나 깜짝하지 않을 거예요.

= Even if you tell him that, he wouldn't bat an eye.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 3

We have already introduced how to say "as soon as" or "right after" in Korean through a previous lesson, but there is more than one way to say these phrases in Korean. In this lesson, we are introducing a more advanced and more figurative way of saying "as soon as".

### 1. Verb + -기가 무섭게

The word 무섭다 literally means "to be scary" or "to be scared", but -기가 무섭게 has nothing to do with being scared or scary in its translation. When you say that something happens right after you do something, or even "as" you are doing it, you can say "verb + -기가 무섭게" and then say what happened.

Ex)

수업이 끝나기가 무섭게

= as soon as the class ended

(using -자마자) = 수업이 끝나자마자

말이 끝나기가 무섭게

= as soon as he finished talking

(using -자마자) = 말이 끝나자마자

### 2. Verb + -기가 바쁘게

-기가 바쁘게 and -기가 무섭게 are almost always interchangeable and are used depending on personal preferences. Some people say 무섭게 more often, some say 바쁘게, and others may not use either of them at all and could just use -자마자 for everything.

Ex)

문을 열기가 바쁘게

= as soon as I opened the doors

(using -자마자) = 문을 열자마자

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 3

---

밥을 다 먹기가 바쁘게

= as soon as he finished eating

(using -자마자) = 밥을 다 먹자마자

### Sample Sentences

1. 아침에 눈을 뜨기가 무섭게 집에서 나왔어요.

= 아침에 눈을 뜨기가 바쁘게 집에서 나왔어요.

= As soon as I woke up in the morning, I left the house.

2. 문을 열기가 무섭게 손님들이 들어왔어요.

= 문을 열기가 바쁘게 손님들이 들어왔어요.

= As soon as we opened the door, customers came in.

3. 음식이 주문하기가 무섭게 나왔어요.

= 음식이 주문하기가 바쁘게 나왔어요.

= The food came out as soon as we ordered it.

4. 수업이 끝나기가 무섭게 학생들이 교실 밖으로 나갔어요.

= 수업이 끝나기가 바쁘게 학생들이 교실 밖으로 나갔어요.

= The students left the classroom as soon as the class was over.

5. 사람들은 공연이 끝나기가 무섭게 밖으로 나갔어요.

= 사람들은 공연이 끝나기가 바쁘게 밖으로 나갔어요.

= As soon as the performance was over, people went outside.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 4

You have already learned several ways to express past actions in Korean, such as using the -았/었/였어요 sentence ending for plain past tense sentences and -(으)ㄴ verb ending to modify a noun with an action verb. In this lesson, we are introducing something that is similar to -(으)ㄴ, but a little bit different.

### **-던 = N + that (someone) used to + V**

When you add -던 at the end of a verb stem, it expresses that you "used to" do or be something. The difference between -(으)ㄴ and -던 is that -던 implies that the past action or state did not continue or get completed.

For example, with the verb 가다 (to go), if you say "간 곳", it means a place that "you went to" in the past, but if you say "가던 곳", it means that "you used to go there" but somehow, the act of going there came to an end and did not continue.

With the verb 보다 (to see), if you say "본 영화", it means a movie that you "watched" before, but if you say "보던 영화", it implies that you did not finish it.

### **-던 and -았/었/였던**

With action verbs, it is sufficient to just say -던, but you can make the meaning of the past tense stronger by adding -았/었/였. With descriptive verbs, it is almost always more natural to use -았/었/였던.

Ex)

예쁘던 < 예뻤던

작던 < 작았던

비싸던 < 비쌌던

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 4

### Sample Sentences

1. 예전에 제가 자주 가던 곳이에요.

= I used to frequently go to this place in the past.

= It's a place that I often used to go to before.

2. 예뻐던 경은 씨가 지금은 ...

= Kyeong-eun, who used to be pretty, is now...

(→ 예쁜 (x), 예뻐던(x))

3. 작년에는 키가 작았던 석진 씨가 지금은 키가 커요.

= Seokjin, who used to be short, is now tall.

(→ 작은 (x), 작던(x))

4. 친했던 친구들이 지금은 다 외국에 살아요.

= The friends I used to be close to are all living overseas now.

(→ 친한 (x), 친하던(x))

5. 지난 주에 이야기하던 거예요.

= This is what we were talking about last week.

(ref. 지난 주에 이야기한 거예요. = This is what we talk about last week.)

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 5

---

Welcome to the first lesson in the Advanced Situation Expressions series. Throughout this series, we will take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you want to refuse or say no to something.

1.

**괜찮아요.** = It's okay (even if you don't offer it to me).

**괜찮습니다.** (same as above but more formal)

**저는 괜찮습니다.** = I'm good. / I'm okay. / I'm fine without it.

2.

**아니예요.** = No (you don't have to). / No (I don't need it).

**아닙니다.** (same as above but more formal)

3.

**됐어요.** = Don't worry about it. / I don't need that. / I'm all set even without it.

**됐습니다.** (same as above but more formal)

4.

**생각이 없어요.** = (when offered food) I am not hungry. / I'm fine. / No, thanks.

**생각이 없습니다.** (same as above but more formal)

5.

**안 그러셔도 괜찮아요.** = You don't have to do that. / Please don't bother to do that.

**안 그러셔도 괜찮습니다.** (same as above but more formal)

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 5

---

6.

**곤란해요.** = It's difficult and embarrassing. / I can't do it.

**곤란합니다.** (same as above but more formal)

**지금은 좀 곤란합니다.** = I can't do it now.

**이러시면 곤란합니다.** = You shouldn't do this. / You are making things difficult for me by doing this.

7.

**안 돼요.** = No, I can't. / No, you can't. / It doesn't work. / It's not allowed.

**안 됩니다.** (same as above but more formal)

**이러시면 안 됩니다.** = You shouldn't do this. / You can't do this.

**안 될 것 같습니다.** = I think this will be a problem. / I think you shouldn't do it.

8.

**이러지 마세요.** = Don't do this.

9.

**어려울 것 같습니다.** = I don't think I can do it. / I think it will be difficult. / I think it will be impossible.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 6

In Level 6 Lesson 2, we introduced how to say "What do you mean?" or "What does that mean?" In this lesson, we are taking a look at how to respond to these questions and form sentences to say "it means ..." in Korean. The key word you need to know for this is 뜻, the Korean word for "meaning".

**뜻이에요. = It is (...) meaning.**

Using "뜻이에요" alone is not enough. You need to include more information about what kind of meaning it is.

Verb stem + -(ㄴ/는)다는 + 뜻이에요.

= It means ...

Ex)

사람이 많다는 뜻이에요. = It means that there are a lot of people.

다 나았다는 뜻이에요. = It means that you have completely healed.

### Conjugation

Noun + -(이)라는

Descriptive verb / Present tense + -다는

Action verb / Present tense + -ㄴ/는다는

Action/Descriptive verb / Past tense + -았/었/였다는

Action/Descriptive verb / Future tense + -(으)ㄹ 거라는



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 6

### 뜻이에요 and 말이에요

Just like with the expressions for "What do you mean?", 뜻 (= meaning) and 말 (= speech/ language) are interchangeable with each other. 말이에요, however, has a stronger focus on the intended meaning of the speaker rather than the definition of the expression itself.

좋다는 뜻이에요. = It means that it's good.

좋다는 말이에요. = I'm saying that it's good.

### Sample Sentences

1. "완료"가 무슨 뜻이에요? / 끝났다는 뜻이에요.

= What does 완료 mean? It means that (something) has been finished.

2. "휴업"이 무슨 뜻이에요? / 일을 안 한다는 뜻이에요.

= What does 휴업 mean? It means that you don't work.

3. 꽃을 줬으면, 관심이 있다는 뜻이에요.

= If he gave you flowers, it means that he's interested in you.

4. 안 가고 싶다는 말이에요?

= Are you saying that you don't want to go?

5. 그러면, 못 한다는 뜻이에요?

= Then, does it mean that they can't do it?

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 7

Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

**Today's keyword is 점.**

The Chinese character for this is 点. There are many other Chinese characters (or Hanja letters) that are used for 점, so keep in mind that not all the words that have 점 in them have related meanings.

**The word 점 (點) is related to "point" or "spot".**

강 (strong) + 점 (point) = 강점 強點 [gang-jeom] = strong point, strength

약 (weak) + 점 (point) = 약점 弱點 [yak-jeom] = weakness, weak point

장 (long, head) + 점 (point) = 장점 長點 [jang-jeom] = advantage, merit, virtue

단 (short) + 점 (point) = 단점 短點 [dan-jeom] = drawback, shortcoming

초 (burn) + 점 (point) = 초점 焦點 [cho-jeom] = focus, focal point

점 (point) + 수 (number) = 점수 點數 [jeom-su] = score, mark, grade

문 (ask) + 제 (topic) + 점 (point) = 문제점 問題點 [mun-je-jeom] = problem, drawback

관 (view) + 점 (point) = 관점 觀點 [gwan-jeom] = point of view, viewpoint

요 (important) + 점 (point) = 요점 要點 [yo-jeom] = essential point, main point

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 7

공 (one) + 통 (go through, lead) + 점 (point) = 공통점 共通點 [gong-tong-jeom] = something in common, common factors

차 (differ) + 이 (differ) + 점 (point) = 차이점 差異點 [cha-i-jeom] = difference

원 (origin) + 점 (point) = 원점 原點 [won-jeom] = starting point, square one

학 (school, learn) + 점 (score) = 학점 學點 [hak-jeom] = school grade (usually college)

점 (point) + 자 (letter) = 점자 點字 [jeom-ja] = braille

득 (get) + 점 (point) = 득점 得點 [deuk-jeom] = score, make a score

점 (point) + 선 (line) = 점선 點線 [jeom-seon] = dotted line

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 8

In Level 6 Lesson 16, we introduced the various usages of the suffix -겠-. The usages include showing your assumptions about something, your intention to do something, as well as asking the other person whether they would like to do something. In the form -(으)면 좋겠어요, you will find two grammatical structures: one is -(으)면, and the other is -겠-. The usage of -겠- in -(으)면 좋겠어요 is for expressing your assumption or expectation about something.

- 1) -(으)면 = if
- 2) -겠- = that would be ..., I would ..., they would ... (assuming)
- 3) 좋다 + -겠- = 좋겠어요 = it would be nice, I would like it

So together, -(으)면 좋겠어요 takes the meaning of "it would be nice if..." or "I would like it if ..." and can be also used when you want to say "I hope ..." or "I wish ...".

You can use two different structures: one is Verb + -(으)면 좋겠어요 and the other is -(았/었/였)으면 좋겠어요. While one is in the present tense and the other is in the past tense, the meanings are very similar and identical in many cases. The past tense version (-(았/었/였)으면 좋겠어요) is similar to using the past tense after "I wish", as in "I wish it would snow tomorrow."

### Example

빨리 끝나다 = to finish quickly

빨리 끝나면 좋겠어요. = I hope this finishes quickly.

= 빨리 끝났으면 좋겠어요. = I hope this finishes quickly.

In English, there is a difference in meaning between "I hope" and "I wish", but that difference can't be expressed through the structure -(았/었/였)으면 좋겠어요. In order to express the nuance "I wish... but I know it's not", you can use the structure, -(았/었/였)으면 좋았을 텐데(요) (it

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 8

would have been nice if...) or -아/어/여서 아쉽네요 (too bad it's ...).

### What is 바라다?

When you look up in the dictionary, the first word for the verb "to hope" will be 바라다 or 희망하다. While they are correct "translations", it's more natural to use -(으)면 좋겠어요. If you want to use 바라다 or 희망하다 you can use the structure -기를 바라다 or -기를 희망하다, but the sentence can often sound like written language.

### Sample Sentences

1. 내일 사람들이 많이 왔으면 좋겠어요.

= I hope many people will come tomorrow.

= 내일 사람들이 많이 오면 좋겠어요.

2. 비가 그쳤으면 좋겠어요.

= I hope it stops raining.

= 비가 그치면 좋겠어요.

3. 제 선물, 마음에 들면 좋겠어요.

= I hope you like my present.

= 제 선물, 마음에 들었으면 좋겠어요.

4. 효진 씨가 지각 안 했으면 좋겠어요.

= I would like it if Hyojin wouldn't be late for work.

= I hope Hyojin isn't late for work.

= 효진 씨가 지각 안 하면 좋겠어요.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 8

---

5. 제가 20살이었으면 좋겠어요.

= I wish I were 20 years old.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 9

This lesson is a review and summary of the various types of past tense structures in the Korean language. There is only one basic past tense structure, the suffix -았/었/였, but by using other structures, you can add more specific meanings to your sentences.

### 1. Basic Past Tense with “-았/었/였” (Level 1 Lesson 17)

Verb stem + -았/었/였 + -어요

Ex)

사다 = to buy

→ 사 + -았어요 = 샀어요 = I (or someone else) bought it.

주다 = to give

→ 주 + -었어요 = 줬어요 = I gave it (to someone).

### 2. -았/었/였었어요

To emphasize that one “had” done something in the past or before another action/state, some people add the suffix one more time, making it -았/었/였었어요 instead -았/었/였어요.

Ex)

보다 = to see, to watch

→ 보 + -았어요 = 봤어요 = I saw.

→ 보 + -았 + 었어요 = 봤었어요 = I saw it a long time ago. I had seen it before.

### 3. -고는 했어요

To talk about something that you used to do regularly or habitually, you can use the ending “-고는 했어요.” When you use -고는 했어요 after a verb, it implies that you don’t do it any longer.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 9

Ex)

보다 = to watch

→ 보 + -고는 했어요 = 보고는 했어요 = I used to watch.

밤 늦게까지 TV를 보고는 했어요.

= I used to watch TV until late at night.

가끔 친구들을 만나고는 했어요.

= I used to meet my friends from time to time.

### 4. -ㄴ/은 (Level 4 Lesson 26)

-ㄴ/은 is the conjugation you can use after a verb stem to modify a noun. -ㄴ/은 needs to be followed by the noun that the verb modifies either as the object or the subject.

Ex)

마시다 = to drink

마시 + -ㄴ = 마신 = that I drank

어제 마신 커피 = the coffee that I drank yesterday

아까 이야기한 책

= the book I talked about earlier

이 책을 쓴 사람

= the person who wrote the book

### 5. -던 (Level 8 Lesson 4)



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 9

-던 is also used after a verb to modify a noun. -ㄴ/은 is the basic verb ending for modifying nouns, but if you use -던, you can add the nuance of "used to" or "was doing but didn't finish".

Ex)

마시다 = to drink

→ 마신 = (something) that I drank

→ 마시던 = (something) that I was drinking, (something) that I used to drink

그거 제가 마시던 커피예요. = That's the coffee I was drinking (but didn't finish).

어렸을 때 제가 좋아했던 만화책이에요.

= It's a comic book that I used to like when I was a kid.

### 6. -(으)ㄹ 뻔 했어요 (Level 5 Lesson 1)

When you say -(으)ㄹ 뻔 했어요 after a verb stem, it means that something "almost happened" or that you "almost did" something.

Ex)

잊다 = to forget

→ 잊 + -(으)ㄹ 뻔 했어요 = 잊을 뻔 했어요 = I almost forgot.

넘어지다 = to fall down (on the ground)

→ 넘어질 뻔 했어요. = I almost fell down.

너무 놀라서 소리를 지를 뻔 했어요.

= I was so surprised that I almost screamed.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 9

너무 무거워서 떨어뜨릴 뻔 했어요.

= It was so heavy that I almost dropped it.

### 7. -아/어/여 봤어요 (Level 4 Lesson 12)

-아/어/여 보다 means "to try doing something" or "to give something a try". By using this in the past tense, you can say "I've tried doing + something + before" or "I have done + something + before" in Korean.

Ex)

듣다 = to listen

→ 듣 + -어 보다 → 들어 보다 (irregular conjugation)

→ 이 노래 들어 봤어요? = Have you heard this song (before)?

이거 읽어 봤어요? = Have you read this? / Have you tried reading this?

### 8. -(으)ㄴ 적 있어요

-(으)ㄴ 적 있어요 is used after verb stems to mean "I have done + something + before", to talk about one's experience. You can also use -아/어/여 본 적 있다 to mean the same thing, using the -아/어/여 보다 structure.

Ex)

배우다 = to learn

→ 배우 + ㄴ 적 있어요 = 배운 적 있어요 = I have learned it before. I have the experience of learning it.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 9

---

→ 중국어 배운 적 있어요? = Have you learned Chinese before?

→ 중국어 배워 본 적 있어요? = Have you tried learning Chinese before?

여기는 와 본 적 없어요. = I haven't been here before.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 10

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 귀, the eyes! In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related lessons.

Keyword:

**귀 = ear**

### 1. 귀가 밝다 = to have good ears

(밝다 = to be bright)

→ Just like with the expression 눈이 밝다, the literal translation is "to be bright" but the actual meaning is that you have good ears. "To hear well" or "can hear well" is 잘 들을 수 있다 or 잘 들리다 in Korean but it is more natural to say that your 귀 is 밝다 in many cases. It refers to your hearing capabilities, not whether you can hear a particular sound in the certain situation. In the case of the latter, you can say "잘 안 들려요." to mean "I can't hear it clearly (due to other noise or small sound)."

Ex) 젊었을 때는 저도 귀가 밝았는데, 지금은 작은 소리는 잘 안 들려요.

(= I used to have good ears when I was young, too, but I can't hear small sounds now.)

### 2. 귀를 기울이다 = to pay attention to a sound or to what someone says

(기울이다 = to make something lean)

→ When you want to pay attention to a certain sound, you naturally want to get your ears closer to the source of the sound. Even though what you lean is more precisely your whole body, in

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 10

Korean you say that you lean ear toward something. 귀를 기울이다 can mean both "trying to hear something well" and "paying attention to what someone says".

Ex) 아이들이 선생님이 해 주는 이야기를 귀를 기울여서 듣고 있었어요.

(= The children were listening to the story their teacher was telling them with full attention.)

### 3. 귀에 대고 속삭이다 = to whisper into someone's ears

(대다 = to put something close to something else, 속삭이다 = to whisper)

→ You could just say 귀에 속삭이다 to say "to whisper into someone's ears", but the part 대고 is used to describe the action of going closer to someone before whispering. 귀에 대다 means to put something close to or touch the ear, and in this case, it's someone's mouth.

Ex) 귀에 대고 속삭이지 말고 크게 말해요.

(= Don't whisper to each other secretly. Speak loudly (to everybody).)

### 4. 귀 먹다 = to be deaf, to be not able to hear

(먹다 = to eat)

→ When someone can't hear something well, you can use the expression 귀 먹다 or 귀가 먹다. Originally the word 먹다 is to eat, but not in this case. 귀(가) 먹다 can be used to someone who can't hear due to old age, but you can also hear people say "귀 먹었어(요)?" to someone who can't seem to understand or care about what they hear, even though they can hear.

Ex) 저 귀 안 먹었어요. 조용히 말해요.

(= I'm not deaf. Speak quietly.)

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 10

### 5. 귀가 간지럽다 = to feel like someone is talking behind one's back

(간지럽다 = to feel itchy)

There is no way to spy on everybody and know when people talk about you, but you can use this expression "귀가 간지럽다" when you refer to the fact that people talk about you when you are not around. It's usually used in the past tense, after you find out that people talked about you in your absence.

Ex) 어쩐지 오늘 귀가 간지러웠어요.

(= No wonder my ears were itchy today. = I see that you talked about me.)

### 6. 귀가 얇다 = to be easily influenced by what others say

(얇다 = to be thin)

→ If your ears are thin, it will be easy for words to penetrate and go into your brain. 귀가 얇다 is a figurative way of saying that someone is easily influenced by what he or she hears.

Ex) 그 사람은 귀가 얇아서 설득하기 쉬워요.

(= He is easily influenced by what people say so he's easy to persuade.)

### 7. 귀에 못이 박히도록 (듣다) = to have heard something too much already

(못 = callus, 박히다 = to be embedded, to be stuck, -도록 = to the extent of..)

→ 못 usually means "cannot" or "nail", but in this case, it refers to callus, or the harden skin on your hand due to heavy usage. When you hear something over and over again, your ear will (figuratively) get hardened skin because of that, so when you say 귀에 못이 박히도록 (듣다), it

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 10

---

means that you've (heard) something over and over again, so much that it makes you sick or upset.

Ex) 그 얘기는 귀에 못이 박히도록 들었어요.

(= I've heard that story so much. I don't need to hear it again.)



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 11

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with THREE key sentences and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key Sentence #1

**내일 친구들이랑 만날 것 같은데, 날씨가 좋았으면 좋겠어요.**

[nae-il chin-gu-deu-ri-rang man-nal geot ga-teun-de, nal-ssi-ga jo-a-sseu-myeon jo-ke-sseo-yo.]

= I think I'll meet with my friends tomorrow, so I hope the weather will be nice.

### Key Sentence #2

**어제 운동을 많이 한 데다가, 일도 늦게 끝나서, 눕기가 무섭게 잠들었어요.**

[eo-je un-dong-eul ma-ni han de-da-ga, il-do neut-ge kkeut-na-seo, nup-gi-ga mu-seop-ge jam-deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= On top of working out a lot, work also finished late yesterday, so I fell asleep as soon as laid down.

### Key Sentence #3

**제가 어제 읽던 책인데, 어차피 다 못 읽을 것 같아요.**

[je-ga eo-je il-deon chae-gin-de, eo-cha-pi da mot il-geul geot ga-ta-yo.]

= It's a book that I was reading yesterday, but I don't think I'll be able to finish reading it anyway.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 11

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

#### 0. Original Sentence:

내일 친구들이랑 만날 것 같은데, 날씨가 좋았으면 좋겠어요.

= I think I'll meet with my friends tomorrow, so I hope the weather will be nice.

1.

내일 친구들이랑 만날 것 같은데 = I think I'll meet with my friends tomorrow, so/but...

아마 내일도 비가 올 것 같은데 = I think it will probably rain again tomorrow, so/but...

별로 안 어려울 것 같은데 = I don't think it will be too difficult, so/but...

아마 안 될 것 같은데 = I think it probably will not work, so/but...

물어봐야 알 것 같은데 = I think I will have to ask them, so/but...

2.

날씨가 좋았으면 좋겠어요. = I hope the weather will be nice.

비가 안 왔으면 좋겠어요. = I hope it won't rain.

사람들이 별로 없었으면 좋겠어요. = I hope there aren't too many people.

빨리 시작했으면 좋겠어요. = I hope it will start soon.

그 사람들은 안 왔으면 좋겠어요. = Those people, I hope they don't come here.

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

#### 0. Original Sentence:

어제 운동을 많이 한 데다가, 일도 늦게 끝나서, 눕기가 무섭게 잠들었어요.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 11

= On top of working out a lot, work also finished late yesterday, so I fell asleep as soon as I laid down.

1.

운동을 많이 한 데다가, 일도 늦게 끝나서 = on top of working out a lot, work finished late too, so...

일이 바쁜 데다가 감기에도 걸려서 = on top of work being busy, I also got a cold, so...

날씨도 좋은 데다가, 휴일이어서 = on top of the weather being nice, it's a holiday, so...

저는 원래 잠이 많은 데다가, 요즘에 항상 일찍 일어나서 = I usually need a lot of sleep, on top of that, I always get up early these days, so...

2.

눅기가 무섭게 잠들었어요. = I fell asleep as soon as I laid down.

문을 열기가 무섭게 사람들이 들어왔어요. = People came in as soon as we opened the door.

비디오를 올리기가 무섭게 코멘트가 달리기 시작했어요. = Comments started being posted as soon as we uploaded the video.

집에 오기가 무섭게 다시 나갔어요. = He went out again as soon as he came home.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

#### 0. Original Sentence:

제가 어제 읽던 책인데, 어차피 다 못 읽을 것 같아요.

= It's a book that I was reading yesterday, but I don't think I'll be able to finish reading it anyway.

1.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 11

---

제가 어제 읽던 책인데 = it's a book that I was reading yesterday, so/but...

예전에 자주 가던 곳인데 = it's a place I used to go to often before, so/but...

제가 입던 옷인데 = these are clothes I used to wear, so/but...

제가 일하던 곳인데 = it's a place I used to work at, so/but...

2.

어차피 다 못 읽을 것 같아요. = I don't think I'll be able to finish reading it anyway.

어차피 사람들 다 못 앉을 것 같아요. = I don't think everybody will be able to sit down anyway.

어차피 시간 안에 못 끝낼 것 같아요. = I don't think you'll be able to finish in time anyway.

어차피 좀 기다려야 될 것 같아요. = I think you will have to wait a little anyway.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 12

This lesson is a review and summary of the various types of present tense structures in the Korean language.

### 1. Basic Present Tense with “-아/어/여” (Level 1 Lesson 16)

Verb stem + -아/어/여 + -요

Ex)

사다 = to buy

→ 사 + -아요 = 사요 = I buy it. / She buys it. / They buy it. / Buy it.

주다 = to give

→ 주 + -어요 = 줘요 = I give it (to someone). / They give it (to someone). / Give it to me.

저는 매일 운동해요.

= I exercise every day.

저는 한국어를 혼자서 공부해요.

= I study Korean by myself.

### 2. -시 + -어요 (Level 5 Lesson 2)

The suffix -시 is used to make the sentence honorific when you are talking to or about someone you want to show respect for.

Verb stem + -시 + -어요 → -세요

Ex)



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 12

가다 = to go

→ 가 + -시 + -어요 = 가세요 = 가세요 = He goes. / She goes. / Please go.

모르다 = to not know

→ 모르 + -시 + -어요 = 모르세요 = 모르세요 = He doesn't know. / She doesn't know.

### 3. -고 있다 (Level 2 Lesson 10)

-고 있다 is used after verb stems to form present progressive sentences. Then again 있다 is conjugated to match the context or the intended tense of the sentence.

Ex)

공부하다 = to study

→ 공부하 + -고 있다 = 공부하고 있어요 = I am studying. / They are studying.

지금 뭐 하고 있어요?

= What are you doing now?

서점에 가고 있어요.

= I am going to the library.

### 4. -고 싶다 (Level 1 Lesson 13)

-고 싶다 is used to express "I want to".

Ex)

보다 = to see

→ 보 + 고 싶다 = 보고 싶어요 = I want to see. / I miss you.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 12

뭐 하고 싶어요?

= What do you want to do?

밖에 나가고 싶어요.

= I want to go outside.

### 5. -(으)ㄹ 수 있다 (Level 2 Lesson 17)

-(으)ㄹ 수 있다 is used to express "can" or "be able to".

Ex)

찾다 = to look for, to find

→ 찾 + -(으)ㄹ 수 있다 = 찾을 수 있어요 = I can look for it. / I can find it.

여기 주차할 수 있어요?

= Can I park here?

이거 읽을 수 있어요?

= Can you read this?

### 6. -아/어/여야 되다 (Level 2 Lesson 20)

You can use the -아/어/여야 되다 ending to express "have to", "should" or "must".

Ex)

가다 = to go

→ 가 + -아야 되다 = 가야 되다 = 가야 돼요 = I have to go.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 12

이거 먼저 해야 돼요.

= I need to do this first.

조심해야 돼요.

= You have to be careful.

### 7. -지 않다, 안 (Level 1 Lesson 21)

You can form negative sentences by adding -지 않다 after the verb stem or 안 before the verb.

Ex)

이상하다 = to be strange

→ 이상하 + -지 않다 = 이상하지 않아요 = It's not strange.

→ 안 + 이상하다 = 안 이상해요 = It's not strange.

이거 안 비싸요.

= This is not expensive.

그거 별로 안 좋아요.

= It's not that good.

### 8. -지 마세요 (Level 2 Lesson 30)

-지 마세요 is used after verb stems to tell someone not to do something.

Ex)

먹다 = to eat

→ 먹 + -지 마세요 = 먹지 마세요 = Don't eat it.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 12

걱정하지 마세요.

= Don't worry.

늦지 마세요.

= Don't be late.

### 9. -아/어/여요 (Let's) (Level 3 Lesson 16)

-아/어/여요 looks the same as the plain present tense, but it can be used to form "Let's" sentences as well.

Ex)

하다 = to do

→ 하 + -여요 = 해요 = Let's do it.

같이 해요.

= Let's do it.

지금 가요.

= Let's go now.

### 10. -(으)ㄴ 것 같다 (Level 4 Lesson 27)

같다 originally means "to be the same" or "to seem like" but when expressing your opinion about something, you can use -(으)ㄴ 것 같다 to say "I think ...".

Ex)

좋다 = to be good

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 12

→ 좋 + -은 것 같다 = 좋은 것 같아요 = I think it's good.

이상한 것 같아요.

= I think it's strange.

그 사람 착한 것 같아요.

= I think he's a nice person.

### 11. -(으)ㄹ 수도 있다 (Level 3 Lesson 22)

When you want to say that something "might" or "could" happen, you can use the structure -(으)ㄹ 수도 있다.

Ex)

늦다 = to be late

→ 늦 + -(으)ㄹ 수도 있다 = 늦을 수도 있어요 = I might be late. / They might be late.

석진 씨가 알 수도 있어요.

= Seokjin might know.

오늘 집에 있을 수도 있어요.

= I might stay at home today.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 13

Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is 주.

The Chinese character for this is 主. There are many other Chinese characters (or Hanja letters) that are used for 주, so keep in mind that not all the words that have 주 in them have related meanings.

**The word 주 (主) is related to "king", "owner", "main", or "autonomous".**

주 (owner) + 인 (person) = 주인 主人 [ju-in] = owner

주 (main) + 인 (person) + 공 (fair) = 주인공 主人公 [ju-in-gong] = main character

주 (main) + 요 (important) = 주요 主要 [ju-yo] = major

주 (main) + 류 (flow) = 주류 主流 [ju-ryu] = mainstream

주 (main) + 력 (force, power) = 주력 主力 [ju-ryeok] = main force

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 13

주 (main) + 동 (movement) + 자 (person) = 주동자 主動者 [ju-dong-ja] = prime mover, leader

주 (main) + 원 (source) + 인 (cause) = 주원인 主原因 [ju-wo-nin] = leading cause, main reason

주 (main) + 원 (source) + 료 (count) = 주원료 主原料 [ju-won-ryo] = main material

주 (owner) + 부 (wife) = 주부 主婦 [ju-bu] = housewife, homemaker

주 (owner) + 장 (give) = 주장 主張 [ju-jang] = opinion, insistence

주 (owner) + 도 (lead) + 권 (power, authority) = 주도권 主導權 [ju-do-gwon] = leadership, initiative

주 (owner) + 권 (power) = 주권 主權 [ju-gwon] = sovereignty

주 (main) + 특 (special) + 기 (skill) = 주특기 主特技 [ju-teuk-gi] = specialty, special ability

주 (main) + 목 (eye) + 적 (target) = 주목적 主目的 [ju-mok-jeok] = primary goal

주 (owner) + 관 (view) = 주관 主觀 [ju-gwan] = one's own opinion

주 (owner) + 어 (language) = 주어 主語 [ju-eo] = subject (grammar)

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 14

---

Welcome to another lesson in the series, Advanced Situational Expressions. In this lesson, we are going to introduce how to agree with someone. In addition to the basic "Yes. (= 네.)", there are a lot of expressions you can use to make your Korean more natural and fluent, so be sure to practice all of the phrases introduced in this lesson and try using them at least once, as soon as you can.

**네.**

= Yes.

**맞아요. / 맞습니다.**

= That's right. / That's correct.

**그렇죠. / 그렇습니다.**

= That's right. / That's true.

**좋아요. / 좋습니다.**

= Good. / Sounds good. / I like the idea.

**물론이죠. / 물론입니다.**

= Of course. / Sure. / For sure.

**당연하죠.**

= Of course!

**그럼요.**

= Sure!



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 14

---

**바로 그거죠! / 바로 그겁니다!**

= Exactly! / That's what I'm saying!

**좋은 생각이에요. / 좋은 생각입니다.**

= That's a good idea.

**저도 그렇게 생각해요. / 저도 같은 생각입니다.**

= I think so too. / My thoughts exactly.

**그렇게 하면 되겠네요.**

= That will do. / That will work.

**알겠어요.**

= I got it. / I see.

**그럼 그렇게 하시죠.**

= Then let's do it that way.

**안 될 거 없죠.**

= Why not? / There is no reason we can't do it that way.

**찬성이에요. / 찬성입니다.**

= I agree.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 15

This lesson is a review and summary of the various types of future tense structures in the Korean language. There are mainly two basic future tense structures, -(으)ㄹ 거예요 and -(으)ㄹ 게요, but by using other structures, you can add more specific meanings to your sentences.

### 1. Basic Future Tense with “-(으)ㄹ 거예요” (Level 2 Lesson 1)

Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ 거예요

Ex)

사다 = to buy

→ 사 + -(으)ㄹ 거예요 = 살 거예요 = I (or someone else) will buy it.

주다 = to give

→ 주 + -(으)ㄹ 거예요 = 줄 거예요 = I (or someone else) will give (something to someone).

### 2. Basic Future Tense with “-(으)ㄹ 게요” (Level 3 Lesson 6)

Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ 게요

Ex)

보다 = to see

→ 보 + -(으)ㄹ 게요 = 볼게요 = I will check.

기다리다 = to wait

→ 기다리 + -(으)ㄹ 게요 = 기다릴게요 = I will wait.

### 3. -(으)ㄹ 계획이에요

계획 means “plan” or “scheme”, so if you say “Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ 계획이에요”, it means you plan to do something or you are planning to do something.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 15

Ex)

번역하다 = to translate

→ 번역하 + -(으)ㄹ 계획이에요 = 번역할 계획이에요 = I'm planning to translate.

옮기다 = to move to a different spot

→ 옮기 + -(으)ㄹ 계획이에요 = 옮길 계획이에요 = I'm planning to move (something to a different spot).

### 4. -(으)ㄹ 예정이에요

예정 means "schedule" or "being scheduled" so it is similar to 계획, but 예정 is used in more formal situations.

Ex)

시작되다 = to begin, to be started

→ 시작되 + -(으)ㄹ 예정이에요 = 시작될 예정이에요 = It is scheduled to begin; It is going to start.

방문하다 = to visit (formal)

→ 방문하 + -(으)ㄹ 예정이에요 = 방문할 예정이에요 = I am scheduled to visit; It's in his schedule to visit.

### 5. -(으)ㄹ 것 같아요 (Level 4 Lesson 27)

When you say "Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ 것 같아요", it means you think that something will happen or you will do something, but you are not completely sure. -(으)ㄹ 것 같아요 is usually the Korean translation of the English expression "I think".



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 15

Ex)

곧 도착하다 = to arrive soon

→ 곧 도착하 + -(으)ㄹ 것 같아요 = 곧 도착할 것 같아요 = I think we'll arrive soon.

잘 되다 = to go well

→ 잘 되 + -(으)ㄹ 것 같다 = 잘 될 것 같아요 = I think it will go well.

### 6. -(으)ㄹ지도 몰라요 and -(으)ㄹ 수도 있어요 (Level 3 Lesson 22)

When you say "Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ지도 몰라요" or "Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ 수도 있어요", it means that you MIGHT do something or something MIGHT happen. The two expressions are very similar and almost always interchangeable.

Ex)

안 가다 = to not go

→ 안 가 + -(으)ㄹ지도 몰라요 = 안 갈지도 몰라요. = I might not go.

→ 안 가 + -(으)ㄹ 수도 있어요 = 안 갈 수도 있어요. = I might not go.

### 7. -(으)ㄹ까 생각 중이에요

In this structure, the -(으)ㄹ까 part is like a question for oneself. And "Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ까" is followed by 생각 중이에요, which means "I am thinking" or "I am in the middle of a thought".

Ex)

일본어를 배우다 = to learn Japanese

→ 일본어를 배우 + -(으)ㄹ까 생각 중이에요 = 일본어를 배울까 생각 중이에요. = I'm thinking of learning Japanese.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 15

### 8. -(으)ㄴ까 해요

-(으)ㄴ까 해요 has the same meaning as -(으)ㄴ까 생각 중이에요. Since the -(으)ㄴ까 part itself is usually sufficient to express that the person is asking oneself, the following part doesn't always have to be 생각 중이에요. It can be 고민 중이에요, 생각하고 있어요, or other phrases, but the most commonly used short form is 해요.

Ex)

일본어를 배울까 생각 중이에요. → 일본어를 배울까 해요. = I'm thinking of learning Japanese.

집에 갈까 생각 중이에요. → 집에 갈까 해요. = I'm thinking of going home.

### 9. -(으)려고 해요 (Level 5 Lesson 8)

-(으)려고 해요 is used after verb stems to express one's intention to do something or when something seems about to occur.

Ex)

포스터가 떨어지다 = the poster falls off

→ 포스터가 떨어지 + -(으)려고 해요 = 포스터가 떨어지려고 해요 = The poster is about to fall off.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 16

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 가슴, the chest, heart, or breast. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related lessons.

### Keyword:

**가슴 = chest, heart, breast**

1. **가슴이 아프다** = My heart aches. / It makes me sad.

(아프다 = to be sick, to hurt)

→ This could mean that you have some pain in the chest, but normally, if you say this, people will understand it as you are sad or that something is breaking your heart.

Ex) 저는 이런 기사를 읽으면 너무 가슴이 아파요.

= I'm so sad when I read articles like this.

2. **가슴이 두근거리다** = to be thrilled / one's heart palpitates

→ 두근거리다 can also be used alone to mean "to be thrilled" or "one's heart is pounding", but it's often used together with 가슴이. When you have something very exciting or absolutely nerve-wrecking coming up soon, such as confessing to someone or going on stage for a performance, you can use this expression.

Ex) 어젯밤에 가슴이 두근거리어서 잠을 많이 못 잤어요.

= I couldn't sleep a lot last night because I was so excited.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 16

3. **가슴이 뛰다** = one's heart beats / one's heart races / to be happily excited and motivated  
(뛰다 = to jump, to run)

→ When you are excited about something and your heart is beating faster than normal, you can say 가슴이 뛰다. 가슴이 뛰다 can be used for both good and bad situations, but is more commonly used for good situations, such as when your heart is racing because you saw someone you like, or when you are about to achieve something that you've wanted for a long time.

Ex) 지금 가슴이 너무 뛰어서 말이 안 나와요.  
= Right now I'm so excited that I can't speak.

4. **가슴이 답답하다** = to feel a pressure on one's chest / to feel heavy with worries  
(답답하다 = to be stuffy, to be stifling)

→ 답답하다 can be used to refer to a stuffy environment, but it can also be used to talk about a situation or something that doesn't work as well as one wants. 가슴이 답답하다 is mixture of both of these meanings. When there's something that is not working out like you wish, you can feel that your 가슴이 답답하다.

Ex) 요즘에 걱정이 많아서 가슴이 답답해요.  
= I have a lot of things to worry about these days, so I feel a pressure on my chest.

5. **가슴이 내려앉다** = to be greatly surprised / to be startled / one's heart sinks  
(내려앉다 = to sink, to collapse)

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 16

→ 내려앉다 means to sink or to collapse, so when your heart or chest suddenly "sinks" due to surprise, sadness or disappointment, you can use the expression 가슴이 내려앉다.

Ex) 그 소식 듣고 정말 가슴이 내려앉았어요.

= My heart sank when I heard that news.

### 6. 부푼 가슴을 안고 = with a pounding heart

(부풀다 = to inflate)

→ 부풀다 means "to inflate", so 부푼 가슴 is an inflated chest or inflated heart. This means your heart or mind is full of hope and excitement, so the expression 부푼 가슴을 안고 refers to the attitude in which you are dealing with things with great excitement and high hopes. This expression, however, tends to be used more often in written language.

Ex) 부푼 가슴을 안고 10년 전에 서울로 이사왔어요.

= I moved to Seoul 10 years ago, full of excitement for what I would be doing in Seoul.

### 7. 가슴에 와 닿다 = something touches one's heart / to hit home

(오다 = to come, 닿다 = to reach, to touch)

→ When something comes along and touches your heart, it means it hit home and you were touched. In that case, you can use the expression 가슴에 와 닿다. On the contrary, however, if a story or a movie doesn't hit home and you are not greatly moved by it, you can say 가슴에 와 닿지 않는다.

Ex) 왜인지 모르겠지만 이 이야기는 가슴에 와 닿지 않아요.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 16

= I don't know why, but this story doesn't touch my heart.

8. **가슴에 맺힌 한을 풀다** = to resolve one's deep sorrow

(맺히다 = to form, 한 = resentment, 풀다 = to resolve)

→ 한 is deep resentment or deep sorrow and 맺히다, which means "to form", is usually used with 눈물 (tears), 이슬 (dew), 땀 (sweat), or 한 (resentment). And 풀다 means to resolve, so 가슴에 맺힌 한을 풀다 means to resolve some long overdue deep sorrow, usually by finally doing something that one hasn't been able to do, or by being forgiven by someone.

Ex) 저희 어머니는 드디어 가슴에 맺힌 한을 풀었어요.

= She finally got/achieved what she had been hoping for.

9. **가슴 벅차다** = to be overwhelmed (with joy) / one's heart is overflowing with joy

→ When you're overwhelmed with joy and your heart is "full", you can say 가슴이 벅차다.

Ex) 제 친구가 올림픽에서 금메달을 따서 정말 가슴이 벅차요.

= My heart is overflowing with joy because my friend won a gold medal in the Olympic Games.

10. **가슴 깊이 후회하다** = to deeply regret

→ In fact, you can omit the word 가슴 and just say 깊이 후회하다 to mean the same thing, but by adding the word 가슴, you give the expression a stronger nuance.

Ex) 그때 제가 했던 말을 가슴 깊이 후회하고 있어요.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 16

---

= I am deeply regretting what I said back then.

11. **가슴 깊이 뉘우치다** = to deeply repent

→ This expression is very similar to 가슴 깊이 후회하다, except 뉘우치다 is closer to repenting and realizing one's fault.

Ex) 가슴 깊이 뉘우치고 있어요. 용서해 주세요.

= I am deeply repenting what I did. Please forgive me.

12. **가슴이 쿵닥쿵닥 (뛰다)** = one's heart is pounding

→ 쿵닥쿵닥 is an onomatopoeia that describes the sound of a pounding heart or a mimetic word that describes how the heart pounds in a small and cute way. Other words that describe the same kind of movement or sound in a bigger scale or in a more serious way are 쿵광쿵광 or 쿵덕쿵덕.

Ex) 좋아하는 가수를 봐서 가슴이 쿵닥쿵닥 뛰었어요.

(= I saw my favorite singer so my heart was pounding.)

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 17

In this lesson, we are taking a look at the structure -만 아니면, which can mean "if only it's not..." or "if only you were not...". This is used in situations where you talk about something that you would be willing to do, but you can't because of some reason. For example, you can use -만 아니면 in sentences like "If you were not my brother, I would not hang out with you" or "I would totally meet you for coffee, but I have work to do."

### Structure

#### (1) Noun + -만 아니면 + Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ 텐데요

= If only it were not + [noun], I would + [verb]

= If only it were not for + [noun], I would + [verb]

= If only I didn't have + [noun], I would + [verb]

This is used when you want to say that you would do something only if A were not B.

Ex)

오늘이 월요일만 아니면 거기 갈 텐데요.

[o-neu-ri wo-ryo-il-man a-ni-myeon geo-gi gal ten-de-yo.]

= If only today were not Monday, I would go there.

숙제만 아니면 지금 갈 텐데요.

[suk-je-man a-ni-myeon ji-geum gal ten-de-yo.]

= If only I didn't have my homework, I would go.

#### (2) Noun + -만 아니면 + Verb stem + -았/었/였을 거예요

= If only it were not + [noun], I would have + [p.p.]

= If only it were not for + [noun], I would have + [p.p.]



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 17

= If only I didn't have + [noun], I would have + [p.p.]

Ex)

친구만 아니면 경찰에 신고했을 거예요.

[chin-gu-man a-ni-myeon gyeong-cha-re sin-go-hae-sseul geo-ye-yo.]

= If only she were not my friend, I would've reported her to the police.

오늘이 친구 생일만 아니면 그냥 집에 있었을 거예요.

[o-neu-ri chin-gu saeng-il-man a-ni-myeon geu-nyang ji-be i-sseo-sseul geo-ye-yo.]

= If only today were not my friend's birthday, I would've just stayed at home.

### (3) Nonn + -만 아니면 ...

= If only it were not + [noun] ...

= If only it were not for + [noun] ...

= If only I didn't have + [noun] ...

When what you would have done is obvious and can be easily guessed by the listener, you can just omit the rest of the sentence.

Ex)

직장 상사만 아니면 ...

= If only he were not my boss at work ...

### Sample Sentences

1. 그 사람이 제 친구 남자친구만 아니면...

= If only he were not my friend's boyfriend ...

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 17

---

2. 이것만 아니면 ...

= If only this didn't exist ...

3. 공사 소리만 아니면 잘 잤을 거예요.

= If only it were not for the construction noise, I would have slept well.

4. 여기가 친구 집만 아니면, 지금 잠들었을 거예요.

= If only I were not at a friend's house, I would have fallen asleep.

5. 저희 담임 선생님만 아니면, 따졌을 거예요.

= If only he were not my homeroom teacher, I would have started an argument.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 18

In today's lesson, we are looking at the grammatical structure, -(으/느)ㄴ 대로. This is used when you want to describe how something is done in the same way as another action or remains in the same state as the current. You can say things like "Leave it as it"; "Did you do as I told you?"; or "I wrote down what I heard" using this structure.

### Construction

**Past tense: Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ 대로**

**Present tense: Verb stem + -(느)ㄴ 대로**

Ex)

보다 = to see

→ 본 대로 = the way you saw it; just the way you saw it; as you saw it

→ 보는 대로 = the way you see it; just the way you see it; as you see it

하다 = to do

→ 제가 하는 대로 = the way I do it; just like I do it; as I do it

→ 제가 한 대로 = the way I did it; just like I did it; as I did it

### Examples

1. 아는 대로 = just the way one knows

(알다 = to know)

아는 대로 말해 주세요.

= Please tell me everything you know.

= Please tell me just the way you know of it (without changing anything).

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 18

---

아는 대로 쓰세요.

= Just write whatever you know.

= You don't have to add or change anything, just write what you know.

2. 말한 대로 = just the way one said

(말하다 = to say)

제가 말한 대로 했어요?

= Did you do it the way I told you?

= Did you do as I said?

효진 씨가 말한 대로 했는데, 안 됐어요.

= We did as Hyojin said, but it didn't work.

= We did it just as Hyojin told us to, but it didn't go well.

3. 들은 대로 = just like I heard

(듣다 = to hear)

들은 대로 이야기해 주세요.

= Tell me what you heard.

= Tell me exactly as you heard it.

들은 대로 잘 전달했어요.

= I delivered the message well.

= I passed on what I heard accurately.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 18

Other usages and forms of -(으/느)ㄴ 대로

1. -(느)ㄴ 대로 meaning "as soon as"

→ You can use -(느)ㄴ 대로 after a verb stem to mean "as soon as".

Ex)

도착하다 = to arrive

→ 도착하는 대로 전화해 주세요. = Call me as soon as you arrive.

2. Verb stem + -(던) 대로

→ You can use -(던) 대로 instead of -(으)ㄴ 대로 to talk about a past action or state that wasn't finished or that was repeated.

Ex)

하다 = to do, 평소 = usual times

→ 평소에 하던 대로 하세요. = Just do as you usually do. / Just do it in the way you've always done it.

3. 이대로, 그대로, and 저대로

→ Combined with 이, 그, and 저, you can say "just like this" or "just like that" with 이대로, 그대로, and 저대로. The meanings are affected by the original meanings of the words 이, 그, and 저.

이대로 = just the way it is now; keeping the current state

저대로 = just like that is over there now; keeping the current state of that thing/person over there

그대로 = just the way it is



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 18

---

### 4. Noun + -대로

→ When you add -대로 after a noun, it means "following + [noun]" or "just like how the [noun] goes".

제 말대로 = like I said; following what I said

→ 제 = my (polite)

→ 말 = words, saying, what one says

예언대로 = just as the prophecy said; just like the prediction said

→ 예언 = prophecy, prediction

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 19

Today's grammar point, **-는 한이 있더라도**, is used when you want to say "even if that means I have to..." or "even if I end up ...-ing ...", meaning that you would take risks or try your best to achieve a desired result.

### Construction

**Verb stem + -는 한이 있더라도 + ...**

= Even if I end up + ... -ing ...

= Even if that means I have to ...

Here, the word **한** means "case" or "situation", so the literal translation of this structure is "even if there is a situation where ABC happens, I will do XYZ". The phrase that follows is usually about something that one is determined to do, can't do, or has to do. When **-는 한이 있더라도** is used in a sentence, that sentence usually ends with **-수 없어요** (can't do), **-아/어/여야 돼요** (have to), or **-(으)ㄴ 거예요** (will).

### Examples

1. 나중에 후회하는 한이 있더라도

= Even if that means we will regret it later

- 나중에 = later

- 후회하다 = to regret

2. 다치는 한이 있더라도

= Even if I might end up getting injured

- 다치다 = to get hurt, to get injured

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 19

---

3. 지는 한이 있더라도

= Even if we might end up losing

- 지다 = to lose

### Sample Sentences

1. 무대에서 쓰러지는 한이 있더라도 공연을 취소할 수는 없어요.

= Even if it means I might collapse on the stage, we can't cancel the performance.

2. 여행 계획을 다 취소하는 한이 있더라도 지금 수술을 받아야 돼요.

= Even if that means we have to cancel all the travel plans, you need to get this surgery now.

3. 회사를 그만두는 한이 있더라도 할 말은 해야겠어요.

= Even if I end up quitting the job because of this, I have to say what I have to say.

4. 약속에 많이 늦는 한이 있더라도 화장은 꼭 하고 가야 돼요.

= Even if I might end up being very late for the meeting, I must put my make-up on before I go.

5. 금방 고장나서 버리는 한이 있더라도 일단 사야겠어요.

= Even though this might end up breaking and I'll have to throw it away, I have to buy it now (and think about it later).



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 20

---

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have learned so far to train yourself to make more Korean sentences more comfortably and more flexibly.

We will start off with THREE key sentences and practice changing parts of these sentences so that you don't end up just memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible with the Korean sentences you can make.

### Key Sentence #1

**아무리 바빠도, 원칙대로 해야 돼요.**

[a-mu-ri ba-ppa-do, won-chik-dae-ro hae-ya dwae-yo.]

= No matter how busy you are, you have to do it by the principles.

### Key Sentence #2

**나중에 바꾸는 한이 있더라도, 지금은 이렇게 했으면 좋겠어요.**

[na-jung-e ba-kku-neun ha-ni it-deo-ra-do ji-geu-meun i-reoke hae-sseu-myeon jo-ke-sseo-yo.]

= Even if we might end up changing it later, I hope we just go with this for now.

### Key Sentence #3

**회사 일만 아니면 저도 호주로 여행을 갔을 거예요.**

[hoe-sa il-man a-ni-myeon jeo-do ho-ju-ro yeo-haeng-eul ga-sseul geo-ye-yo.]

= If only I didn't have this work from my job, I would have gone to Australia to travel, too.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

---

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 20

---

0. Original Sentence:

아무리 바빠도, 원칙대로 해야 돼요.

= No matter how busy you are, you have to do it by the principles.

1.

아무리 바빠도 = no matter how busy you are

아무리 힘들어도 = no matter how tired you are; no matter how difficult it is

아무리 친구가 중요해도 = no matter how important friends are to you

아무리 재미없는 이야기여도 = no matter how boring the story is

아무리 비싸도 = no matter how expensive it is

2.

원칙대로 해야 돼요. = you have to do it by the principles

마음대로 하세요. = do it as you please

제가 말한 대로 하세요. = do it as I said

들은 대로 이야기해 주세요. = tell me exactly what you heard

약속대로 해 주세요. = please do it as you promised you would

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---

0. Original Sentence:

나중에 바꾸는 한이 있더라도, 지금은 이렇게 했으면 좋겠어요.

= Even if we might end up changing it later, I hope we just go with this for now.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 20

1.

나중에 바꾸는 한이 있더라도 = even if we have to change it later

조금 늦는 한이 있더라도 = even if this makes me a little late for it

내일 다시 오는 한이 있더라도 = even if that means I might end up coming back again tomorrow

집에 못 가는 한이 있더라도 = even if it means I might not be able to go home

다른 사람들이 욕하는 한이 있더라도 = even if it means other people might criticize me

2.

지금은 이렇게 했으면 좋겠어요 = This time, I hope we do it like this

사람들이 많이 왔으면 좋겠어요 = I wish a lot of people would come

날씨가 좋았으면 좋겠어요 = I hope the weather will be nice

창문을 닫았으면 좋겠어요 = I hope they close the window

조용한 데로 갔으면 좋겠어요 = I hope we go somewhere quiet

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

0. Original Sentence:

회사 일만 아니면 저도 호주로 여행을 갔을 거예요.

= If only I didn't have this work from my job, I would have gone to Australia to travel, too.

1.

회사 일만 아니면 = If only it had not been for the work from my job

회의만 아니면 = If only it had not been for the meeting

가족 행사만 아니면 = If only I didn't have to go to this family event



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 20

---

컴퓨터 바이러스만 아니면 = If only it had not been for the computer virus

주차 요금만 아니면 = If only it had not been for the parking fees

2.

저도 호주로 여행을 갔을 거예요 = I would have gone to Australia to travel, too

저도 그렇게 말했을 거예요 = I would have said that, too

효진 씨도 이걸 골랐을 거예요 = Hyojin would have chosen this, too

제프 씨도 좋다고 했을 거예요 = Jeff would have said

안 된다고 했을 거예요 = I would have said no

잘 됐을 거예요 = it would have gone well

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 21

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 머리, the head or hair. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related lessons.

### Keyword:

**머리 = head, hair**

1. **머리가 좋다/나쁘다** = to be smart/stupid

(좋다 = to be good, 나쁘다 = to be bad)

→ The literal translation is that your "head" is good or bad, but the natural translation is that someone is "smart" or "not smart". Instead of 머리가 나쁘다, you can also say 머리가 안 좋다.

Ex) 그 사람은 머리는 좋은데 노력을 안 해요.

= He is smart, but he doesn't make any effort.

2. **머리를 쓰다** = to use one's brain; to think (as opposed to just act); to do brain work

→ 머리를 쓰다 is often used when thinking things through as opposed to just acting spontaneously without thinking too much. This phrase can also mean "to have the intelligence to do things in a smart or efficient way".

Ex) 힘으로만 하지 말고 머리를 좀 써 보세요.

= Don't try to do it just by strength, but think a little bit (about how to solve this problem).

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 21

3. **머리를 굴리다** = to put one's brain to work; to use one's head to try to find a solution to a problem

(굴리다 = to roll something)

→ 머리를 굴리다 literally means "to roll one's head", but when used in context, it means "to try to come up with a solution to a problem by putting one's brain to work". This is a rather casual expression, so it can be considered rude to use it about or to someone older than you are.

Ex) 아무리 머리를 굴려 봐도 답이 안 나와요.

= No matter how hard I try (to think of a solution), I can't find an answer (or solution).

4. **잔머리(를) 굴리다** = to think of petty tricks (to get oneself out of a situation)

(잘다 = little, small, fine)

→ 잔머리(를) 굴리다 is similar to 머리를 굴리다, but by adding the word 잔 (adjective form of 잘다, meaning "little" or "small") to 머리, you add the nuance of "petty tricks" or "trying to find shortcuts/lazy ways to get out of a situation". Just like 머리를 굴리다, this is not appropriate to use to someone you need to show respect for or be formal with.

Ex) 잔머리 굴리지 말고 열심히 일해!

= Stop trying to find ways to work less. Just work hard.

= Don't think of petty tricks to not work. Get your work done.

5. **머리가 깨질 것 같다** = to have a very bad headache; to have a splitting headache

(깨지다 = to break)

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 21

It doesn't mean that your head is really going to break or split; it just means that you have a really bad headache. You can also say "머리가 깨질 것처럼 아파요", the literal meaning of which is "my head hurts as if it's going to be broken."

Ex) 어제 술을 너무 많이 마셔서 오늘 머리가 깨질 것처럼 아파요.

= I drank too much yesterday, so I have a splitting headache today.

6. **머리가 (잘) 안 돌아가다** = can't think well; can't think straight; one's brain is slow  
(돌아가다 = to go around, to go back, to spin)

When you say that your brain or head "spins" (in Korean), just like a motor or a hard drive in a computer, it means that your brain "works" or that you are thinking. So when you say that your brain "doesn't spin very well", you mean that you can't think clearly, straight, or well for the moment.

Ex) 피곤해서 머리가 안 돌아가요. 바람 좀 쐬고 올게요.

= I'm tired so I can't think straight. I'll go get some fresh air.

7. **머리가 복잡하다** = can't think straight; to have a lot of concerns in one's head  
(복잡하다 = to be complicated, to be complex)

When someone says that his or her "head" is "complicated" in Korean, you can assume that it means a lot of thoughts and concerns are cluttering the person's brain. 머리가 복잡하다 usually has a negative connotation, so be careful when you use it!

Ex) 요즘에 걱정되는 일이 많아서 머리가 복잡해요.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 21

= I am worried about a lot of things these days, so my head is full of concerns.

8. **머리를 스치다** = an idea (or thought) that flashes through one's mind

(스치다 = to graze, to brush past)

스치다 is originally "to graze" or to "brush past". When you walk past someone and your shoulder touches the other person's shoulder very lightly, you use the verb 스치다. Therefore, when an idea (아이디어) or a thought (생각) occurs to you, you can say 머리를 스치다.

Ex) 재미있는 생각이 머리를 스쳤어요.

= I just thought of an interesting idea.

= An interesting idea just flashed through my head.

9. **머리가 멍하다** = one's mind is blank; to be disoriented

If you find yourself in a situation where your mind goes completely blank due to any number of reasons, whether it be stress, confusion, or fatigue, you can say "머리가 멍하다" in Korean to express your situation.

Ex) 여기 너무 시끄러워서 머리가 멍해요.

= It's so noisy here that I can't think.

10. **머리가 땡하다** = to feel dizzy; one's brain feels numb

You can use 머리다 땡하다 for when you feel dizzy as well as when you have a headache that makes your brain feel numb.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 21

---

Ex) 갑자기 일어섰더니 머리가 땡 해요.

= I stood up suddenly and I feel dizzy.

11. **머리가 크다** = to start thinking like a grown-up and making mature judgements.

(크다 = to be big, to grow up)

You can say "머리가 크다" about a person whose head is big, but you can also use the word 크다 to mean "to grow up". In this case, 머리가 크다 means "to start thinking like a grown-up" or "to feel like someone has grown up and does not want to listen to what older people tell him/her".

Ex) 이제 애들이 머리가 커서 말을 안 들어요.

= The children have grown, so now they don't listen to what I say.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 22

Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja]. Though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

**Today's keyword is 상.**

The Chinese character for this is 上. There are many other Chinese characters (or Hanja letters) that are used for 상, so keep in mind that not all the words that have 상 in them have related meanings.

**The word 상 (上) is related to "up", "high", or "on".**

상 (high) + 하 (low) = 상하 (上下) = above and below, 1st and 2nd volumes of a book

상 (up) + 경 (Seoul) = 상경 (上京) = going (up) to Seoul

상 (high) + 위 (rank, position) = 상위 (上位) = high rank

상 (high) + 반 (half) + 기 (period) = 상반기 (上半期) = first half of the year

상 (high) + 사 (be in charge) = 상사 (上司) = boss

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 22

상 (up) + 장 (market, yard) = 상장 (上場) = go public and be listed on the stock market

상 (high) + 급 (grade) = 상급 (上級) = advanced, higher level

상 (up) + 공 (empty, air) = 상공 (上空) = sky (above a certain place)

상 (up) + 승 (go up) = 상승 (上昇) = increase, rise, climb

상 (high) + 류 (flow) = 상류 (上流) = upper class, upper region of a river

북 (north) + 상 (go up) = 북상 (北上) = going north (e.g. typhoon)

사 (history) + 상 (on) = 사상 (史上) = in history, all-time

업무 (work) + 상 (on) = 업무상 (業務上) = for work, for business

조 (grandfather) + 상 (high) = 조상 (祖上) = ancestor

상 (up) + 의 (clothes) = 상의 (上衣) = (clothes) one's top

정 (top) + 상 (on) = 정상 (頂上) = top, summit

세 (humanity) + 상 (on) = 세상 (世上) = world

옥 (house) + 상 (on) = 옥상 (屋上) = rooftop

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 23

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situation Expressions series. Throughout this series, we will take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you want to make suggestions and proposals.

### Sentence Structures

#### 1. How about doing ...?

= Verb stem + -(으)(시)는 건 어떨까요?

= Verb stem + -(으)(시)는 건 어때요?

Ex) How about doing it this way?

= 이렇게 하시는 건 어때요?

= 이렇게 해 보시는 건 어때요?

= 이렇게 해 보시는 건 어떨까요?

#### 2. Why don't we do ...?

= -(으)(시)래요?

= -(으)(시)겠어요?

Ex) Why don't we go to the meeting together?

= 회의에 같이 가실래요?

= 회의에 같이 가시겠어요?

#### 3. I think it will be better to ...

= -(시)는 게 좋을 것 같아요.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 23

Ex) I think it will be for you to research more about this.

= 좀 더 알아보시는 게 좋을 것 같아요.

### 4. I'm thinking of ...ing. What do you think?

= -(으)니까 하는데, 어떻게 생각하세요?

= -(으)니까 하는데, 어떠세요?

Ex) 사무실을 옮길까 하는데, 어떻게 생각하세요?

= I'm thinking of moving the office (to another location). What do you think?

## Fixed Expressions

### 1. 차라리

= it would rather be ...

= it will be more ... if you ...

Ex)

차라리 안 하는 게 좋을 것 같아요.

= I think it would rather be better not to do it.

차라리 다른 제품을 쓰는 게 좋을 것 같아요.

= It will be better to use a different product (rather than sticking with the current one).

### 2. 아니면

= or

= or perhaps

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 23

---

= or if you don't like that option

Ex)

아니면 그냥 이렇게 할까요?

= Or shall we just do it this way?

아니면 더 큰 장소를 찾아볼까요?

= Or perhaps we should look for a bigger place?

### 3. 그러면

= if so

= if that's the case

= then

Ex)

그러면 행사를 연기할까요?

= Then shall we postpone the event?

그러면 제가 해 보면 어떨까요?

= Then how about me giving it a try?

### 4. 한번 이렇게 해 보는 것도 나쁘지는 않을 것 같은데요.

= It wouldn't hurt to try doing it this way (just for this once).

### 5. 일단 한번 이렇게 해 보는 거 어떨까요?

= For now, how about we try doing it this way?



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 23

---

6. 이런 방법도 있지 않을까요?

= Perhaps we can do it like this?

7. 저한테 좋은 생각이 있습니다.

= I have a good idea.

8. 좋은 생각이 떠올랐어요.

= A good idea just occurred to me.

9. 제안 드리고 싶은 게 있습니다.

= I have a suggestion that I'd like to make to you.

10. 이렇게 해 볼 수도 있을 것 같아요.

= I think we could do it like this.

11. 혹시 이렇게도 해 보셨어요?

= Have you, by any chance, tried doing it like this, too?

12. 이런 식으로 해 보는 것도 괜찮을 것 같아요.

= I think it will be cool to try doing it like this too.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 24

In this lesson, we are taking a look at how to use the sentence ending “-(으)ㄴ 따름이다”. This is used to express the meaning of “only” as in “we can only ...” or “what I did is just ...”. This is a somewhat formal ending and can be found in many official (usually apologetic) statements as well as contexts where the speaker is expressing hope or regret, such as “I only did what he told me, but ...” or “we can only wait for the result now”.

### Construction

#### Present / Future Tense:

Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ 따름이다

#### Past Tense:

Verb stem + -았/었/였 + -(으)ㄴ 따름이다

Ex)

기다리다 (= to wait)

--> 기다리 + -(으)ㄴ 따름이다

--> 기다릴 따름입니다. (= I can only wait.)

말해 주다 (= to tell someone)

--> 말해 주 + -었 + -(으)ㄴ 따름이다

--> 말해 줬을 따름입니다. (= I did nothing but tell them about it.)

### Sample Sentences

1. 부끄러울 따름입니다.

[bu-kkeu-reo-ul tta-reu-mim-ni-da]

= I'm just ashamed of it/my mistake/what I did/what happened.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 24

(I have nothing else to say; I can't say anything but this; I can't think of anything else but this.)

2. 제가 이 상을 받을 수 있게 도와 주신 모든 분들께 감사할 따름입니다.

[je-ga i sang-eul ba-deul su it-ge do-wa ju-sin mo-deun bun-deul-kke gam-sa-hal tta-reu-mim-ni-da.]

= I'm just grateful to everybody who helped me receive this award.

3. 정말 놀라울 따름입니다.

[jeong-mal nol-la-ul tta-reu-mim-ni-da.]

= All I can say is that I'm surprised.

= It's really shocking. That's all I can say.

4. 저는 해야 할 일을 했을 따름입니다.

[jeo-neun hae-ya hal i-reul hae-sseul tta-reu-mim-ni-da.]

= I just did what I had to do.

5. 이런 일이 생겨서, 저희는 정말 당황스러울 따름입니다.

[i-reon i-ri saeng-gyeo-seo jeo-hui-neun jeong-mal dang-hwang-seu-reo-ul tta-reu-mim-ni-da.]

= We are just really embarrassed that something like this happened.

### Difference between 따름입니다 and 뿐입니다

뿐입니다 also has the same meaning, but 뿐입니다 is commonly used in spoken Korean and in a lighter, less formal setting. For example, "저는 해야 할 일을 했을 따름입니다" (Sample Sentence #4) can be changed to "저는 해야 할 일을 했을 뿐이에요" to be made less formal.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 25

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we will take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you want to defend, deny, or negate something.

### 1. 그렇지 않아요.

[geu-reo-chi a-na-yo.]

= That's not true.

= That's not how it is.

= It's not like that.

### 2. 그게 아니고요.

[geu-ge a-ni-go-yo.]

= That's not true.

= That's not how it is.

= No, I'm not talking about that.

= That's not the issue here.

### 3. 그건 아닌 것 같아요.

[geu-geon a-nin geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I don't think that's how it is.

= I don't think it's true.

= I don't think that's the case.

### 4. 아니요, 제 말은 그게 아니고요.

[a-ni-yo, je ma-reun geu-ge a-ni-go-yo.]



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 25

---

= No, that's not what I'm saying.

= No, that's not what I mean.

### 5. 절대 그럴 리가 없어요.

[jeol-dae geu-reol li-ga eop-seo-yo.]

= That's impossible.

= That can't be true.

### 6. 말도 안 돼요.

[mal-do an-dwae-yo.]

= It doesn't even make sense.

= That's not even possible.

### 7. 그런 뜻으로 한 말이 아니에요.

[geu-reon tteu-seu-ro han ma-ri a-ni-e-yo.]

= I didn't mean that by what I said.

= What I said doesn't mean that.

### 8. 뭔가 잘못 아셨을 거예요.

[mwon-ga jal-mot a-syeo-sseul geo-ye-yo.]

= You must be mistaken about something.

### 9. 분명 뭔가 오해가 있는 것 같아요.

[bun-myeong mwon-ga o-hae-ga it-neun geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I'm sure there is a misunderstanding.

= There must be a misunderstanding.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 25

---

10. **꼭 그런 건 아니고요.**

[kkok geu-reon geon a-ni-go-yo.]

= It's not exactly like that.

11. **그렇다고 보기는 힘들죠.**

[geu-reo-ta-go bo-gi-neun him-deul-jyo.]

= It is hard to say that's the case.

= You can't really say it is.

12. **아직 확실히 정해진 건 아니에요.**

[a-jik hwak-si-ri jeong-hae-jin geon a-ni-e-yo.]

= It's not decided for sure yet.

= It's not final yet.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 26

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 몸, the body. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related TTMik lessons.

### Keyword:

몸 = body

#### 1. 몸이 약하다 = to be weak

(약하다 = to be weak)

→ The verb 약하다 itself already means "to be weak" but if you say that someone is 약해요, it means that he/she is in a weak position or his/her athletic ability or skill is not superior, rather than his/her body is weak. A similar expression is 몸이 허약하다.

Ex) 저는 어렸을 때 몸이 약했어요.

= When I was small, I was a weak child.

#### 2. 몸이 튼튼하다 = to be strong, to be healthy

(튼튼하다 = to be strong, to be sturdy, to be solid)

→ 튼튼하다 can be used for many things - furniture, teeth, car, and so on. Therefore, when you want to specify that someone has a robust or healthy body, you need to use the word 몸 together with 튼튼하다.

Ex) 저는 몸이 튼튼해서 감기에 잘 안 걸려요.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 26

= I am healthy/strong so I don't catch a cold easily.

3. **몸이 근질거리다** = to be anxious/raring to do something

(근질거리다 = to be itchy)

→ When you're itching to do something, it means that you haven't done something that you've wanted to do for a long time and can't wait to do it, or that you are anxiously looking forward to starting something. You can use the expression "몸이 근질거리다" to express how much you want to start moving and get rid of the itch.

Ex) 요즘에 운동을 안 했더니 몸이 근질거려요.

= I haven't done any exercise recently, so I'm dying to start working out again.

4. **몸이 좋다/안 좋다** = to be in good shape/to be not healthy, to not feel well

(좋다 = to be good)

→ When you say "몸이 좋다", it means that someone is in good shape or overy fit and well-built. But when you say the opposite, 몸이 안 좋다, it doesn't mean that the person is not fit; it means that the person is not feeling well.

Ex) 몸이 안 좋을 때에는 충분히 자는 게 좋아요.

= When you are not feeling well, you need to get enough sleep.

5. **몸을 만들다** = to build up one's body, to work out to get fit

(만들다 = to make)

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 26

→ You can't "make" a body, but in Korean, if you say 몸을 만들다, it means "to build up" one's body or to build muscles. It can also mean "to lose weight to get fit" in some contexts.

Ex) 요즘 몸 만들려고 운동을 열심히 하고 있어요.

= These days I am working out hard in order to get fit/build muscles.

6. 몸을 사리다 = to spare oneself, to be cautious and not take any risk

→ 몸을 사리다 means to play it safe and keep away from possible risks. It can be used both with positive and negative connotations.

Ex) 저 운동선수는 몸을 안 사리고 위험한 기술을 많이 시도해서, 많이 다쳤어요.

= That athlete has tried many dangerous techniques without worrying about his safety, so he has gotten hurt many times.

7. 몸에 배다 = to become a habit, to get comfortable doing something repeatedly

(배다 = to be saturated)

→ 배다 originally means that color or smell is stained or saturated on clothes or in places, but when a behavior or skill is saturated into your body, it means that it has become a habit or you have grown so used to it that you can do it without effort.

Ex) 처음에는 어색했는데 벌써 몸에 뻘었어요.

= It was unfamiliar and awkward at first, but I've grown used to it.

8. 몸을 혹사시키다 = to overexert oneself, to overwork

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 26

---

(혹사시키다 = to overexert, to exploit)

→ When you overwork yourself or don't get enough rest, what you are doing is "exploiting" or "overexerting" your body. In Korean, you say "몸을 혹사시키다" instead of "자신(oneself)을 혹사시키다". If you want to emphasize "yourself" you can add the word 자기 and say "자기 몸을 혹사시키다".

Ex) 왜 그렇게 자기 몸을 혹사시킵니까? 쉬면서 하세요.

= Why do you overwork yourself? Get some rest from time to time.

9. 몸을 망치다 = to ruin one's health

(망치다 = to mess up, to screw up)

→ 망치다 means to screw something up. Therefore, when you say "몸을 망치다", it means to ruin one's health, usually by drinking too much, not sleeping enough, or working too much.

Ex) 아무리 젊어도, 잠을 안 자고 공부하면 몸을 망쳐요.

= No matter how young you are, if you only study without sleeping, you will ruin your health.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 27

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we will take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you want to make compliments about or to someone.

### 1. 우와, 이거 어떻게 하셨어요?

[u-wa i-geo eo-tteo-ke ha-syeo-sseo-yo?]

= Wow. How did you do this?

### 2. 어떻게 이렇게 하셨어요?

[eo-tteo-ki i-reo-ke ha-syeo-sseo-yo?]

= How did you do it like this?

= How did you do that?

= How were you able to do such a difficult thing?

### 3. 잘 하신 거예요.

[jal ha-sin geo-ye-yo.]

= You've done a good thing.

= You've made the right choice.

= It's a good thing you did that.

### 4. 정말 잘하시네요.

[jeong-mal jal ha-si-ne-yo.]

= You're really good at it.

### 4. 어떻게 그렇게 ○○를 잘하세요?



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 27

---

[eo-tteo-ke geu-reo-ke o o -reul ja-ra-se-yo?]

= How are you so good at o o?

### 5. 정말 대단하신 것 같아요.

[jeong-mal dae-da-na-sin geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think you are amazing.

= You are really inspiring.

### 6. 오늘 패션 너무 멋져요.

[o-neul pae-syeon neo-mu meot-jyeo-yo.]

= Your fashion looks awesome today.

### 7. 오늘 옷이 너무 예뻐요.

[o-neul o-si neo-mu ye-ppeo-yo.]

= I really like your outfit.

= Your outfit looks very beautiful today.

### 8. 요즘 젊어지신 것 같아요.

[yo-jeum jeol-meo-ji-sin geot ga-ta-yo.]

= It seems like you've become younger recently.

= You look younger these days.

### 9. 갈수록 예뻐지시는 것 같아요.

[gal-su-rok ye-ppeo-ji-si-neun geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think you are becoming prettier and prettier.

= You are becoming prettier day by day.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 27

10. 저도 ○○ 씨처럼 ○○를 잘했으면 좋겠어요.

[jeo-do ○○ ssi-cheo-reom ○○-rul ja-rae-sseu-myeon jo-ke-sseo-yo.]

= I wish I were good at ○○ like you.

= I wish I could do ○○ as well as you do.

11. 너무 부러워요.

[neo-mu bu-reo-wo-yo.]

= I'm so jealous.

12. ○○ 잘하신다고 이야기 많이 들었어요.

[○○ ja-ra-sin-da-go i-ya-gi ma-ni deu-reo-sseo-yo.]

= I've heard a lot that you are good at ○○.

= Many people have told me that you are good at ○○.

13. 도대체 못 하는 게 뭐예요?

[do-dae-che mot ha-neun ge mwo-ye-yo?]

= Is there anything you can't do?

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 28

In this lesson, we are going to take a look at how to use the expression **불구하고**, which means "despite," "in spite of," or "although." It is a rather formal expression and is more commonly used in formal settings such as business presentation and speeches, but it can also be found in some news reports, dramas, or movies.

### Construction

**Noun + -에도 불구하고 = despite + Noun**

**Verb stem + -는데도 불구하고 = despite/although + Verb**

Since **불구하고** is very formal, if you want to say the same thing in a less formal manner, you can just use the structure "Verb stem + -는데도" without adding "**불구하고**" at the end. This is only applicable to verbs.

### Sample Sentences

경고에도 불구하고 전혀 달라진 것이 없어요.

[gyeong-go-e-do bul-gu-ha-go jeon-hyeo dal-la-jin geo-si eop-seo-yo.]

= Despite the warning, nothing has changed at all.

(Less formal = 경고했는데도 전혀 달라진 게 없어요.)

이미 충분히 설명을 했는데도 불구하고 아직도 모르겠다고 합니다.

[i-mi chung-bu-ni seol-myeong-eul haet-neun-de-do bul-gu-ha-go a-jik-do mo-reu-get-da-go ham-ni-da.]

= Despite having provided enough explanation, they say they still don't get it.

(Less formal = 이미 충분히 설명을 했는데도 아직도 모르겠대요.)

그 용의자는 증거가 있는데도 불구하고 무죄로 풀려났습니다.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 28

---

[geu yong-eui-ja-neun it-neun-de-do bul-gu-ha-go mu-joe-ro pul-lyeo-na-sseum-ni-da.]

= Although there was evidence, the suspect was declared innocent and was released.

(Less formal = 그 용의자는 증거가 있는데도 무죄로 풀려났어요.)

정부의 노력에도 불구하고, 물가가 계속 상승하고 있습니다.

[jeong-bu-ui no-ryeo-ge-do bul-gu-ha-go, mul-ga-ga gye-sok sang-seung-ha-go i-sseum-ni-da.]

= Despite the government's efforts, prices are on a constant rise.

(Less formal = 정부가 노력을 하는데도, 물가가 계속 오르고 있어요.)

숙면을 취했는데도 불구하고 계속 피곤하다면, 병원에 가 봐야 합니다.

[suk-myeo-neul chwi-haet-neun-de-do bul-gu-ha-go gye-sok pi-go-na-da-myeon byeong-wo-ne ga bwa-ya ham-ni-da.]

= If you are still tired despite having had a good night's sleep, you need to go see a doctor.

(Less formal = 숙면을 취했는데도 계속 피곤하다면, 병원에 가 봐야 해요.)

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 29

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we will take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you feel very happy about something or a particular situation.

### 1. 너무 신나요.

[neo-mu sin-na-yo.]

= I'm so excited.

(Talking to oneself/Exclamation)

너무 신난다!

[neo-mu sin-nan-da]

= I'm so excited!

### 2. 진짜 너무 잘 됐어요.

[jin-jja neo-mu jal dwae-sseo-yo.]

= I'm so happy about it.

= I'm so happy that you were able to do it.

### 3. 잘 돼서 정말 다행이에요.

[jal dwae-seo jeong-mal da-haeng-i-e-yo.]

= I'm so happy that it went well.

= I'm so happy that the result is very good.

### 4. 오늘 일이 잘 풀리는 것 같아요.

[o-neul i-ri jal pul-li-neun geot ga-ta-yo.]

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 29

= I think things are going well today.

### 5. 뭔가 좋은 예감이 들어요.

[mwon-ga jo-eun ye-ga-mi deu-reo-yo.]

= I have a good feeling about this.

### 6. 왠지 오늘 좋은 일이 생길 것 같아요.

[waen-ji o-neul jo-eun i-ri saeng-gil geot ga-ta-yo.]

= For some reason, I think something good will happen today.

### 7. 날아갈 것 같은 기분이에요.

[na-ra-gal geot ga-teun gi-bu-ni-e-yo.]

= I feel like I am going to fly.

= I feel so happy that I feel like I can fly.

### 8. 너무 마음이 놓여요.

[neo-mu ma-eu-mi no-yeo-yo.]

= I'm so relieved.

= I'm relieved to hear that.

### 9. 이제 발 뻗고 잘 수 있을 것 같아요.

[i-je bal ppeot-go jal su i-sseul geot ga-ta-yo.]

= I think I can finally sleep peacefully.

= I think I can finally sleep with my legs stretched out straight. (literal)

### 10. 이게 꿈인지 생시인지 모르겠어요.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 29

---

[i-ge kku-min-ji saeng-si-in-ji mo-reu-ge-sseo-yo.]

= I don't know whether this is a dream or reality.



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 30

---

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have previously learned to train yourself to comfortably make Korean sentences.

We will start off with THREE key sentences and practice changing different parts of these sentences so that you don't end up simply memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible when making Korean sentences.

### Key Sentence #1

**저는 들은 대로 전달했을 뿐이에요.**

[jeo-neun deu-reun dae-ro jeon-da-rae-sseul ppu-ni-e-yo.]

= I just told them what I had heard.

= I just delivered the message exactly as I heard it.

### Key Sentence #2

**혼자 가지 말고, 친구들이랑 같이 가는 건 어때요?**

[hon-ja ga-ji mal-go, chin-gu-deu-ri-rang ga-chi ga-neun geon eo-ttae-yo?]

= Rather than going there alone, how about going with your friends?

### Key Sentence #3

**1시간 후에 문을 닫는다고 하니까, 내일 다시 오는 게 좋을 것 같아요.**

[han si-gan hu-e mu-neul dat-neun-da-go ha-ni-kka, nae-il da-si o-neun ge jo-eul geot ga-ta-yo.]

= Since they say they are going to close in one hour, we'd better come back again tomorrow.

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 30

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

#### 0. Original Sentence:

저는 들은 대로 전달했을 뿐이에요.

= I just delivered the message exactly as I heard it.

1.

들은 대로 = just as I heard it

본 대로 = just as I saw it

읽은 대로 = just as I read it

아침에 둔 대로 = just the way I put it in the morning

제가 말한 대로 = just the way I said

2.

전달했을 뿐이에요 = I just delivered the message, that's it.

궁금했을 뿐이에요 = I was just curious.

잠깐 목소리를 듣고 싶었을 뿐이에요 = I just wanted to hear your voice for a little bit.

피곤해서 쉬고 싶었을 뿐이에요 = I was tired and just wanted to get some rest.

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

#### 0. Original Sentence:



## LEVEL 8 LESSON 30

### 혼자 가지 말고, 친구들이랑 같이 가는 건 어때요?

= Rather than going there alone, how about going with your friends?

1.

혼자 가지 말고 = instead of going alone

여기에서 기다리지 말고 = instead of waiting here

걱정만 하지 말고 = instead of just worrying

직접 가서 사지 말고 = instead of going there yourself to buy it

위험하니까 직접 하지 말고 = since it's dangerous; instead of doing it yourself

2.

친구들이랑 같이 가는 건 어때요? = how about going with your friends?

이렇게 하는 건 어때요? = how about doing it this way?

그냥 여기 있는 건 어때요? = how about just staying here?

인터넷으로 알아보는 건 어때요? = how about looking it up on the Internet?

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

0. Original Sentence:

1시간 후에 문을 닫는다고 하니까, 내일 다시 오는 게 좋을 것 같아요.

= Since they say they are going to close in one hour, we'd better come back again tomorrow.

1.

1시간 후에 문을 닫는다고 하니까 = they say they are going to close in one hour, so...

## LEVEL 8 LESSON 30

---

여기가 제일 좋다고 하니까 = since they say this is the best place

내일은 비가 온다고 하니까 = since they say it's going to rain tomorrow

지금 질문을 받는다고 하니까 = they say they are receiving questions now, so...

2.

내일 다시 오는 게 좋을 것 같아요 = we'd better come back again tomorrow

이건 안 하는 게 좋을 것 같아요 = we'd better not do this

오늘은 좀 쉬는 게 좋을 것 같아요 = I'd better get some rest today

오늘은 일찍 자는 게 좋을 것 같아요 = I'd better go to bed early today

다음 번엔 좀 일찍 시작하는 게 좋을 것 같아요 = we'd better get started a little early next time

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 1

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 손, the hand. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related TTMik lessons.

### Keyword:

손 = hand

### 1. 손에 익다 = get accustomed to something

(익다 = to be ripe, to be experienced)

→ You might be familiar with the word 익숙하다, which means "to be used to" something. Here, the verb 익다 has the same meaning as 익숙하다, but with the word 손, the expression is always used in the form 손에 익다. Think of it as a task or skill being "comfortable" or "accustomed" to the hand.

Ex) 아직 일이 손에 익지 않아서, 시간이 오래 걸려요.

= I haven't become accustomed to the work yet, so it takes me a long time.

### 2. 손을 씻다 = to be through with something (bad); to quit doing something (bad)

(씻다 = to wash)

→ The verb 씻다 means "to wash," so the literal meaning of 손을 씻다 is "to wash one's hands." While it really is used in that sense, the expression 손을 씻다 can also be used to mean "to quit doing something bad," such criminal or illegal acts.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 1

Ex) 저는 그 일에서 손 씻은 지 오래 됐어요.

= It's been a long time since I quit doing that.

### 3. 손이 크다 = to have an open hand; to be very generous (usually with food that one cooks)

(크다 = to be big)

→ When someone tends to make a lot of food when cooking, you can say that the person is 손이 크다. When this expression is used in an idiomatic way, it has nothing to do with the actual size of the person's hand. 손이 크다 is often, if not always, used to refer to mothers always cooking more food than necessary.

Ex) 저희 어머니는 손이 커서 항상 음식을 너무 많이 하세요.

= My mother has an open hand, so she always cooks too much food.

### 4. 손에 땀을 쥐다 = to be thrilled (while experiencing or watching something)

(땀 = sweat, 쥐다 = to grab)

→ Literally, 손에 땀을 쥐다 means to "grab sweat in one's hand." The actual meaning of this phrase is that you are so excited and thrilled that your hands start sweating, therefore you have some sweat in your hands. This expression is commonly used in the forms 손에 땀을 쥐고, meaning "while being very thrilled," and 손에 땀을 쥐게 하는, meaning "to be thrilling."

Ex) 축구 경기가 너무 재미있어서 정말 손에 땀을 쥐고 봤어요.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 1

The soccer match was a lot of fun, so I felt really thrilled while watching it.

The soccer match was a lot of fun and I was really on the edge of my seat.

### 5. 손에 안 잡히다 = can't concentrate on something (usually work)

(잡히다 = to be grabbed, to be caught)

→ When you say that something is 손에 안 잡히다, it literally means that something is "not caught by one's hands" but the actual meaning behind it is that you can't get your hands on some task or can't concentrate on something because you are distracted by other worries or exciting things.

Ex) 걱정돼서 일이 손에 안 잡혀요.

= I can't concentrate on work because I am worried.

### 6. 손을 놓다 = to stop working on something; to get one's hands off something

(놓다 = to let go)

→ When you have your hands off something, it means you are not working on it anymore.

You can say 손을 놓다 when you are either distracted or discouraged and not working on something anymore.

Ex) 요즘 비디오 만드는 것에 손을 놓고 있었어요.

= Recently, I haven't been making any videos.

### 7. 손이 닳도록 빌다 = to beg as if one's life depended on it; to beg



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 1

---

### and plead

(닿다 = to be worn down, 빌다 = to beg, to plead)

→ 빌다 is to beg or to plead, and 손이 닳도록 means "to the point where your hands will be worn out", so all together, 손이 닳도록 빌다 means to plead or beg as if your life depended on it.

Ex) 손이 닳도록 빌었는데도, 안 된다고 했어요.

= I begged and begged, but he still said no.

### 8. 손을 떼다 = to pull out of something

(떼다 = to detach)

→ 떼다 means "to detach something off another thing." So, when you say that you detach your hands off something, it means you've stopped doing something. Whereas 손을 놓다, 손을 떼다, and 손을 씻다 have similar meanings, 손을 씻다 usually means to stop doing something that is bad or illegal, 손을 놓다 means "to be too distracted or tired to continue working on something," and 손을 떼다 means "to decide to stop being involved in something from a certain moment."

Ex) 저는 이 일에서 손 뺄게요.

= I will pull out of this.

= I will stop being involved in this project.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 2

In this lesson, we are going to take a look at the grammar structure, -아/어/여 버리다. This structure is used to express the completion of a certain action. In addition to the fact that an action is completed, this structure also includes the speaker's feeling, which can be 1) a happy feeling about finally completing a task and getting rid of a burden, or 2) a sad feeling that something happened in a way that the speaker did not want or expect.

### Construction:

**Verb stem + -아/어/여 버리다**

Ex)

끝나다 = to finish; to end

→ 끝나 버리다 = to finish; to come to an end

→ 끝나 버렸어요. = It ended (and I am sad about it). / It ended (and it's completely over).

Although the construction is fairly simple, it will take some time to get used to the actual meaning behind this grammar structure, especially when you want to determine whether the feeling contained in the sentence is a happy one about completing a task or a sad one about something ending.

### Examples of a happy feeling attached to -아/어/여 버리다

1. 다 끝내 버렸어요!

= I've finished everything!

2. 고민하다가, 사 버렸어요!

= I was hesitating, but I've (finally) bought it!

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 2

### Examples of a sad feeling attached to -아/어/여 버리다

1. 잃어 버렸어요.

= I've lost it (and I'm not happy about it).

2. 떨어져 버렸어요.

= It dropped (and I didn't want it to).

### Sample Sentences

1. 어제 산 핸드폰을 잃어 버렸어요.

= I lost the cell phone I bought yesterday. (And I didn't want that to happen.)

2. 안 좋은 일은 다 잊어 버렸어요.

= I've forgotten all the bad things. (I am done with them.)

3. 빨리 끝내 버리세요.

= Get it over with quickly.

= Finish it quickly and be done with it already.

4. 벌써 다 말해 버렸어요.

= I've already told them everything. (It's done. It's over.)

5. 10분 더 기다려도 안 오면 저 혼자 가 버릴 거예요.

= If I wait for 10 more minutes (and) you don't come, I will just go by myself.

6. 어제 쓴 글이 마음에 안 들어서 다 지워 버렸어요.

= I didn't like what I wrote yesterday, so I've erased it all.

7. 효진 씨한테 기다려 달라고 했는데, 그냥 가 버렸어요.

= I asked Hyojin to wait, but she just left.

8. 컴퓨터가 멈춰 버렸어요.

= My computer has stopped. (And it's causing me trouble.)

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 2

---

9. 시작한 김에 오늘 다 끝내 버리는 거 어때요?

= Now that we've started it, why don't we just get it all done today?

10. 영화가 벌써 시작해 버렸어요.

= Oh, no! The movie has already begun!

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 3

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we go over common situations and some of the advanced Korean expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you are unhappy or upset about something or a particular situation.

### 1. 오늘 기분이 너무 안 좋아요.

[o-neul gi-bu-ni neo-mu an jo-a-yo.]

= I'm feeling terrible today.

= I'm so upset today.

### 2. 지금 그럴 기분 아니에요.

[ji-geum geu-reol gi-bun a-ni-e-yo.]

= I'm in no mood to do that.

### 3. 지금 이야기할 기분 아니에요. 말 시키지 마세요.

[ji-geum i-ya-gi-hal gi-bun a-ni-e-yo. mal si-ki-ji ma-se-yo.]

= I'm not in the mood to talk now. Please leave me alone.

### 4. 진짜 열 받는 일이 있었어요.

[jin-jja yeol bat-neun i-ri i-sseo-sseo-yo.]

= Something really upsetting happened.

= I'm so upset now because of what happened earlier.

### 5. 사람이 어떻게 그래요?

[sa-ra-mi eo-tteo-ke geu-rae-yo?]

= How can someone be so mean?



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 3

---

= How can they do that to me?

### 6. 진짜 어이가 없네.

[jin-jja eo-i-ga eop-ne.]

= I don't even know what to say. I'm so mad.

### 7. 저 지금 너무 화 나는데 참고 있는 거예요.

[jeo ji-geum neo-mu hwa na-neun-de cham-gi it-neun geo-ye-yo.]

= I'm so upset now but I'm trying not to show it.

### 8. 진짜 속상해요.

[jin-jja sok-sang-hae-yo.]

= I'm so upset.

= I'm so sad.

### 9. 너무 서운해요.

= I'm so disappointed.

### 10. 이번에는 믿고 있었는데 완전 실망했어요.

= I trusted them this time but I am really disappointed.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 4

In this lesson, we are going to look at the sentence ending “-고 말다.” First of all, please note that this is found more commonly in written Korean than in spoken Korean. “-고 말다” is used to express how a certain action comes to an end or is completed after going through a series of events. This is similar to the sentence ending “-아/어/여 버리다,” but “-고 말다” tends to be more objective and “-아/어/여 버리다” tends to show how the speakers feel about the situation more actively, in addition to being used more commonly in spoken Korean.

### Structure:

#### Verb stem + -고 말다

When you talk about an action in a simple statement and do not provide a lot of background information, using “-고 말다” can be inappropriate. For example, if you want to start a conversation by saying “저 어제 이거 샀어요” (I bought this yesterday), if you say “저 어제 이거 사고 말았어요” instead, you are expecting the listener to already know what kind of situations or previous actions the speaker has gone through before reaching that final state or action.

### Examples

1.

잠들다 = to fall asleep

잠들었어요. = I fell asleep.

잠들고 말았어요. = (I was doing other things so I didn't want to fall asleep but after a while, eventually) I fell asleep.

공부를 하다가 잠들고 말았어요. = I was studying but then I fell asleep.

2.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 4

감기에 걸리다 = to catch a cold

감기에 걸렸어요. = I caught a cold.

감기에 걸리고 말았어요. = I ended up catching a cold.

As you can see in both examples above, the result is somewhat undesirable. This is not always the case and there is usually less negative feeling on the speaker's side about the situation when using -고 말다 than -아/어/여 버리다.

### Sample Sentences

1. 결국 힘이 다 빠지고 말았어요.

= I ended up using all my energy and became exhausted.

(Understood: You made some efforts to continue without being exhausted, but eventually, after a series of actions, you became exhausted.)

2. 이곳도 사막이 되고 말았어요.

= This place has also turned into a desert.

(Understood: The place was not a desert before, but after going through a series of situations, it has eventually become one, to your disappointment.)

3. 너무 어두워서 머리를 벽에 부딪히고 말았어요.

= It was too dark, so I ended up hitting my head against the wall.

(Understood: You were trying not to get hurt and did your best to find your way around things even though the room was very dark, but eventually, you hit your head against the wall.)

4. 범인을 쫓아갔지만 놓치고 말았어요.

= I went after the criminal, but I lost him.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 4

---

(Understood: You made efforts to go after the criminal and catch him, but eventually, you lost him.)

5. 가겠다는 약속을 하고 말았어요.

= I ended up promising to go.

(Understood: You, perhaps, didn't want to or weren't supposed to, but you promised someone that you'd go to a place after some talking.)



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 5

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you are worried about something or a particular situation.

1. 걱정 돼요.

= I'm worried.

= It worries me.

2. 불안해요.

= I am anxious.

= I feel nervous.

3. 걱정돼 죽겠어요.

= I'm worried to death.

= I'm so worried.

4. 불안해 미치겠어요.

= I'm so anxious [that] it's driving me crazy.

5. ~할까 봐 걱정이예요.

= I am worried that ~ might happen.

= I am worried that they might ~.

6. ~하면 어떡하죠?

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 5

= What if ~ happens?

= What if they ~?

7. 어떻게 하면 좋죠?

= What should we do?

8. 마음이 안 놓여요.

= I don't feel at ease.

= I can't stop worrying.

9. 잘 해결됐으면 좋겠어요.

= I hope the problem is solved [well].

10. 큰일이네요.

= That's not good.

= That's a big problem.

11. 이 상황에서 어떻게 걱정이 안 돼요?

= How can you not worry in this situation?

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 6

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 발, the foot. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related TTMik lessons.

**Keyword:**

**발 = foot**

1. 발이 넓다 = to be well connected

(넓다 = to be wide)

→ You can use this expression to describe how someone has good social connections and knows a lot of people in various fields of profession. In this expression, 발 symbolizes the scope of one's reach or influence. However, if you want to literally describe someone's feet as being large or wide, you would say "발이 크다."

Ex) 그 사람은 발이 진짜 넓은 것 같아요. 모르는 사람이 없어요.

= I think he's really well-connected. There is no one that he doesn't know.

2. 발 벗고 나서다 = to throw oneself into a matter with enthusiasm

(벗다 = to take off; 나서다 = to go, to leave)

→ When someone you know is in trouble, or when you see a problem, even if it's not directly your business, you might want to help out because you know that person needs some help. In that case, you can say "발 벗고 나서다" to describe how you throw yourself into the matter with enthusiasm. "발 벗다" here means "to take off your shoes to go into a room to do something",

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 6

but it's never used in this way other than in this idiomatic expression. If you want to say "take off [one's] shoes," you need to say "신발(을) 벗다."

Ex) 많은 사람들이 우리를 돕기 위해서 발 벗고 나서 줬어요.

= A lot of people went out of their way to help us.

3. 발을 담그다 = to be involved in something

(담그다 = to dip, to soak)

→ When you dip your feet into some water, e. g. in the sea or a swimming pool, you can say "발을 물에 담그다." When you don't have any water and just say "발을 담그다," it means "to get involved in a matter." This expression is usually used when you want to describe how hard it is to quit once you start something.

Ex) 드라마 보는 것에 한 번 발을 담그면 빠져나올 수 없어요.

= Once you start watching TV dramas, you can't quit [watching them] easily.

4. 발 디딜 틈이 없다 = to be really packed

(디디다 = to step on something, to tread; 틈 = gap)

→ 발을 디디다 originally means "to step on something," usually in order to start walking or to stand on it. You can use the expression "발 디딜 틈이 없다" when you want to describe how a place is really crowded and you can't find an empty spot to fit yourself into.

Ex) 요즘 홍대는 밤에 가면 사람이 너무 많아서 발 디딜 틈이 없어요.

= These days, if you go to Hongdae at night, there are so many people [that I can barely find a

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 6

place to stand].

5. 한 발 늦다 = to fall a step behind

(늦다 = to be late)

→ This expression is similar to the English expression "to fall a step behind." 한 is native number for "one," therefore 한 발 can mean "one foot," but in this context, it means "one step." Therefore the expression literally means you are "late by just one step."

Ex) 지하철 문이 닫히기 전에 타려고 뛰었는데 한 발 늦었어요.

= I ran to get on the train before the door closed, but I fell a step behind.

6. 발 빠르게 움직이다 = to move fast, to do the necessary actions quickly

(빠르게 = quickly, 움직이다 = to move)

→ 발 빠르게 움직이다 can mean to literally and physically move fast, and it also can mean to quickly take care of a problem or quickly do the actions that is necessary to solve a problem or prevent it from occurring.

Ex) 경화 씨가 발 빠르게 움직인 덕분에 문제가 더 커지지 않았어요.

Thanks to Kyung-hwa who moved fast, the problem didn't escalate.

7. 발이 묶이다 = to be detained, to be confined, to be shackled

(묶다 = to tie, 묶이다 = to be tied up)

→ If your feet are tied up by a rope or a chain, you can't go anywhere. When you can't go

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 6

anywhere, mainly because of the situation you are in or the weather, you can use the expression "발이 묶이다." 발 here can literally mean "feet," but here it symbolizes the inability to go somewhere.

Ex) 이 곳에 눈이 너무 많이 와서 발이 묶였어요.

= It snowed too much here, I'm snowbound.

8. 발로 뛰다 = to work hard in the field

(뛰다 = to run)

→ Almost everyone runs with their feet. It's rare to find someone who runs with their hands, but if you say "발로 뛰다" instead of just "뛰다" it means "to work hard in the field" in the sense of actually going out and doing something to get first-hand experience as opposed to doing desk work or just researching through books.

Ex) 컴퓨터 앞에만 앉아 있는 것보다 나가서 직접 발로 뛰면 더 좋은 정보를 얻을 수 있을 거예요.  
Rather than sitting in front of a computer, if you go out and work in the field yourself, you will get better information.

9. 새 발의 피 = a drop in the bucket

(새 = bird; 피 = blood)

→ Except some large species, birds are usually considered to be small in comparison to other animals; therefore, birds have small feet. If a bird is injured and bleeds from its foot, there's



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 6

---

usually not much blood in terms of quantity. If you say "새 발의 피," it's like the English phrase means "a drop in the bucket," meaning that the situation is insignificant, or pales in comparison to something that happened before.

Ex) 이번 일에 비하면 지난 번 일은 정말 새 발의 피예요.

This is nothing compared to what happened last time.

10. 발을 끊다 = to stop visiting

(끊다 = to cut)

→ If there's a place that you visit regularly or often, but you stop visiting that place, that's what "발을 끊다" is referring to. 발 here doesn't literally mean "feet," but it means the visit itself. If you cut off the 발 (visit), it means you no longer visit somewhere or go to that place.

Ex) 살이 많이 찌서 살을 빼려고 자주 가던 치킨 집에 발을 끊었어요.

I've gained a lot of weight, so in order to lose it, I quit going to a chicken restaurant that I used to go often.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 7

---

Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja], though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is 비.

The Chinese character for this is 非. There are many other Chinese characters (or Hanja letters) that are used for 비, so keep in mind that not all the words that have 비 in them have related meanings.

The word 비 (非) is related to "not".

비 (not) + 공식 (official) = **비공식** (非公式) = unofficial, informal

비 (not) + 회 (gathering) + 원 (member) = **비회원** (非會員) = non-member

비 (not) + 정 (right) + 상 (always) = **비정상** (非正常) = not normal, abnormal, unusual

비 (not) + 주 (master, head) + 류 (flow, stream) = **비주류** (非主流) = nonmainstream, fringe group

비 (not) + 인간 (human) + 적 (of) = **비인간적** (非人間的) = inhuman

비 (not) + 범 (ordinary) + 하다 = **비범하다** (非凡하다) = to be extraordinary

비 (not) + 인 (people) + 기 (energy) = **비인기** (非人氣) = unpopular

비 (not) + 공 (official) + 개 (open) = **비공개** (非公開) = closed, private



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 7

---

비 (not) + 협 (harmony) + 조 (associate) + 적 (of) = **비협조적** (非協調的) = uncooperative

비 (not) + 전 (exclusive) + 문 (door) + 적 (of) = **비전문적** (非專門的) = unprofessional

비 (not) + 상 (always) + 구 (door) = **비상구** (非常口) = emergency exit

비 (not) + 상 (always) + 계단 (stairs) = **비상 계단** (非常階段) = emergency staircase

비 (not) + 무장 (armed) + 지대 (zone) = **비무장지대** (非武裝地帶) = DMZ, demilitarized zone

시 (true) + 비 (not) = **시비** (是非) = right or wrong

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 8

---

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions you can use when you are asking a favor or asking someone to do something for you.

**1. 부탁이 하나 있어요.**

= I have a favor to ask.

**2. 부탁할 게 있는데요.**

= I have a favor to ask.

**3. 부탁 하나만 할게요.**

= Let me ask you a favor.

**4. 제 부탁 하나만 들어 줄 수 있어요?**

= Can you do me a favor?

**5. 어려운 부탁인 건 알지만, 저도 같이 가면 안 될까요?**

= I know it won't be easy, but could I possibly go with you?

**6. 죄송한데요, 혹시 전화기 좀 빌릴 수 있을까요?**

= I'm sorry, but could I borrow your phone?

**8. 저 잠깐만 도와주실 수 있나요?**

= Can you help me for just a second?

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 8

---

9. 제발 부탁이니까 오늘은 늦지 마세요.

= Please, I beg of you, don't be late today.

10. 돌아오는 길에 우유 좀 사다 줄 수 있어요?

= Could you get me some milk on your way back?

11. 편의점에 가는 김에 물 좀 사다 줄 수 있어요?

= Since you're going to the convenience store anyway, can you get me some water?

12. 어제 제가 부탁한 거 잊지 마세요.

= Please don't forget what I asked you yesterday.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 9

In this lesson, we are introducing a new verb ending which can be used, mainly, in three different ways. **-(으)ㄴ다** is commonly used in everyday Korean in both formal and informal settings, and you can simplify the structure of a sentence that would otherwise be a bit more complicated.

**-(으)ㄴ다** changes a verb into a noun form. When the verb stem ends with a vowel, you just add **-ㄴ다**, and when it ends with a consonant, you add **-음** at the end. Let us look at the different usages and how **-(으)ㄴ다** is different from other verb endings that make noun forms.

### Usage #1

By attaching **-(으)ㄴ다** after a verb stem, you can transform the verb into a noun. Basically any verb can be made into a noun in this manner, but there are certain words that are used so commonly in this nominalized form that they are also used as stand-alone nouns. The following are some of the most

common examples:

**웃다 (to laugh) - 웃음 (laughter, smile)**

**울다 (to cry) - 울음 (crying, weeping)**

**믿다 (to believe, to trust) - 믿음 (belief, trust)**

**알다 (to know) - 앎 (knowing, knowledge)**

**살다 (to live) - 삶 (life)**

**얼다 (to freeze) - 얼음 (ice)**

**졸다 (to doze) - 졸음 (sleepiness, drowsiness)**

**슬프다 (to be sad) - 슬픔 (sadness)**

**기쁘다 (to be happy) - 기쁨 (pleasure, joy)**

**아프다 (to be painful, to be sick) - 아픔 (pain, agony)**

**젊다 (to be young) - 젊음 (youth)**

**꾸다 (to dream (a dream)) - 꿈 (dream)**

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 9

지다 (to carry (luggage) on one's back) - 짐 (luggage)

추다 (to dance) - 춤 (dance)

자다 (to sleep) - 잠 (sleep)

Some of these verbs, such as 추다, 지다, 꾸다 always have to be used together with their noun forms, whereas some other verbs like 자다 and 살다 can be used with or without the nouns.

자다 and 살다 can be used on their own or together with their noun forms, like 잠을 자다 (to sleep) and 삶을 살다 (to live a life). One of the reasons one might use the noun form too is to modify the noun with other adjectives.

추다, 지다, and 꾸다 can NOT be used on their own, because the meaning won't be clear enough. You always need to use them as a pair, such as 춤을 추다 (to dance), 짐을 지다 (to carry luggage on one's back), and 꿈을 꾸다 (to have a dream).

### Usage #2

-(으)ㄴ can be used to make a sentence or clause into a noun group, so that you can then use the noun group as an object or the subject of the larger sentence structure.

### Difference between -다는/라는 것 and -(으)ㄴ

Example:

오늘이 제 생일임을 아무도 몰랐어요.

= Nobody knew that today was my birthday.

In the sentence above, "오늘이 제 생일이에요" has been changed to the noun group, "오늘이 제 생일



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 9

임” and is now the object of the verb 모르다, meaning that nobody knew “오늘이 제 생일임” or “the fact that today is my birthday”.

In most casual conversations, you should use -다는 것 or -라는 것 instead of -(으)ㅁ. -(으)ㅁ sounds much more formal than -다는 것 or -라는 것, therefore -(으)ㅁ is used more in official documents or more formal situations.

그 사람은 한국 사람이에요.

= He is a Korean person.

그 사람이 한국 사람임을 저는 알고 있었어요.

= 그 사람이 한국 사람이라는 것을 저는 알고 있었어요.

= I knew that he was Korean.

\* The second sentence with -이라는 것을 is more likely to be used in everyday colloquial speech, but in written language, such as in novels, news articles, official statements, etc., you will often see -임을.

\*\* Please note that the marker -은 in 그 사람은 was changed to -이 in the longer sentences. In compound sentences like these, the marker -은/는 often changes to -이/가 when the sentence becomes a part of a bigger structure.

### Difference between -기 and -(으)ㅁ

Example:

그 사람은 자신이 무죄임을 주장했어요.

= He claimed that he was innocent.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 9

(In this sentence, you can see the clause "자신이 무죄이다" inside the bigger structure "그 사람은 주장했어요.")

Example:

그 사람은 한국어를 배우기를 시작했어요.

= He started learning Korean.

(In this sentence, you can see that "한국어를 배우다" has been changed to the noun form of "한국어를 배우기" to be used as the object of 시작하다.)

The basic difference between -기 and -(으)ㄴ is that these two endings are usually used together with different types of verbs:

-(으)ㄴ	-기
-(으)ㄴ 옳다 (= to be right)	-기 쉽다 (= to be easy)
-(으)ㄴ 나쁘다 (= to be bad/wrong)	-기 어렵다 (= to be difficult)
-(으)ㄴ 분명하다 (= to be certain)	-기 좋다 (= to like)
-(으)ㄴ 확실하다 (= to be sure)	-기 싫다 (= to hate)
-(으)ㄴ 발견하다 (= to discover)	-기 바라다 (= to hope)
-(으)ㄴ 알다 (= to know)	-기 시작하다 (= to begin)
-(으)ㄴ 주장하다 (= to claim, to insist)	-기 계속하다 (= to continue)
-(으)ㄴ 알리다 (= to tell/notify)	-기 멈추다 (= to stop)
...etc.	-기 약속하다 (= to promise)
	...etc.

He is difficult to meet.

= 그 사람은 만나기가 어려워요. (o)

그 사람은 만남이 어려워요. (x)

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 9

I proved that I am innocent.

= 무죄임을 증명했어요. (o)

무죄이기를 증명했어요. (x)

### Usage #3

-(으)ㄴ can also be used at the end of a sentence when it is not clear which formality level or sentence ending one should use. This usage is often found in written memos, warnings, reports, dictionaries, laws, notices, etc.

Examples:

1. "진석진" 씨에게 전화 왔음.

= Someone called "진석진" called you.

When you answer the phone for your coworker when she's away, you can leave a memo like this. You could write "전화 왔어요" or "전화 왔습니다", but since you're not really "talking" to this person and it's a simple delivery of information, you can just use the neutral -(으)ㄴ ending. This is neither 반말 nor 존댓말.

2. 읽음.

= (It has been) read.

When you send a message to someone on your mobile phone or write an e-mail, when the recipient receives and reads the message, your phone or e-mail might say "읽음" to let you know that the other person read it. -(으)ㄴ is used instead of "읽었어요" or "읽었습니다" because it is much more neutral and shorter to use.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 9

---

3. 모르고 있음.

= He doesn't know.

You can see this kind of subtitle on Korean TV shows. If one person doesn't know a fact that everybody else knows, you might see "모르고 있음" or "아직 모르고 있음" written on the screen, which means "he doesn't know" or "he doesn't know yet".



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 10

---

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have previously learned to train yourself to comfortably make Korean sentences.

We will start off with THREE key sentences and practice changing different parts of these sentences so that you don't end up simply memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible when making Korean sentences.

-아/어/여 버리다

-고 말다

-(으)ㄴ

### Key Sentence #1

버스에서 내리다가 전화기를 떨어뜨려 버렸어요.

= I accidentally dropped my phone while I was getting off the bus.

### Key Sentence #2

안 사려고 했는데, 50% 할인이라고 해서 사고 말았어요.

= I was not going to buy it, but they said it was 50% off so I ended up buying it.

### Key Sentence #3

이 대학교의 학생임을 증명할 수 있는 서류를 지참해야 함.

= You must carry a document that can prove that you are a student of this university.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 10

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

#### 0. Original Sentence:

**버스에서 내리다가 전화기를 떨어뜨려 버렸어요.**

= I accidentally dropped my phone while I was getting off the bus.

1.

버스에서 내리다가 = while I was getting off the bus / I was getting off the bus and...

길을 걷다가 = while I was walking / I was walking and...

책을 읽다가 = while I was reading a book / I was reading a book and...

창문을 열다가 = while I was opening the window / I was opening the window and...

2.

전화기를 떨어뜨려 버렸어요 = I accidentally dropped my phone.

전화기가 고장나 버렸어요. = My phone broke (and I'm not happy about it).

영화가 벌써 끝나 버렸어요.

= The movie ended already (and I'm surprised and not happy about it).

효진 씨가 사람들에게 말해 버렸어요. = Hyojin told people (and she was not supposed to).

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 10

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

#### 0. Original Sentence:

**안 사려고 했는데, 50% 할인이라고 해서 사고 말았어요.**

= I was not going to buy it, but they said it was 50% off so I ended up buying it.

1.

안 사려고 했는데 = I was not going to buy it but...

안 보려고 했는데 = I was not going to look at it but...

말 안 하려고 했는데 = I was not going to tell them but...

빨리 가려고 했는데 = I was going to be there early but...

2.

50% 할인이라고 해서 = they said it was 50% off so...

건강에 좋다고 해서 = they said it was good for health so...

오늘 할인이 끝난다고 해서 = they said the discount was ending today so...

이 영화가 재미있다고 해서 = they said this movie is good so...

3.

사고 말았어요 = I ended up buying it (I shouldn't have)

들키고 말았어요 = I got busted (I didn't want to)

먹고 말았어요 = I ended up eating it (I shouldn't have)

늦고 말았어요 = I got there late (I shouldn't have)

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 10

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

#### 0. Original Sentence:

**이 대학교의 학생임을 증명할 수 있는 서류를 지참해야 함.**

= You must carry a document that can prove that you are a student of this university.

1.

이 대학교의 학생임 = (the fact that) you're a student of this university

이 방법이 최선임 = (the fact that) this method is the best

업무를 완료했음 = (the fact that) you've completed a task

바깥에서 보이지 않음 = (the fact that) it's not visible from outside

2.

서류를 지참해야 함 = you must bring a document

오전 9시까지 보내야 함 = you must send it by 9 AM

오늘과 내일은 가게 문을 닫음 = the store is closed today and tomorrow

100명이 참가했음 = 100 people attended

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 11

---

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 마음, the heart or mind. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related TTMIK lessons.

### Keyword:

**마음 = heart, mind**

1. 마음을 먹다 = to make up one's mind

(먹다 = to eat)

→ Literally translated, it would mean "to eat one's mind" but the actual meaning is to determine or to make up one's mind. You can use this expression when you are talking about your determination to do something, but it doesn't necessarily include or guarantee actually doing it.

Ex) 이번에는 정말로 운동을 매일 하기로 마음 먹었어요.

= I have made up my mind to really exercise every day this time.

2. 마음대로 하다 = to do as one wants

(-대로 = like the way something goes)

→ You can use this phrase to describe how one does things the way they want or choose to do whatever they want to do. You can say 마음대로 하세요 to someone to say "Do whatever you want." or "Do as you please." but if you want to be more polite you can say 편하신대로 하세요, literally meaning, "Do it the way that is comfortable for you".

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 11

---

Ex) 저는 그 책 필요 없으니까 마음대로 하세요.

= I don't need that book so do whatever you want with it.

3. 마음에 들다 = to like, to find something likeable

(들다 = to go in)

→ 마음에 들다 is literally translated as "to enter one's heart" and means that you found something likeable. The difference between 좋아하다 and 마음에 들다 is that you say 좋아하다 about something that you have already liked for some time, whereas 마음에 들다 is usually about things that you see for the first time and decide that you like it. 마음에 들다 can be used people as well as things.

Ex) 마음에 드는 가방 있어요?

= Is there a bag that you like?

4. 마음에 걸리다 = to weigh upon one's mind, to trouble one's mind

(걸리다 = to be stuck, to be hung)

→ 걸다 means to hang something up or to lock a door, and 걸리다 is the passive voice of 걸다. So when you say that something is hung or hooked in your mind, it means that it doesn't go through easily and it troubles your mind because you either feel bad or are worried about something or someone.

Ex) 어제 있었던 일이 마음에 걸려요.

= I keep thinking about what happened yesterday because I feel bad about it.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 11

5. 마음에 두다 = to have something/someone on one's mind

(두다 = to put something somewhere)

→ This phrase is similar to 마음에 걸리다, but it has a weaker nuance of being worried and can refer to many other types of emotions too. You can be worried, upset, or even distracted by something. It is often used in the form 마음에 두지 마세요 to tell someone to forget about what happened or what someone has said, mainly because it won't help to think about it or it wasn't something important.

Ex) 효진 씨가 한 말은 너무 마음에 두지 마세요.

= Don't think about what Hyojin said.

= Pay no attention to what Hyojin said.

6. 마음에 없는 말을 하다 = to say something without meaning it

(없다 = to not exist, to not have, 말 = words, language, speech)

→ When you say something that is not "in your heart" or "in your mind", it means that you say something that you do not really mean or are serious about. You can hear this expression often when someone is complimenting too much, or when someone offers to do something they probably won't do.

Ex) 마음에도 없는 말 하지 마세요.

= Don't say what you don't even mean.

7. 마음은 굴뚝 같다 = to wish one could something right now, to want to do something right but can not



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 11

(굴뚝 = chimney, 같다 = to be like)

→ When you say that your heart is like a chimney, it doesn't mean that you're tough, hot-tempered, or warm. In this context, you can think of the 굴뚝 as a place where the result is coming out, which is smoke, as the result of boiling water or burning woods. So by saying 마음은 굴뚝 같다, you imply that your mind is already fixed on the result, but you haven't even started, or won't even start doing it. So you can often say this when you really want to do something but you can't, and you can also say this just to be polite.

Ex) 도와주고 싶은 마음은 굴뚝 같지만, 오늘은 너무 바빠요.

= I'd love to help you, but I am too busy today.

8. 마음이 놓이다 = to feel relieved

(놓다 = to put down, to let go / 놓이다 = to be let go)

→ When you are worried about something, your mind is not at ease and cannot fully rest. So when you say 마음이 놓이다, it describes how the mind is finally put down somewhere so that it can rest, instead of being held up high in anxiety.

Ex) 그 말을 들으니까 마음이 놓이네요.

= I feel relieved to hear that.

9. 마음이 통하다 = to understand each other well

(통하다 = to go through, to flow through, to circulate)

→ When two people's mind are connected, they know each other well and they are comfort-

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 11

---

able around each other. You can use this verb 통하다 about languages as well, like when you ask if English is spoken/understood in Korea (“한국에서 영어 통해요?”).

Ex) 마음이 통하는 친구들이랑 여행하면 너무 재미있어요.

= Traveling with friends that you connect well with is a lot of fun.

10. 마음이 무겁다 = to have a heavy heart, to feel bad

(무겁다 = to be heavy)

→ This one is similar in English as well. When you have a heavy heart, you feel bad about someone’s situation or about what you did or said to someone.

Ex) 저 때문에 경기에서 진 것 같아서 마음이 무겁습니다.

= I feel bad because it looks like we lost the game because of me.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 12

Let's look at how to say that something or someone "seems" to be in a certain state or "looks" a certain way. The basic structure, -아/어/여 보인다, is fairly easy to understand and use, but it is important to understand the difference between this structure and some other similar structures.

### Basic Construction

#### Verb stem + -아/어/여 보인다

\* 보인다 is originally the passive voice of 보다, to see.

### Example

#### 재미있다 = to be fun

재미있 + -어 보인다 = 재미있어 보인다 = to look fun, to look interesting

### Sample Sentences

1. 피곤해 보여요.

= You look tired.

2. 이 영화는 재미없어 보여요.

= This movie looks boring.

3. 이거 매워 보이는데, 사실은 하나도 안 매워요.

= This looks spicy, but it's not spicy at all.

4. 이 케이크가 맛있어 보여서 샀는데, 너무 달아요.

= This cake looked delicious so I bought it, but it's too sweet.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 12

5. 사장님 기분이 안 좋아 보이는데, 무슨 일 있어요?

= The boss doesn't look happy. Is there anything wrong?

### Difference between 좋아 보이네요 and 좋은 것 같아요

The structure -(으)ㄴ 것 같다 is literally translated as "to seem like" but is commonly used to express one's thought or opinion. Therefore, when someone says 좋은 것 같아요, it is different from 좋아 보이네요 because if something looks good (좋아 보이네요) but you don't think it's good, or you're not happy about it, you wouldn't always say 좋은 것 같아요 in that case. So -아/어/여 보이다 is commonly used when you just express the fact that something or someone "seems" or "looks" a certain way.

### Examples

이 영화는 재미없어 보여요 = This movie looks boring.

이 영화는 재미없는 것 같아요 = I think this movie is boring.

이거 매워 보이는데, 사실은 하나도 안 매워요.

= This looks spicy but it's not spicy at all.

이거 매울 것 같았는데 (you need to change this to the past tense because you "thought" it would be spicy) 사실은 하나도 안 매웠어요.

= I thought it would be spicy but it wasn't spicy at all.

사장님 기분이 안 좋아 보이는데, 무슨 일 있어요?

= The boss doesn't look happy. Is there anything wrong?

사장님 기분이 안 좋은 것 같은데, (you're guessing or thinking based on either what you saw or some other clues) 무슨 일 있어요? = I thin the boss is upset. Is there anything wrong?

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 12

### Using 보이다 with nouns

With nouns, instead of using -아/어/여 after a verb stem, you add -처럼 after a noun. With nouns, the above mentioned difference is also applied to 보이다 and 같다.

### Example

학생 = student

학생처럼 보여요. = He looks like a student.

학생 같아요. = He looks like a student, so I think he's a student.

### Sample Sentences

1. 비둘기처럼 보이네요.

= It looks like a pigeon.

2. 멀어서 잘 안 보이지만, "3"처럼 보이네요.

= I can't see clearly because it's far, but it looks like a "3".

3. 경찰처럼 보이는 사람이 그 여자를 데려갔어요.

= Someone who looks like a cop took her.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 13

Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja], though many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is **신**.

The Chinese character for this is 新. There are many other Chinese characters (or Hanja letters) that are used for 신, so keep in mind that not all the words that have 신 in them have related meanings.

**The word 신 (新) is related to "new".**

신제품 = 신 (new) + 제 (make) + 품 (item) = 新製品 = new product

신기록 = 신 (new) + 기록 (record) = 新記錄 = new record

신학기 = 신 (new) + 학 (learn, school) + 기 (period) = 新學期 = new semester

신인 = 신 (new) + 인 (person) = 新人 = rookie

신작 = 신 (new) + 작 (make) = 新作 = new movie/book/musical/etc

신혼 = 신 (new) + 혼 (marriage) = 新婚 = newly wed, the first few years of married life

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 13

갱신 = 갱 (alter) + 신 (new) = 更新 = modification

경신 = 경 (alter) + 신 (new) = 更新 = breaking the record

혁신 = 혁 (alter) + 신 (new) = 革新 = innovation

신세대 = 신 (new) + 세대 (generation) = 新世代 = new generation

신세계 = 신 (new) + 세계 (world) = 新世界 = new world

신입 = 신 (new) + 입 (enter) = 新入 = new employee

신입 사원 = 신 (new) + 입 (enter) + 사 (company) + 원 (member)

= 新入社員 = new employee

신입생 = 신 (new) + 입 (enter) + 생 (student) = 新入生 = freshman student

신병 = 신 (new) + 병 (soldier) = 新兵 = rookie soldier

신간 = 신 (new) + 간 (publish) = 新刊 = new publication

신간 서적 = 신 (new) + 간 (publish) + 서 (book) + 적 (document)

= 新刊書籍 newly published book

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 14

---

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this lesson, we will introduce various expressions that are related to regretting something.

**1. 후회가 돼요.**

= I regret it.

**2. 후회가 막심해요.**

= I deeply regret it.

**3. 어렸을 때 더 많이 놀지 않은 게 후회가 돼요.**

= I regret not having played enough when I was little.

**4. 그 이야기를 꺼낸 것 자체가 후회스러워요.**

= I regret the fact that I even brought that up.

**5. 말하지 말았어야 했어요.**

= I shouldn't have told them.

**6. 이거 괜히 샀어요.**

= I shouldn't have bought it.

(괜히 = in vain, uselessly)

**7. 오지 말 걸 그랬어요.**

= I shouldn't have come here.





## LEVEL 9 LESSON 14

---

8. 좀 더 일찍 도착했더라면 좋았을 텐데요.

= It would have been nice if we'd arrived a little earlier.

9. 그냥 우리끼리 하는 게 나을 뻔 했어요.

= It might have been better to just do it by ourselves.

10. 그래서 후회 중이에요.

= So I'm regretting it now.

11. 원래 그럴 생각은 없었어요.

= I didn't intend to do it.

12. 지금 와서 생각해 보면, 제가 그때 왜 그랬나 싶어요.

= Looking back now, I wonder why I did that back then.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 15

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 기분, feelings or emotions. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related TTMik lessons.

**Keyword:**

**기분 = feeling, emotion, mood**

1. 기분이 좋다 = to feel happy, to feel upbeat

(좋다 = to be good)

→ When your 기분 (feeling) is good, it means that you are feeling great and happy in general. When you say that you feel good in English, it can also be related to your health, but in Korean, it's mostly related to your feelings at that moment. You can also use 기분이 좋다 when you feel good because of a nice cool breeze or a soothing massage, but not about general health conditions on a certain day.

Ex) 오늘 기분이 좋아 보이는데, 좋은 일 있어요?

= You look happy today. Is there anything good happening?

2. 기분이 나쁘다 = to be in a bad mood, to be unpleasant

(나쁘다 = to be bad)

→ When you say that you "feel bad" in English, it can mean that you are sorry about something and you feel like you have to apologize or feel responsible for a bad result. But in Korean, when you say 기분이 나쁘다, it never means that you are apologetic but just upset or unpleasant. You

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 15

can also say 기분이 나쁘다 about something or someone that is unpleasant to you.

Ex) 그 사람이 저를 보고 웃으면 왠지 기분이 나빠요.

= When he smiles at me, for some reason, I feel unpleasant.

3. 기분 좋게 = willingly, with good cheer

(좋게 = nicely)

→ 기분 좋게 is basically the adverbial form of 기분 좋다, and you can use it either about how someone does something without feeling forced or upset about having to do something, or about how someone is actually feeling happy while doing something.

Ex) 원래는 기분 좋게 도와주려고 했는데, 기분 나빠졌어요. 혼자 하세요.

= At first I was going to help you with good cheer, but I feel angry now. You do it by yourself.

4. 기분을 풀다 = to relieve one's feelings

(풀다 = resolve, untangle)

→ 풀다 literally means to "resolve" or "untangle" something, so when you untangle someone's feelings that are upset, you make them feel better or less upset. You can also use 기분을 풀다 to describe how you divert oneself and relieve some stress.

Ex) 제가 맛있는 거 사 줄 테니까 이제 기분 좀 풀어요.

= I will buy you something delicious, so please stop being angry at me.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 15

---

5. -(으)ㄹ 기분이 아니다 = to be not in the mood for

→ This expression is actually very similar to the English expression, "to be not in the mood to" do something.

Ex) 저 지금 농담할 기분 아니에요.

= I'm not in the mood to play jokes (with you).

6. 기분이 상하다 = to be offended

(상하다 = to rot, to go bad)

→ You can use 기분이 상하다 when someone's feelings are hurt by what someone else said, but also when someone is heartbroken by something that happened.

Ex) 그냥 농담이었는데 기분 상했어요?

= I was just joking. Did I hurt your feelings?

7. 기분 내키는 대로 = just the way one wants

(내키다 = to feel like, to be inclined)

→ The expression 기분 내키는 대로 has a slightly negative nuance, so when you say it about someone, you are usually not very happy about the way that person behaves.

Ex) 그 사람은 기분 내키는 대로 행동하는 게 꼭 어린 아이 같아요.

= He does whatever he feels like; he's like a child.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 15

8. 기분이 들뜨다 = to be excited, to be exhilarated

(들뜨다 = to be excited)

Ex) 내일 런던에 갈 생각에 기분이 들떠어요.

= I'm very excited by the thought of going to London tomorrow.

9. 기분 전환을 하다 = to refresh oneself

(전환 = change, switch)

→ 전환 means transition or change, so when you "do" a 기분 전환 (mood transition), it usually means that you usually refresh yourself or get some fresh air, usually by doing something different for a change, like going out for a walk, meeting friends, or going on a short trip.

Ex) 기분 전환 하러 잠시 밖에 나갔다 왔어요.

= I went out for a bit to refresh myself.

10. 기분 탓이다 = to be just imagination

(탓 = reason, fault, blame)

→ When there's no real issue or substantial problem but you feel like something is wrong or is happening, you can say that it's just the fault of your 기분 (feeling). You can often hear people saying 기분 탓인가? (= It is just me?) or 기분 탓일 거예요 (= You're just feeling that way).

Ex) 그냥 기분 탓일 거예요. 너무 걱정 마세요.

= You are just imagining things. Don't worry too much.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 15

---

11. -(으/느)ㄴ 기분이 들다

(들다 = to come in)

→ 기분이 들다 literally means "a feeling enters" so when you feel like something is happening or will happen, you can use this phrase.

Ex) 웬지 오늘은 좋은 일이 있을 것 같은 기분이 들어요.

= For some reason, I feel like there is going to be something good (happen to me).

12. 기분이 가라앉다

(가라앉다 = to sink)

Ex) 그 얘기를 들으니 기분이 가라앉았어요.

= After hearing that news, I felt down.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 16

In this lesson, we are taking a look at the structure **-(으)ㄴ 테니(까)**. This is used often in situations where one person wants, or asks, the other person to do something. When you use it after a verb stem that ends with a consonant, you add **-을 테니(까)**, and when the verb stem ends with a vowel, you add **-ㄴ 테니(까)**. The original form is **-을 테니까** or **-ㄴ 테니까**, but it is always interchangeable with **-을 테니** or **-ㄴ 테니**, with the last letter, **까**, omitted.

### Original meaning

**-테니(까)** comes from the combination of **터** and **-이니(까)**. **터** means a "place", "site", "lot", "ground", or "foundation".

There are mainly two usages for this structure:

1. When you are offering to do something and you ask the listener to do something else in return. What you ask of the other person doesn't always have to be a favor that you want; it can also be something that you want them to do for their own good. Therefore, **-(으)ㄴ 테니(까)** is often translated as "I will do this, so in return, I want you to do this". As a result, you can not use this structure for all situations where you say "therefore" or "so".

### Example

이건 제가 할 테니까, 걱정하지 말고 쉬세요.

= I will do this, so don't worry and get some rest.

In the sentence above, you are offering to take care of something and telling the other person to go get some rest. You cannot use the same structure about someone else doing the same thing. For example, "이건 석진 씨가 할 테니까, 걱정하지 말고 쉬세요" is not a natural sentence. If you want to say something like "Seokjin will take care of this, so don't worry" in Korean, you

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 16

can either just use the -을 거니까 ending and say "진 씨가 할 거니까", or you can keep yourself as the subject of the sentence by saying "이건 석진 씨한테 하라고 할 테니까", meaning "I will ask Seokjin to do this, so...".

2. When you are making an assumption and are almost certain about something, you can use this structure to mean "I assume/think/believe that this will happen/is happening, so let's do this/please do this." Even when you are talking about a present state or action, since you're assuming and WILL have to check to see if you're right, it's always in the future tense.

### Example

밖에 추울 테니까 나가지 마세요.

= It must be cold outside, so don't go out.

If you are NOT making an assumption and just saying a plainly known fact, you can use the -(으)니까 structure and just say "밖에 추우니까". The -(으)ㄴ 테니까 structure is often used together with -(으)면, which means "if". For example, if you say "지금 밖에 나가면 추울 테니까", it means "if you go outside now, it will be cold, so..."

### Sample Sentences

1. 제가 점심 살 테니까, 경화 씨가 커피 사세요.

= I will buy lunch, so Kyung-hwa, you buy the coffee.

2. 저는 먼저 갈 테니까, 나중에 오세요.

= I will go first, so you come later.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 16

---

3. 나머지는 제가 할 테니까, 먼저 퇴근하세요.

= I'll do the rest, so please go home first.

4. 저는 뛰어갈 테니까, 효진 씨는 택시 타고 오세요.

= I'll run, so Hyojin, you take a taxi.

5. 갑자기 찾아가면 놀랄 테니까, 전화를 할까요?

= If we visit her suddenly, she'll be surprised, so shall we call her?

6. 지금 출발하면 너무 일찍 도착할 테니까, 10분 뒤에 출발해요.

= If you leave now, you'll get there too early, so leave in 10 minutes.

7. 아직 뜨거울 테니까 조심하세요.

= It must be still hot, so be careful.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 17

In this lesson, we are introducing the structure **-(으/느)ㄴ 이상**. The word **이상** (以上), by itself, means "not lower than" or "from this point and above", and when used in the form **-(으/느)ㄴ 이상**, it can mean that the preceding clause is a fact that makes the following clause something that's naturally expected or supposed thing to happen.

**-(으/느)ㄴ 이상** can be used in both the present tense and in the past tense, but with the present tense, it is used more often in writing than when speaking.

### Example

저도 이 회사의 직원인 이상, 이 행사에 꼭 참여해야 돼요.

= Since I'm also an employee of this company, I must participate in this event.

Therefore, especially in spoken language, the structure **-(으/느)ㄴ 이상** is used more commonly in the past tense than in the present tense. When used in the past tense, it can be translated to "since you have already done this, this is bound to happen" or "you have done this, so this has to be the way things are".

### Example

이미 공식 발표를 한 이상, 이제 취소할 수는 없어요.

= Since we've already made a public announcement, we can't cancel it now.

### Sample Sentences

1. 비행기를 탄 이상, 도착할 때까지 내릴 수 없어요.

= Now that you've boarded the airplane, you can't get out until you arrive.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 17

2. 한번 시작한 이상, 중간에 포기할 수 없어요.

= Once you've started, you can't quit in the middle.

3. 여기까지 온 이상, 포기하지 말고 열심히 하세요.

= Since you've come this far, don't give up and keep working hard.

4. 출근을 안 할 수는 있지만, 출근을 한 이상, 일을 안 할 수는 없어요.

= I could just not go to work, but once I've [actually] gone to work, I have to work [lit: I can't not do work].

5. 이 방에 들어온 이상, 이 게임을 꼭 해야 돼요.

= Once you've come into this room, you must play this game.

### Negative Forms

When -(으/느)ㄴ 이상 is used in a negative form, the sentence can take the meaning of "as long as" or "unless", and the following clause usually describes a negative situation or is a negative statement.

(1) Negative form + -(으/느)ㄴ 이상

As there are various ways to form a negative sentence in Korean, this structure also works with various forms of negative verb endings.

### Sample Sentences

1. 비행기를 타지 않는 이상, 그렇게 빨리 갈 수가 없어요.

= Unless you take the airplane, you can't go that fast.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 17

---

2. 계산기를 쓰지 않는 이상, 이렇게 복잡한 계산은 못 해요.

= Unless I use a calculator, I can't do such a complex calculation.

3. 아주 아프지 않은 이상, 저는 수업에 빠지지 않아요.

= Unless I'm very sick, I don't skip classes.

(2) Noun + -이/가 아닌 이상

With nouns, since you need to add the verb -이다 before you can conjugate it, you add the structure -이/가 아닌 이상 after the noun.

### Sample Sentences

1. 여기 직원이 아닌 이상, 들어갈 수가 없어요.

= Unless you're a staff member here, you can't go in.

2. 가족이 아닌 이상, 그런 건 알 수가 없어요.

= Unless you are his family, it's impossible to know such things.

3. 중요한 일이 아닌 이상, 지금 이 시간에 나갈 수는 없어요.

= Unless it's something important, I can't go out at this hour.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 18

In this lesson, we are looking at how -(으)ㄹ까 보다 is used in a sentence. As you've learned from Level 3 Lesson 4, when you add the ending -(으)ㄹ까 after a verb stem, it can express an assumption (e.g. 내일 비가 올까요? = Do you think it will rain tomorrow?). With -(으)ㄹ까 보다, an assumption is also implied, but you can also express concern, the reason for a decision, or an inclination to do something.

### Usage #1 - Expressing worries or concerns

**Structure: Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ까 봐 + another verb**

When you are worried about something that MIGHT happen, you can use -(으)ㄹ까 봐 to talk about what you did or are doing as a result. You use -(으)ㄹ까 봐 only about things that might happen and not things that are already happening or will happen for sure. In this case, when you use it with the word 걱정, you can omit 봐 and just say -(으)ㄹ까 걱정이에요 or -(으)ㄹ까 걱정했어요.

### Example

1. 나중에 후회할까 봐 걱정 돼요.

= 나중에 후회할까 걱정 돼요.

= I am worried that I might regret it later.

2. 아이가 실망할까 봐 아직 말 못 했어요.

= I was worried that the child might be disappointed, so I didn't tell him yet.

3. 늦을까 봐 걱정이에요.

= 늦을까 걱정이에요.

= I am worried that we might be late.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 18

4. 시험에 떨어질까 봐 걱정이에요.

= 시험에 떨어질까 걱정이에요.

= I am worried that I might fail the exam.

5. 차가 막힐까 봐 걱정이에요.

= 차가 막힐까 걱정이에요.

= I am worried that the traffic might be bad.

### Usage #2 - Explaining the reason for a decision based on an assumption

**Structure: Verb stem + -(으)까 봐 + another verb**

When you've made a decision to do something based on the assumption that it might be a good or helpful decision, or just that something might happen, you can use -(으)까 봐. In this case, you can also say -(으)까 봐서 to mean the same thing.

### Example

1. 택시로 가면 더 빠를까 봐 택시를 탔는데, 결국은 지각했어요.

= I took a taxi thinking that it might be faster, but I ended up being late.

2. 비가 올까 봐 우산을 가져왔는데 비가 안 오네요.

= I brought an umbrella thinking that it might rain, but it's not raining.

3. 공부하다가 잠이 올까 봐 커피 사왔어요.

= I bought some coffee in case I fall asleep.

4. 배고프실까 봐 간식 사왔어요.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 18

= In case you're hungry, I bought some snacks.

5. 이 책 필요하실까 봐 가져왔어요.

= I thought you might need this book, so I brought it.

### Usage #3 - Expressing one's inclination to do something

**Structure: Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ까 봐(요)**

You can also use -(으)ㄴ까 봐 when you want to talk about something that you are feeling inclined to do something, although you haven't fully decided on doing it quite yet. In this case, you can also say -(으)ㄴ까 해(요) instead of -(으)ㄴ까 봐(요) to mean the same thing.

1. 오늘은 좀 쉬까 봐요.

= I think maybe I should get some rest today.

2. 친구들한테 물어볼까 봐요.

= I think maybe I should ask my friends.

3. 그냥 환불 받을까 봐요.

= I am thinking maybe I should just get a refund.

4. 이걸로 살까 봐요.

= Maybe I should buy this one.

5. 일본어를 공부해 볼까 봐요.

= I am thinking maybe I should try studying Japanese.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 19

---

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this Advanced Situational Expressions lesson, we are going to take a look at some expressions you can use or expect to hear when you meet someone after not seeing them for a long time.

**1. 오랜만이에요.**

= Long time no see.

**2. 이게 얼마만에예요.**

= It's been a long time.

**3. 얼마만에 보는 거죠?**

= How long has it been since we last met?

**4. 별일 없죠?**

= Everything alright?

**5. 요새 어떻게 지내요?**

= How are you doing these days?

**6. 지난 번에 본 게 벌써 2년 전이에요?**

= The last time we met was already 2 years ago?

**7. 작년 가을에 보고 못 봤죠?**

= We haven't met since last fall, right?





## LEVEL 9 LESSON 19

---

8. 앞으로는 자주 연락 하고 지내요.

= Let's stay in touch more often from now on.

9. 왜 그렇게 얼굴 보기가 힘들어요?

= Why is it so hard to meet you?

10. 오랜만에 만났는데 하나도 안 변했네요?

= It's been a long time and you haven't changed a bit.

11. 3년 전에 보고 처음 보는 거죠?

= We are meeting for the first time in three years, right?

12. 옛날 그대로네요.

= You're exactly the same as before.

= You haven't changed a bit.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 20

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have previously learned to train yourself to comfortably make Korean sentences.

We will start off with THREE key sentences and practice changing different parts of these sentences so that you don't end up simply memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible when making Korean sentences.

### Key Sentence #1

혼자 가면 심심할 테니까 제가 같이 간다니까요.

= I told you. I'm go with you because you would be bored if you go alone.

### Key Sentence #2

제가 몸이 약해 보이지만, 사실은 아주 건강한 편이에요.

= I look weak, but in fact, I am quite healthy.

### Key Sentence #3

헬스장에 돈까지 낸 이상, 운동을 안 하면 아까울 테니까 열심히 하세요.

= Now that you've even paid at the gym, it would be a waste if you don't work out, so exercise hard.

---

## Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

---

### 0. Original Sentence:



This PDF is to be used along with the MP3 audio lesson available at [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com). Please feel free to share TalkToMeInKorean's free Korean lessons and PDF files with anybody who is studying Korean. If you have any questions or feedback, visit [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com).

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 20

**혼자 가면 심심할 테니까 제가 같이 간다니까요.**

= I told you. I'm go with you because you would be bored if you go alone.

1.

혼자 가면 심심할 테니까 = because you would be bored if you go alone

이대로 나가면 추울 테니까 = because it would be cold if you go out just this

너무 일찍 일어나면 피곤할 테니까 = because you would be tired if you get up too early

혼자 하면 힘들 테니까 = because it would be hard if you do it alone

2.

제가 같이 간다니까요 = I told you. I'm going with you.

저 괜찮다니까요 = I told you. I'm okay.

이게 제일 좋다니까요 = I told you. This is the best one.

혼자서도 할 수 있다니까요 = I told you. I can do this even by myself.

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---

#### 0. Original Sentence:

**제가 몸이 약해 보이지만, 사실은 아주 건강한 편이에요.**

= I look weak, but in fact, I am quite healthy.

1.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 20

제가 몸이 약해 보이지만 = although I look weak

제가 어려 보이지만 = although I look very young

이게 처음에는 쉬워 보이지만 = although this looks easy at first

멀리서 보면 귀여워 보이지만 = although it looks cute from afar

2.

사실은 아주 건강한 편이에요 = I am actually quite healthy

친구들을 자주 만나는 편이에요 = I meet my friends rather frequently

공부를 열심히 하는 편이에요 = I study rather diligently

저는 잠이 많은 편이에요 = I sleep rather a lot

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

---

#### 0. Original Sentence:

**헬스장에 돈까지 낸 이상, 운동을 안 하면 아까울 테니까 열심히 하세요.**

= Now that you've even paid at the gym, it would be a waste if you don't work out, so exercise hard.

1.

헬스장에 돈까지 낸 이상 = now that you've even paid at the gym

사람들이 다 안 이상 = now that everybody has already found out

한국까지 온 이상 = since you've already come all the way to Korea

마음 먹은 이상 = since you've already made up your mind

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 20

---

2.

운동을 안 하면 아까울 테니까 열심히 하세요

= it would be a waste if you don't work out, so exercise hard

너무 많이 넣으면 매울 테니 조금만 넣으세요

= it would be spicy if you put in too much of it, so just add a little bit

지금 가면 차가 막힐 테니 나중에 가세요

= the traffic would be bad if you leave now, so go later

내일 오면 저는 여기에 없을 테니 지금 이야기하세요

= I won't be here if you come back tomorrow, so tell me now

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 21

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 생각, "thought" or "idea". In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related TTMik lessons.

### Keyword:

생각 = thought, idea

1. 생각이 다르다 = to have different opinions

(다르다 = to be different)

→ Literally translated, it would mean "the thought is different", but the actual meaning is that you have an opinion that is different from another person's opinion.

Ex) 저는 그 문제에 대해서는 생각이 좀 달라요.

= About that matter, I have a different opinion.

2. 생각이 없다 = to not feel like eating/drinking

→ Literally this would mean that you don't have an idea or that you do not think much about something, but in the actual usage, it means that you are not hungry or thirsty so you do not feel like eating or drinking.

Ex) 저는 아침을 늦게 먹어서 점심 생각이 없어요.

= I had a late breakfast, so I don't feel like having lunch (now).

3. 생각에 잠기다 = to be lost in thought

→ 잠기다 literally means "to be submerged" or "to be flooded", so if you say that you are

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 21

"flooded" by thoughts or are sinking in thoughts, it means that you are deep in thought about something.

Ex) 무슨 생각에 잠겨 있었길래 전화 온 줄도 몰랐어요?

= What were you thinking about so hard? You didn't even know that your phone was ringing.

4. 생각만 해도 = at the bare thought of it

→ This one is fairly easy to guess the meaning since it's translated as "even if I just think about it". This is most commonly used when you talk about something that you are scared about, something you don't enjoy experiencing, or when someone mentions something that's very absurd or is unlikely to happen.

Ex) 생각만 해도 소름이 끼쳐요.

= Just thinking about it alone gives me goosebumps.

5. 생각하기도 싫다 = to not even want to think about it

→ When there is something you're not really looking forward to and want to avoid if possible, you can say "생각하기도 싫다". You can also change it "생각하고 싶지도 않다" to mean the same thing.

Ex) 다시 대학생이 되는 건 생각하기도 싫어요.

= I don't even want to think about becoming a university student. / I hate the idea of becoming a university student.

6. 생각이 나다 = to occur to one's mind, to remember

→ 생각이 나다 can be used in two types of situations: when you just remembered something

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 21

that you previously couldn't recall (like someone's name or the reason you called someone), or when something just occurred to you and you started thinking about it. When you are just going about your daily tasks and all of a sudden think of someone that you know, you can say "생각이 나다".

Ex) 그냥 니 생각 나서 전화했어.

= I just thought of you, so I am calling you now.

7. 생각이 들다 = to occur to one's mind

→ 생각이 들다 and 생각이 나다 are similar in usage, but 생각이 들다 is only used about the actual "content" of a thought. You can say "생각이 나다" about a person or a place, but 생각이 들다 about your opinion or premonition. In many cases, 생각이 들다 is just translated as "to think", "to feel", or "to have a feeling".

Ex) 이거 조금 이상하다는 생각 안 들어요?

= Don't you feel that this is a bit strange?

8. -(으)ㄹ 생각은 없다 = to not intend to do something

→ When you feel bad about something you have said or done and want to apologize, one expression that can come in handy is -(으)ㄹ 생각은 없다. If you just say "생각 없다", it can mean either "to be not very hungry" or "to be thoughtless or careless", but if you use -(으)ㄹ 생각은 없다 with a specific verb stem, it means that you don't intend to do something.

Ex) 놀래킬 생각은 없었어요.

= I didn't intend to surprise you.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 21

9. 생각이 간절하다 = to really want to have (usually a certain food/drink)

→ 간절하다 means "ardent" or "desperate", so if you say "생각이 간절하다", it means that you have a very strong yearning for something, usually a certain food or drink.

Ex) 요즘에 다이어트 하고 있는데, 운동하고 나면 콜라 생각이 간절해요.

= I am on a diet (to lose weight) these days, and after I work out, I really want some cola.

10. 생각지도 못 했던 일이다 = to be unthought-of, to have not been foreseen

→ 생각지도 is short for 생각하지도, and by saying that something was a "생각지도 못 했던 일", you are saying that you didn't have the faintest idea that something like that could happen.

Ex) 이건 정말 생각지도 못 했던 결과네요.

= We really couldn't see this coming.

= This is really an unexpected result.

11. 생각해 보고 말 것도 없다 = to not even be worth thinking about it

→ Here, 말다 means "to not do something", and to express this meaning, it's always used in the form of -아/어/여 보고 말 것도 없다, which means that "it's not even worth trying doing it". Literally it means "there's not enough (substance or importance to it) to really bother doing do it".

Ex) 생각해 보고 말 것도 없이, 그 사람은 무조건 안 돼요.

= It's needless to think about, he just can't do it.

= Needless to say, my answer is no. I can't let him do it.

12. ~을/를 생각해서라도 = at least for the sake of (someone)

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 21

---

→ Literally translated, this means "even if you were to do it, just think about [someone else]", and in actual usage, it means "at least for the sake of [someone]". This is commonly used when you want to stop someone from doing something that can be either embarrassing or harmful for other people.

Ex) 가기 싫겠지만, 나를 생각해도 한 번만 참석해 줘.

= I know you don't want to go there, but please attend it just this once, at least for me.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 22

Word Builder lessons are designed to help you understand how to expand your vocabulary by learning/understanding some common and basic building blocks of Korean words. The words and letters introduced through Word Builder lessons are not necessarily all Chinese characters, or 한자 [han-ja], and although many of them are based on Chinese characters, the meanings can be different from modern-day Chinese. Your goal, through these lessons, is to understand how words are formed and remember the keywords in Korean to expand your Korean vocabulary from there. You certainly don't have to memorize the Hanja characters, but if you want to, feel free!

Today's keyword is 시.

We are introducing two Chinese characters for this lesson: 示 and 視. The first one, 示 means to "show" and the second one, 視 means to "see".

시범 = 시 (show) + 범 (good example) = 示範 = demonstration

예시 = 예 (example) + 시 (show) = 例示 = example, illustration

과시 = 과 (boast) + 시 (show) = 誇示 = showing off

게시 = 게 (put up, post) + 시 (show) = 揭示 = put up/post a notice

—> 게시물 (written posts), 게시판 (bulletin board)

표시 = 표 (outside, surface) + 시 (show) = 表示 = expressing or showing (emotions)

시력 = 시 (see) + 력 (power) = 視力 = eyesight, vision

시청 = 시 (see) + 청 (listen) = 視聽 = watching and listening

시각 = 시 (see) + 각 (realize) = 視覺 = sight, vision

—> 시각적인 (visual), 시각 디자인 (visual design)

시야 = 시 (see) + 야 (field) = 視野 = one's view, field of vision

시찰 = 시 (see) + 찰 (examine) = 視察 = inspection



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 22

---

시선 = 시 (see) + 선 (line) = 視線 = attention, gaze

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 23

The structure **-(으)면서** can be translated to English as "while", and similarly to the usage of "while" in English, **-(으)면서** has a few different usages in Korean depending on the context.

### Usage #1

You can use **-(으)면서** to describe how you are doing two actions at the same time, or how you do one thing while doing another thing, such as "studying Korean while cleaning the house" or "exercising while listening to the music".

### Structure

#### Verb stem + **-(으)면서**

Ex)

공부하다 + **-(으)면서** + 운동하다 = 공부하면서 운동해요 (I exercise while studying.)

### Sample Sentences:

1. 저는 샤워 하면서 노래를 들어요.

= I listen to the music while taking a shower.

2. 저는 잠을 자면서 많이 움직여요.

= I move my body a lot while sleeping.

3. 저는 학교에 다니면서 아르바이트를 많이 했어요.

= I did a lot of part-time work while going to school.

4. 저는 노래를 들으면서 일을 할 수가 없어요.

= I can't work while listening to the music.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 23

5. 운전하면서 전화 통화 하지 마세요.

= Don't talk on the phone while driving.

### Usage #2

You can contrast two actions or states by linking them with -(으)면서. When one state or action betrays or is the opposite of the other action, you can use -(으)면서 between two verbs.

Ex)

알면서 모르는 척 했어요?

= You knew but you pretended you didn't know?

### Sample Sentences

1. 좋으면서 관심 없는 척 하지 마세요.

= Don't pretend you are not interested when you are excited.

2. 알지도 못 하면서 쉽게 말하지 마세요.

= You don't know (it/him/them/me) well, so don't speak about it so easily.

3. 준비는 하면서도 걱정이 됐어요.

= Even as I was preparing for it and everything, I was worried.

### Usage #3

You can use the -(으)면서 structure with action verbs, but you can also use it with nouns and the -이다 verb, in which case the structure changes to "Noun + -(이)면서". Since the future tense in Korean is basically "Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ 것이다", which already uses the -이다 verb, the future tense is also expressed with -것 + -이면서, but is shortened to 거면서.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 23

---

Ex)

학생이면서 동시에 모델이에요.

= She is a student and model at the same time.

(The same can also be expressed by saying "학생이기도 하면서 동시에 모델이에요".)

Ex)

결국에 올 거면서 어제는 왜 그렇게 말했어요?

= You were going to come here anyway, so why did you say that (you wouldn't) yesterday?

### Sample Sentences:

1. 그 사람은 제 친구이면서 동시에 선생님이에요.

= She is my friend and my teacher at the same time.

2. 시간 없다고 할 거면서...

= I know you are going to say you don't have time (and yet you are not saying so).

3. 하지도 못 할 거면서 큰 소리 치지 마세요.

= Don't bluff about it while (it's obvious that) you are not going to be able to do it anyways.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 24

If you are familiar with the structure **-(으)면서**, which was introduced in the previous lesson, it is easy to guess what **-(ㄴ/는)다면서(요)** and **-(이)라면서(요)** mean.

### Origins

**-(ㄴ/는)다면서(요)** is a combination of **-(ㄴ/는)다** and **-다고 말하면서**, and the literal translation is "while saying ABC does XYZ". Similarly, **-(이)라면서(요)** is originally **-(이)다** + **-다고 말하면서** and, therefore, literally translates as "while saying that ABC is XYZ".

However, what makes the endings **-(ㄴ/는)다면서(요)** and **-(이)라면서(요)** have different meanings from the literal translations is the fact that they can be used as sentence endings. Note that the endings have **-요** at the end for 존댓말.

### Actual Usage

**-(ㄴ/는)다면서(요)** and **-(이)라면서(요)** can be used when you want to show your surprise or dissatisfaction after finding out that what you thought was true is not the actual truth, or when you are just fact-checking what you heard before with someone else.

Ex)

집에 가다 + **-ㄴ다면서요** = 집에 간다면서요 = you said you were going home (but you are here)

Ex)

학생 + **-이라면서요** = 학생이라면서요 = you said you were a student (yet, apparently, you are not)

Ex)

가다 + **-라면서요** = 가라면서요 = you told me to leave (and now you are saying otherwise)



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 24

---

These endings do not always make the sentence a question, but it is very common to put a question mark at the end of the sentence to emphasize the fact that the speaker was surprised, disappointed, or intrigued, depending on the context.

### Sample Sentences:

1. 다음 달에 이사간다면서요?

= I heard you were going to move next month.

2. 벌써 다 끝났다면서요?

= I heard it's already over. Is that right?

3. 아직 학생이라면서요?

= Didn't you say you were still a student?

4. 잘 모르는 사이라면서요!

= You said you didn't know each other that well!

5. 여자친구 없다면서요.

= You said you didn't have a girlfriend!

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 25

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this Advanced Situational Expressions lesson, we are going to take a look at some expressions you can use or expect to hear when you meet someone after not seeing them for a long time.

**1. 저기요, 죄송하지만 길 좀 물을게요.**

= Excuse me, I'm sorry, but I'd like to ask for directions.

**2. 혹시 길 좀 물을 수 있을까요?**

= By any chance, could I ask you for directions?

**3. 서울역이 어느 쪽이에요?**

= Which way is Seoul Station?

**4. 교보문고 가려면 어디로 가야 돼요?**

= Where should I go to get to Kyobo Bookstore?

**5. 어린이대공원으로 가려면 어느 쪽으로 가야 돼요?**

= Which way should I go to get to Children's Grand Park?

**6. 서울대학교 정문이 어디예요?**

= Where is the main gate of Seoul National University?

**7. 현대백화점이 어딘지 아세요?**

= Do you know where Hyundai Department Store is?



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 25

---

**8. 이 근처에 하나은행이 어디에 있는지 아세요?**

= Do you know where there is a Hana Bank around here?

**9. 저도 잘 모르겠네요.**

= I don't know either.

**10. 저도 여기 사람이 아니라서 잘 모르겠네요.**

= I am not from around here either, so I don't know.

**11. 하나은행이요? 모르겠어요.**

= Hana Bank? I don't know.

**12. 이쪽으로 가셔서 다시 한 번 물어보세요.**

= Go this way and ask someone one more time.

**13. 이쪽으로 100미터 정도 가셔서 왼쪽으로 가면 있어요.**

= If you go 100 meters this way and turn left, it will be there.

**14. 여기서 걸어가기에는 거리가 좀 있어요. 버스 타셔야 될 거예요.**

= It's a bit of a distance to walk from here. You'll need to take a bus.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 26

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 시간, time. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related TTMik lessons.

**Keyword:**

**시간 = time**

1. 잠깐 시간 좀 내 줄 수 있어요?

= Can you make some time for me?

2. 지금 이러고 있을 시간이 어디 있어요?

= You don't have time for this.

3. 그럴 시간 있으면 공부나 하세요.

= If you have that kind of time, do your studying.

4. 이번 프로젝트에 시간을 많이 할애해 주세요.

= I hope you can spend a lot of time on this project.

5. 한국 시간으로 5월 2일 오후 7시에 시작할 거예요.

= It will begin at 7 pm on May 2nd in Korean time.

6. 여행을 가고 싶은데 좀처럼 시간이 안 나네요.

= I want to travel, but I just can't find the time.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 26

---

7. 괜히 시간 낭비하지 말고 그냥 돌아가세요.

= Stop wasting your time, just go back home.

8. 제가 시간이 남아도는 줄 아세요?

= Do you think I have that much time to waste?

9. 아무리 바빠도 그렇죠. 잠깐 전화할 시간도 없어요?

= Even though you were really busy, you didn't even have time for a quick phone call?

10. 시간이 어떻게 가는지 모르겠어요.

= I can't feel the passage of time.

= Time flies.

11. 시간을 되돌릴 수 있으면 좋겠어요.

= I wish I could turn back time to the past.

12. 저는 주말에는 가족들과 시간을 보내는 편이에요.

= I usually spend time with my family on the weekends.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 27

It's time to learn another very cool grammar point that will help you enrich your Korean conversations! In this lesson, we are looking at the verb ending **-더니**. In general, you can use **-더니** when you are describing what happened in relation to your discovery of a fact.

### Usage #1

You can use **-더니** when you describe two things that you experienced or observed, one after the other. The two things that happened can be either the opposite of each other, very different from each other (therefore surprising you), or just connected to each other in sequence; therefore, depending on the context, the English translation of **-더니** can be very different.

### Sample Sentences:

1. 어제는 비가 오더니 오늘은 눈이 오네요.

= It rained yesterday, but it's snowing today.

2. 효진 씨가 어제는 9시에 오더니, 오늘은 11시에 왔어요.

= Hyojin came in at 9 o'clock yesterday, and she came in at 11 o'clock today.

3. 경화 씨가 어제는 요가를 하더니, 오늘은 테니스를 하네요.

= Kyung-hwa did yoga yesterday, and today she's playing tennis.

4. 아침에는 춥더니 지금은 따뜻하네요.

= It was cold in the morning, but now it's warm.

5. 제 컴퓨터가 느려지더니, 이제 안 켜져요.

= My computer slowed down, and now it won't even switch on.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 27

6. 두 사람이 커피숍 앞에서 만나더니 뭔가 물건을 교환했어요.

= Those two met in front of a coffee shop, and then exchanged some things.

7. 석진 씨가 밖에 나가더니 갑자기 고양이를 데리고 왔어요.

= Seokjin went outside, and then suddenly, he brought back a cat.

### Usage #2

The second usage is similar to the first one, but in this case, you can use -더니 when one thing is either a sign of something else (usually bigger, more intense, or more serious), or the direct result of another thing.

### Sample Sentences

1. 책을 많이 읽었더니 눈이 피곤해요.

= I read a lot, so my eyes are tired.

2. 도너츠를 많이 먹었더니 배탈이 났어요.

= I ate a lot of doughnuts, and now I have a stomachache.

3. 아침에 날씨가 흐리더니 오후에는 눈이 왔어요.

= The weather was overcast in the morning, and it ended up snowing in the afternoon.

4. 석진 씨가 열심히 운동을 하더니 몸이 정말 좋아졌어요.

= Seokjin exercised hard, and now he has a really well-built body.

5. 경화 씨가 매일 글을 쓰더니 지난 달에 소설을 출간했어요.

= Kyung-hwa wrote every day, and she published a novel last month.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 27

---

6. 무거운 짐을 들고 왔더니 허리가 아파요.

= I carried some heavy luggage here, and because of that, my back hurts.

7. 노래방에서 노래를 두 시간 동안 불렀더니 목소리가 안 나와요.

= I sang for two hours in a singing room, and I can't speak now.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 28

In this TTMik lesson, we will be introducing how **-(으)ㄴ 바에** works and where you can use it. Although this grammatical structure is fairly straightforward, the meaning of it is rather complex. It is essential to understand what **바** means. **바** is a dependent noun that is rarely used on its own, and when paired with other verbs, **바** can mean "method", "content", or "situation". Used in **-(으)ㄴ 바에**, **바** means "situation" or "fact".

### Structure

**Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ 바에**

**= Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ 바에야**

**= Verb stem + -(으)ㄴ 바에는**

When you link two actions with **-(으)ㄴ 바에**, you imply that the first action or option is much worse than the second action or option, or it is so disappointing that you would rather choose the second option.

Ex)

**식은 라면을 먹다** = to eat ramyeon noodles that have become cold

**안 먹다** = to not eat

—> **식은 라면을 먹을 바에는 그냥 안 먹을게요.**

= If I have to eat ramyeon noodles that have become cold, I would rather just not eat (at all).

Since you are saying that the second option (the action which comes after the **-(으)ㄴ 바에** part) is better, you can also add expressions related to comparisons such as the following:

1. **차라리** = would rather
2. **낫다** = to be better
3. **그냥** = just
4. **-고 말다** = to just do something and be done with the matter

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 28

### Sample Sentences:

1. 그 사람이랑 여행을 갈 바에는 저는 차라리 그냥 집에 있겠어요.

= If I have to go on a trip with him, I would rather just stay at home.

2. 너랑 결혼할 바에야 평생 혼자 사는 게 낫지.

= If I have to marry you, it would be better living by myself forever.

3. 나중에 후회할 바에는 그냥 안 하는 게 낫겠어요.

= If you're going to regret it later, it would be better to just not do it.

4. 이렇게 고민할 바에야 차라리 다른 사람한테 시키고 말겠어요.

= If this is going to be such a headache, I would rather just ask someone else to do it.

5. 잠깐 밖에 못 쓸 바에는 중고로 사는 게 좋죠.

= If I'm only going to be able to use it for a short time, it would be nicer to just buy it second-handed.

### Exceptions

Since 바 has the meaning of "situation", -(ㅇ)ㄹ 바에 can also imply "if you're going to do it anyway".

In this usage, it is usually preceded by 이왕 or 어차피.

### Sample Sentences

1. 어차피 살 바에는 좋은 걸로 사세요.

= If you are going to buy one anyway, get a good one.

2. 이왕 고칠 바에는 처음부터 다시 하는 게 낫겠어요.

= If you are going to modify it, it'll be better to do it all over again.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 29

Welcome to another lesson in the Advanced Situational Expressions series. Throughout this series, we take a look at common situations and some of the advanced expressions you can use in each of them. In this Advanced Situational Expressions lesson, we are going to take a look at some expressions you can use or expect to hear when you meet someone after not seeing them for a long time.

**1. 차가 막혀요.**

= The traffic is bad.

**2. 차가 많이 막히네요.**

= (I see that) The traffic is really bad.

**3. 차가 너무 많이 막혀서 오늘은 차 두고 나왔어요.**

= The traffic is really bad today, so I left my car at home.

**4. 지금은 차가 많이 막히는 시간이라서 지하철 타고 가는 게 빠를 거예요.**

= Now is the time (of the day) when the traffic is bad, so it will be faster to take the subway.

**5. 차가 좀 막혀서 늦을 것 같아요.**

= The traffic is bad, so I'll be a bit late.

**6. 차가 심하게 막혀서 20분 정도 늦을 것 같아요.**

= The traffic is really bad, so I think I'll be about 20 minutes late.

**7. 보통 이 시간대에는 차가 안 막히는데, 오늘은 좀 많이 막히네요.**

= The traffic is usually not bad at this time of the day, but today, it's pretty bad.



## LEVEL 9 LESSON 29

---

8. 어제 여기 지나가는 데에 한 시간 걸렸어요.

= It took me one hour to pass through this place yesterday.

9. 서울에서는 출퇴근 시간에 운전하면 차 막히는 거 각오해야 돼요.

= If you drive in Seoul around rush hour, you have to be ready for some bad traffic.

10. 차만 안 막히면 10분 안에 갈 수 있는 거리에요.

= If the traffic is not bad, it's a 10 minute distance.

11. 이쪽 길은 많이 막히는 것 같으니까 다른 길로 갈게요.

= It looks like the traffic is very bad on this road, so I'll take another route.

12. 거기 지금쯤 많이 막히지 않을까요?

= Don't you think the traffic there must be bad by now?

13. 차가 하나도 안 막혀서 빨리 왔어요.

= There was no traffic at all, so I got here fast.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 30

---

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have previously learned to train yourself to comfortably make Korean sentences.

We will start off with THREE key sentences and practice changing different parts of these sentences so that you don't end up simply memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible and as confident as possible when coming up with your own Korean sentences.

### Key Sentence #1

**이렇게 제출할 바에는, 후회하는 한이 있더라도 차라리 제출 안 하겠어요.**

= If I have to submit it like this, I would rather not submit it, even if that means I'll regret it.

### Key Sentence #2

**어제 경화 씨가 밖에 나가더니 강아지를 데리고 오더라고요.**

= Kyung-hwa went outside yesterday and then came back with a puppy.

### Key Sentence #3

**어제 공연이 끝나기가 무섭게 사람들이 다 나갔다면서요.**

= As soon as the performance was over yesterday, I heard that everyone went outside.

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 30

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

#### 0. Original Sentence:

**이렇게 제출할 바에는, 후회하는 한이 있더라도 차라리 제출 안 하겠어요.**

= If I have to submit it like this, I would rather not submit it, even if that means I'll regret it.

1.

이렇게 제출할 바에는 = if I have to submit it like this, (I would rather)

처음부터 다시 할 바에는 = if I have to do it again from the beginning, (I would rather)

경화 씨랑 같이 앉을 바에는 = if I have to sit with Kyung-hwa, (I would rather)

혼자서 영화를 볼 바에는 = if I have to watch a movie by myself, (I would rather)

사람들 앞에서 창피를 당할 바에는

= if I have to embarrass myself in front of people, (I would rather)

2.

후회하는 한이 있더라도 차라리 제출 안 하겠어요

= even if I end up regretting it, I would rather not submit it

전체 내용을 다 바꾸는 한이 있더라도 괜찮아요

= even if I end up changing all the content, it's okay

내일 다시 오는 한이 있더라도, 오늘은 여기까지만 할 거예요

= even if I end up coming back tomorrow, I will stop working on it now

늦게 자는 한이 있더라도, 이 책 다 읽을 거예요

= even if I end up going to bed late, I will read all of this book

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 30

밤을 새는 한이 있더라도 이거 오늘 다 끝내세요

= even if you end up staying up all night, finish this today

---

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

---

#### 0. Original Sentence:

어제 경화 씨가 밖에 나가더니 강아지를 데리고 오더라고요.

= Kyung-hwa went outside yesterday and then came back with a puppy.

1.

어제 경화 씨가 밖에 나가더니 = Kyung-hwa went outside yesterday and then ...

아침부터 눈이 많이 오더니 = it was snowing a lot since morning and then ...

석진 씨가 어제 커피를 많이 마시더니

= Seokjin was drinking a lot of coffee yesterday and now ...

현정 씨가 운동을 열심히 하더니 = Hyeonjeong worked out hard and now ...

스테파니 씨가 한국어를 매일 공부하더니 = Stephanie studied Korean every day and now ...

2.

강아지를 데리고 오더라고요 = (I saw that) she brought a puppy

잠이 안 오더라고요 = I couldn't sleep

이 영화 생각보다 재미있더라고요 = I found this movie to be more fun than I thought

거기는 항상 사람이 많더라고요 = (I found that) that place is always crowded

저는 이 옷이 제일 편하더라고요 = (I find that) these clothes are the most comfortable

## LEVEL 9 LESSON 30

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

#### 0. Original Sentence:

**어제 공연이 끝나기가 무섭게 사람들이 다 나갔다면서요.**

= As soon as the performance was over yesterday, I heard that everybody went outside.

1.

어제 공연이 끝나기가 무섭게 = as soon as the performance was over yesterday

비가 그치기가 무섭게 = as soon as the rain stopped

전화벨이 울리기가 무섭게 = as soon as the phone bell rang

말이 끝나기가 무섭게 = as soon as I finished talking

문이 열리기가 무섭게 = as soon as the door opened

2.

사람들이 다 나갔다면서요 = I heard that everybody went outside

어제 효진 씨 만났다면서요 = I heard that you met Hyojin yesterday

아무도 안 왔다면서요 = I heard that nobody came

교통 사고가 있었다면서요 = I heard that there was a traffic accident

시험에 합격했다면서요 = I heard that you passed the exam



## TTMIK Level 10 Lesson 1

**Advanced Idiomatic Expressions 12 / 얼굴 (Face)**

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 얼굴, face. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related TTMIK lessons.

**Keyword:**

얼굴 = face

**1. 얼굴이 낯이 익다 = to look familiar**

(낯이 익다 = to be familiar with)

⇒ Technically speaking, 얼굴 and 낯 refer to the same thing, which is “one’s face”, but 얼굴 is used every day whereas 낯 is used more often as part of the idiomatic expressions “낯이 익다” (to be familiar) and “낯설다” (to be unfamiliar). When you see someone who looks familiar or who you feel like you have met before, you can say, “얼굴이 낯이 익어요”.

Ex) 저 사람 제가 어디서 봤죠? 얼굴이 낯이 익어요.

= Where did I see that person? He looks familiar.

**2. 어디서 많이 본 얼굴이다 = to look familiar**

(어디서 = somewhere)

⇒ Here, 어디서 does not mean “where”, but actually “somewhere”. The expression is literally translated as “it is a face that I saw a lot somewhere”, meaning the same thing as the first expression, 얼굴이 낯이 익다.

Ex) 어디서 많이 본 얼굴인데 누군지 모르겠어요.

= She looks quite familiar, but I do not know who she is.

### 3. 얼굴이 까맣게 타다 = to have a tan (on one's face)

(까맣게 = in black, 타다 = to be burned)

⇒ Although getting a tan and having a sunburn are two different things, in Korean, 타다 (to be burned) usually refers to getting a sun tan. To make the difference clear, sometimes people will differentiate by saying “까맣게 타다 (to be burned black)” to talk about a suntan, and “빨갭게 타다 (to be burned red)” or “빨갭게 익다 (to be cooked red)” to talk about a sunburn.

Ex) 휴가 다녀왔어요? 얼굴이 까맣게 탔네요.

= Were you on a vacation? Your face is tan.

### 4. 걱정스러운 얼굴을 하고 있다 = to look worried

(걱정스러운 = worried, concerned)

⇒ Literally translated, this expression means “to be doing/wearing a worried face”. This expression can be used when you want to emphasize the fact that someone seems worried rather than whether or not he/she is actually truly worried.

Ex) 왜 그렇게 걱정스러운 얼굴을 하고 앉아 있어요?

= Why are you sitting there looking all worried?

### 5. 얼굴에 쓰여 있다 = to be written all over one's face

(쓰여 있다 = to be written)

⇒ When you say that something is written on someone's face, it means that you can read his or her thoughts or emotions.

Ex) 거짓말이라고 얼굴에 다 쓰여 있어요.

= I know it is a lie. It is written all over your face.

### 6. 얼굴을 붉히다 = to blush; to be angry

(붉히다 = to make something turn red)

⇒ When your face turns red (in other words, when blood rushes to your face), it could be either because you are embarrassed and are blushing, or because you are upset.

Ex) 이건 그렇게 얼굴 붉힐 일이 아니에요.

= This is not something to be mad about like that.

## 7. 얼굴만 내밀다 = to just say “hi”

(내밀다 = to stick out)

⇒ When you just “stick your face out/in”, just as you would “pop your head in/out” to say “hello”, you are not doing much to interact with other people. When you stop by a place very briefly and just say “hi”, you can say “얼굴만 내밀다” or “얼굴만 비치다”. 비치다 describes how the light or color is reflected on something.

Ex) 가기 싫어도 잠깐 얼굴만 내밀고 와요.

= Even if you do not want to go, just stop in and say “hi”.

## 8. 아는 얼굴이 없다 = to not know anyone (in a certain place)

⇒ Literally translated, it means “there is no face I know”, so the actual meaning is that you do “not know anyone in a certain place”. You can say this when you visit a place after a long absence or when you go to a gathering for the first time.

Ex) 오랜만에 왔더니 아는 얼굴이 별로 없네요.

= Since I have come back after quite a long while, there are not many people that I know.

## 9. 모르는 얼굴들이 많다 = there are a lot of people one does not know

⇒ Similar to 아는 얼굴이 없다, when you say that there are a lot of faces that you do not know, it means that you do not know most of the people who are with you in a certain place or group.

Ex) 오랜만에 왔더니 모르는 얼굴들이 많네요.

= I have not been here for a while, and now there are a lot of people who I do not know.

## 10. 얼굴이 좋아 보이다 = to look great, healthy

⇒ When you say “your face looks good”, it does not mean that someone is good looking, but rather that someone is looking healthier than before, or that someone has gained some (but not too much) weight.

Ex) 오랜만이에요. 전보다 얼굴이 좋아 보이네요.

= Long time no see. You look healthier and look like you have (healthily) gained some weight compared to before.

## 11. 무슨 얼굴로 = how can you be not ashamed to ~

(무슨 = what kind of)

⇒ When you have done something bad or something that you should be ashamed of, you might not want to see other people. Therefore, when you have done something bad to someone and you still have the nerve to show your face, others can say, “how can you show your face?”, meaning “how can you be not ashamed to do this?”

Ex) 여기를 무슨 얼굴로 찾아왔어요?

= How can you be not ashamed to visit me here?

## 12. 얼굴에 철판을 깔다 = to be shameless

(철판 = steel plate, 깔다 = to lay; to pave)

⇒ When someone is shamelessly asking for a favor or voicing a strong opinion, or when someone does not have a sense of guilt about something they did, you say that his/her face is “thick” in Korean (얼굴이 두껍다). An exaggeration of this expression is 얼굴에 철판을 깔다 (to have a layer of steel on one’s face).

Ex) 저 사람은 얼굴에 철판 깔았나 봐요. 어떻게 여기를 또 오지?

= That person is really shameless. How can he come here again?

## TTMIK Level 10 Lesson 2

**To go/come and do something / -(으)러 가다/오다**

In this lesson, we are going to look at the structures -(으)러 가다 and -(으)러 오다 which are used when you talk about going somewhere to do something or are coming from a place in order to do something. If you refer to a dictionary, -(으)러 is used to indicate the purpose of an action, but in actual usage, the nuance of “purpose” is often weakened. If you want to emphasize the meaning of “in order to”, you can use the expression -(으)려고 or in a more formal speech style, you can use the expression 위해서 (See Level 3 Lesson 17). These structures are quite common when talking about everyday activities and are extremely useful to know.

**Examples**

놀러 가다 = 놀다 + -(으)러 + 가다

Literal translation: to go “in order to” play

Natural translation: to go “and” hang out; to hang out

고기 잡으러 가다 = 고기 + 잡다 + -(으)러 + 가다

Literal translation: to go “in order to” catch fish

Natural translation: to go fishing

The same applies to -(으)러 오다, and since you are talking about “coming”, you can only say this about someone coming to the place where you are rather than going to a place where you are not present.

Also, with many expressions in English where you would see nouns used, you will see that verbs replace those nouns in Korean translations. For example, “to go to bed” is not “침대로 가다” in natural Korean, but rather “자러 가다 (literally, to go in order to sleep)” in Korean.

## Sample Sentences

석진 씨요? 운동하러 갔어요.

= Seokjin? He went to the gym.

= Seokjin? He went out to exercise.

저는 이제 자러 갈게요.

= I will go to bed now.

옷 찾으러 왔어요.

= I'm here to pick up my clothes.

점심 먹으러 갈래요?

= Do you want to go for lunch?

영화 보러 가고 싶어요.

= I want to go see a movie.

잠깐 인사하러 왔어요.

= I just came by to say "hi" quickly.

또 놀러 오세요!

= Please visit us again.

스키 타러 가자!

= Let's go skiing.

수영하러 갈래요?

= Do you want to go swimming?

여기가 제가 피아노 배우러 가는 곳이에요.

= This is the place where I go to learn to play the piano.

If you want to add one's destination, you could add it before -(으)러 가다/오다 or between -(으)러 and 가다/오다.

### Examples

저는 이제 방에 자러 갈게요. = Now, I will go to my room to sleep.

저는 이제 자러 방에 갈게요. = Now, I will go to my room to sleep.

수영장에 수영하러 갈래요? = Do you want to go to a pool to swim?

수영하러 수영장에 갈래요? = Do you want to go to a pool to swim?

Please note that -(으)러 is always combined with the verb stem only without any suffixes such as -았/었/였- or -겠-.

### Examples

석진 씨요? 운동했으러 갔어요. (X) → 석진 씨요? 운동하러 갔어요. (O)

저는 이제 자겠으러 갈게요. (X) → 저는 이제 자러 갈게요. (O)

점심 먹을 거러 갈래요? (X) → 점심 먹으러 갈래요? (O)



## Level 10 Lesson 3

### I know it is... but it is still... / 아무리 -(이)라지만, 아무리 -(ㄴ/는)다지만

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to use **아무리**, which we already covered in Level 7 Lesson 14, along with the ending **-라지만** or **-다지만** to basically talk about something that is too excessive or not considered appropriate. It can take on various meanings depending on the specific context, so pay close attention to the sample sentences.

1. 아무리 -(이)라지만
2. 아무리 -(ㄴ/는)다지만

The phrase basically has the meaning of “I know it is so-and-so but it is still too excessive, not appropriate, a bad idea, impossible, or incomprehensible.”

First, you need to understand **아무리**. We introduced **아무리** in Level 7 Lesson 14, but to briefly recap what we learned in that lesson, **아무리** is often used with **-아/어/여도** to mean “no matter how much you do something” or “how matter how something is so-and-so”.

아무리 비싸도 살 거예요.

= I will buy it no matter how expensive it is.

아무리 바빠도 밥은 먹어야 돼요.

= No matter how busy you are, you have got to eat.

아무리 어려워도 포기하지 않을 거예요.

= No matter how hard it is, I will not give up.

So those are some sample sentences using **아무리 -아/어/여도**. With an understanding of what **아무리** means in mind, let us take a look at today's grammar structures.

**(1) 아무리 + NOUN + -(이)라지만**

Rule: If the noun ends with a consonant, it is followed by -이라지만, and if it ends with a vowel, -라지만.

**(2) 아무리 + VERB STEM + -ㄴ/는다지만 (action verb)**

Rule: If the verb stem ends with a consonant, it is followed by -는다지만, and if it ends with a vowel, -ㄴ다지만.

**(3) 아무리 + VERB STEM + -다지만 (descriptive verb)**

Rule: If it is the verb stem of a descriptive verb (예쁘다, 춥다, 빠르다, etc.), it is followed by -다지만.

Those are the three variations that today's grammar point is used in and they commonly have these meanings:

- I know it is so-and-so but it is still ...
- It is true that it is so-and-so but it is still ...
- Sure, it is so-and-so but still ...

So in a way, you are acknowledging one fact and then presenting another, usually contrasting viewpoint. 아무리 has the meaning of “no matter how (much)” and -지만 has the meaning of “but” so combined, they form a sentence pattern that has the meanings above.

**Sample Sentences**

아무리 친구라지만, 어떻게 그런 부탁을 할 수 있을까?

= I know she is a friend, but how can she ask me such a favor?

아무리 가족이라지만, 이해할 수 없어요.

= I know he is my family, but I cannot understand him.

아무리 가까운 친구라지만, 돈을 허락 없이 쓰면 안 돼요.

= I know you are close friends, but you cannot use his money without permission.

아무리 요즘 인기가 많다지만, 너무 비싸요.

= I know it is popular these days, but it is too expensive.

아무리 사람을 많이 만난다지만, 어떻게 다혜 씨를 기억 못 해요?

= (Talking to Dahye) I know he meets a lot of people, but how does he not remember you?

아무리 잘 먹는다지만, 어떻게 피자 세 판을 먹어요?

= I know he eats well, but how can he eat three pizzas?

아무리 바쁘다지만, 전화는 할 수 있잖아요?

= I know he is very busy but he can make a phone call, can't he?

아무리 그렇다지만, 이건 너무했네요.

= I know it is true, but this was too much.

Please note that it sounds more natural if you use “아무리 -아/어/여도” when you talk about you and the listener, though. For example, if you complain about someone who does not call you to your friend, you can say “아무리 바쁘다지만, 전화는 할 수 있잖아요? (= I know he is very busy but he can make a phone call, can't he?)”. However, if you are talking directly to the person who does not call you, it is more natural to say “아무리 바빠도 전화는 할 수 있잖아요? (= I know you are very busy but you can make a phone call, can't you?)”.

## Level 10 Lesson 4

**Suggesting Choices / -(이)나, -(이)라도**

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to suggest or choose an option that is perhaps not the most desirable, using the grammar points -(이)나, and how it is different from -(이)라도.

**-(이)나**

Noun ending with a consonant + -이나

Noun ending with a vowel + -나

In Level 6 Lesson 18, we introduced -(이)나 as a way to say “either A or B”. Let us recap briefly.

커피나 우유 = coffee or milk

밥이나 빵 = rice or bread

집이나 사무실 = home or office

In these examples, you are not really choosing between A or B, but rather saying that either A or B will suffice or will be applicable. So that is basically what -(이)나 does, and we are learning a different usage.

**When to use -(이)나**

You can use -(이)나 to suggest or choose an option that is maybe not the most desirable or most interesting at the time, and it can often be translated to “just” in English. If what you want is a proper 5-course meal but all you can have right now is a sandwich because you are very busy, you can say “I will just have a sandwich (because that is all I have available now even though it is not the best option).” Or if your friend has a big test coming up in a few days and wants to join you at a party, you can tell them to “Just prepare for your test (and do not think about partying even though partying is what you want.)” -(이)나 can be used in these situations.

**Sample Sentences**

저는 피자나 먹을게요.

= I will just eat pizza.

(Potential hidden meaning: I know there are better things to eat if I go out to eat with you, and pizza is not what I want the most now, but I will compromise and just eat this pizza because I have something to do now or feel lazy.)

저는 그냥 청소나 할게요.

= I will just do some cleaning.

(Potential hidden meaning: I have some other things I would rather do, but I cannot do them now so all I can do is cleaning the house, at least for now, until the situation gets more favorable for me.)

저는 집에서 TV나 볼게요.

= I will just watch TV at home.

(Potential hidden meaning: I know watching TV at home is probably not the most productive activity I can do now, but all my plans have been cancelled and the weather is not so great, and I am feeling lazy on top of that. So I guess I will just stay at home and watch TV.)

숙제나 빨리 해.

= Just hurry up and do your homework.

(Potential hidden meaning: You probably do not want to do your homework now and there are more exciting things you have in mind, but you should just do what you have got to do.)

빨리 라면이나 끓여.

= Stop wasting time and just make some ramyeon noodles.

(Potential hidden meaning: You were going to make some ramyeon but then you were distracted by something more exciting to talk about. Making ramyeon is probably not the most attractive activity for you right now but just do it.)

### More Sample Sentences

빨리 앉거나 해.

= Just sit down.

빨리 오거나 해.

= Just come over here.

이거나 보고 말해.

= Just look at this before saying anything.

다른 이야기 그만하고 이거나 빨리 결정합시다.

= Let's stop talking about other things and just decide this one.

휴대폰 새로 사려고 생각하지 말고 지금 쓰는 거나 잘 써.

= Do not think about buying a new phone and just use the current one well.

내일 주말인데 영화나 볼까요?

= It is the weekend tomorrow. Shall we watch a movie?

내일은 집에서 그냥 게임이나 할 거예요.

= I will just play video games at home tomorrow.

### When to use -(이)라도

In Level 5 Lesson 15, we introduced -(이)라도 as a way to suggest something is not the best out of all choices. Let us compare this with -(이)나 and see how these two expressions are different.

1.

피자나 먹을게요.

= I will just eat pizza (even though there are other options).

피자라도 먹을게요.

= I would be willing to eat pizza (if there is nothing else available because I am really hungry).

\* In both cases, you imply that pizza is not the first thing you would want, but 피자나 indicates that you could find other options if you tried whereas 피자라도 means it is really the only thing you have and you need to be happy with that choice.

2.

청소나 할게요.

= I will just clean the house.

청소라도 할게요.

= I will even clean the house or something.

\* In both cases, you do not want to do any 청소 but there are no other options. However, 청소라도 indicates that it is even a sacrifice or disappointment to do 청소 but you know you would have to do it.

3.

TV나 볼게요.

= I will just watch TV.

TV라도 볼게요.

= If there is nothing else I want to do, I will at least watch TV or something.

\* TV라도 has a stronger sense that TV watching is not a fun activity and something that you will have to resort to mainly because there is nothing else you can do.

4.

이거나 결정합시다.

= Let's just decide this.

이거라도 결정합시다.

= Let's at least decide this.

\* 이거나 has the sense of "Let's not talk about other things. This is the priority now." and 이거라도 means "We cannot decide anything else so let's decide this one at least."



## Level 10 Lesson 5

**To decide to, To agree to / -기로 하다**

In this lesson, we will take a look at how to talk about what you have decided or agreed to do using -기로 하다. You can talk about plans, decisions, or rules using this sentence ending. It can be used flexibly with various tenses, like -기로 했어요 in the past tense, -기로 해요 in the present tense, or -기로 하죠 in the present tense, making a suggestion.

**Structure****Verb stem + -기로 하다**

If you break down the structure, you can see that first of all, you turn the verb into the -기 noun form. And you add -로, which represent a method or direction. -(으)로 is also used when you mention your choice, as in 이걸로 할게요, which means “I will buy this one.” (Here, 이걸로 is short for 이것으로.) And by putting everything together, the structure takes on the meaning of “to decide or choose to do something in this way”.

**Sample Sentences**

어떻게 하기로 했어요?

= What have you decided to do?

\* When you talk about plans, 어떻게(= how) is frequently used to mean “what” you are going to do, in the sense that you are talking about “how” to deal with the situation.

내일 다시 만나기로 했어요.

= We have decided to meet again tomorrow.

내일 같은 시간에 여기서 만나기로 해요.

= Let's meet again here at the same time tomorrow.

따로 가기로 했어요.

= We have decided to go separately.

어디에서 만나기로 했어요?

= Where are you going to meet?

공항에서 바로 만나기로 했어요.

= We have decided to meet directly at the airport.

그건 취소하기로 했어요.

= I have decided to cancel that.

이거 안 하기로 하지 않았어요?

= Haven't we agreed to not do this?

우리 다음에는 계획 먼저 세우기로 해요.

= Next time, let's make plans first.

10시에 만나기로 했는데 아직 아무도 안 왔어요.

= We were supposed to meet at 10 o'clock, but nobody is here yet.

You can also use some other verbs along with -기로 instead of just using 하다.

- 약속하다 = to promise

ex) 10시에 만나기로 약속했는데 아직 아무도 안 왔어요.

= We promised to meet at 10 o'clock but nobody is here yet.

- 정하다 = to decide

ex) 다 같이 가기로 정했으면 같이 가야죠!

= If we decided to go all together, we must go together!

- 결정하다 = to decide

ex) 다른 거 사기로 결정했어요?

= Have you decided to buy a different one?

- **마음먹다 = to make up one's mind**

ex) 운동 열심히 하기로 마음먹었어요.

= I have made up my mind to work out hard.

## TTMIK Level 10 Lesson 6

**Advanced Idiomatic Expressions 13 / 일 (Work)**

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 일, which means “work”. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related TTMIK lessons.

**Keyword:**

**일 = work**

**1. 일을 쉬다 = to be not working, to be between jobs**

→ 쉬다 means “to rest” and in this context, it means that you are not working at the moment, rather than taking a short break during your work hours. It usually has the meaning of being “temporarily between jobs”, so it cannot be used to describe someone who is in retirement and has no plans to start working again. You can say 일을 쉬고 있어요 either when you are looking for a new job or when you are taking a leave from your current job.

Ex) 요즘 일을 잠깐 쉬고 있어요.

= I am not working at the moment.

**2. 일할 맛이나다 = to find it enjoyable to work, to be motivated to work**

→ 맛 means “taste” and 맛이나다 literally means “to taste like” something. For example, 이상한 맛이나다 is “to taste strange”. 일할 맛, therefore, literally translated, would mean “the taste to work”. What this phrase actually means, however, is that working is enjoyable and fun due to certain reasons, such as good profits, great office atmosphere, high self-esteem, etc.

Ex) 요즘에 주문이 별로 안 들어와서 일할 맛이 안 나요.

= There are not many orders coming in these days so I do not feel motivated to work.

### 3. 일 복이 많다 = to have a lot of work coming in

→ 복 means luck or good fortune and to describe someone who has a lot of work coming in, either always or temporarily, you say 일 복이 많다, which literally means to “have a lot of work-related luck.” Sometimes you can also hear the phrase 일 복을 타고나다 (to be born with a lot of work luck, or to be destined to work a lot in one’s life).

Ex) 일 복이 너무 많으셔서 그래요. 일 좀 줄이세요.

= It is because you are a magnet for work. Cut down on some work.

Ex) 요즘 일 복이 터졌어요.

= I have a ton of work to do these days.

### 4. 일을 벌이다 = to start something new, to start a new (potentially unnecessary) project

→ 벌이다 literally means to start a project or event, wage war, or stage a protest. The passive voice form of 벌이다 is 벌어지다, which translates to “to happen” or “to take place.” And 일을 벌이다 means to start doing something new, either a new project or some new trouble that you are causing. Depending on the context, it is often used to criticize the fact that someone is starting something unnecessarily while they are already busy with other things.

Ex) 왜 자꾸 새로운 일을 벌여요? 원래 하던 거부터 마무리해요.

= Why do you keep starting something new? Finish what you were working on first.

### 5. 일하고 결혼하다 = to know nothing but work, to be always working

→ 결혼하다 means to get married, 일하고 결혼하다 literally means to be married to work. It means that they are always working and never doing anything else.

Ex) 그 사람은 맨날 일밖에 안 해요. 일하고 결혼했어요.

= He does nothing but work. He is married to his job.

### 6. 일이 잘 풀리다 = to work out well, to be resolved well

→ 풀다 means to “resolve” or “untie” something, and the passive voice, 풀리다, means to “be resolved.” So 일이 잘 풀리다 means either that something just went well, or a problem was resolved smoothly.

Ex) 요즘은 일이 잘 풀려서 스트레스를 안 받아요.

= Everything works out smoothly these days so I am not stressed.

It is often used in the negative form as well.

Ex) 일이 잘 안 풀리니까 포기하고 싶어요.

= Because things do not work out smoothly, I want to give up.

## 7. 일이 손에 안 잡히다 = cannot focus on work

→ 잡다 means to “grab” or “hold” something, and the passive voice, 잡히다 means “to be grabbed” or “to be held”, but also has the meaning of “can be held.” So all put together, 일이 손에 안 잡히다 means that you want to focus on work but you cannot, usually because you have something on your mind that worries or bothers you.

Ex) 오늘 아침에 핸드폰을 잃어버려서 지금 일이 손에 안 잡혀요.

= I lost my phone this morning so I cannot focus on work now.

## 8. 일밖에 모르다 = to not be interested in anything else but work

→ -밖에 is used with a negative sentence to form the meaning of “only”, so 일밖에 모르다 means “to know only work” or “to know nothing but work”. It is used to describe whose only interest is work.

Ex) 그 사람은 일밖에 몰라서 주말에도 맨날 바빠요.

= He is not interested in anything else but work, so he is always busy even on the weekend.

## 9. 볼일 = something to take care of; an errand to run

→ 보다 means to “see” but in the expression 볼일, it is closer to “to tend to” or “to take care of”.

So 볼일 can be an errand to run or something to take care of. Two verbs that are commonly used with 볼일 are 보다 and 있다. 볼일을 보다 usually means to take care of something to do, but in a very casual setting, it can also mean “to go to the bathroom”. 볼일이 있다 means to “have” something to take care of.

Ex)

볼일이 있어서 잠깐 해외에 나와 있어요.

= I am overseas for a short while to take care of something.

## 10. 일도 아니다 = to be very easy to do; to be a piece of cake

→ Literally translated, this phrase means “to not even be work.” It is used to refer to something that is very easy to do.

Ex) 저한테 이 정도는 일도 아니죠.

= For me, this is a piece of cake.

## 11. 일이 산더미처럼 쌓여 있다 = to have a lot of work; to be loaded with work

→ 산 is a “mountain” and 더미 is a “pile”. 쓰레기 더미 is a pile of trash, and 빚 더미 is a pile of debt. 산더미 (pronounced like 산떠미) is only used figuratively to mean “a mountain of” something, instead of referring to an actual mountain.

Ex) 아침 일찍 출근했는데 아직도 일이 산더미처럼 쌓여 있어요.

= I came to work early in the morning but there is still a ton of work to do.

## 12. 되는 일이 없다 = nothing works out

→ 되다 here means “to be fulfilled well” or “to be accomplished well”, so this phrase literally means “nothing is fulfilled well” or “nothing is accomplished well”. When things do not work out as expected or planned, you can use this expression.

Ex) 저는 왜 이렇게 되는 일이 없을까요?

= Why on earth do you think things do not work out for me?



## Level 10 Lesson 7

## Listing Possible Scenarios / -거나, -(ㄴ/는)다거나

In Level 6 Lesson 18, we learned that there are multiple expressions for saying “or” in Korean: -(이)나, -거나, 아니면. Depending on what kind of words you are linking, you have to use different words for “or”, and when you link verbs, you use -거나. Let us review with some example sentences.

비가 오면 집에서 영화를 보거나 책을 읽어요.

= When it rains, I watch a movie or read a book at home.

이걸로 음악을 듣거나 영화를 볼 수 있어요.

= You can listen to music or watch movies with this.

그 사람은 지금 회사에 있거나 체육관에 있을 거예요.

= I think he is either at his office or at the gym now.

(You are making an assumption here, you -을 거예요 is used even though it is in the present tense.)

However, you might have seen some people say “verb stem + -(ㄴ/는)다거나” instead of “verb stem + -거나”.

Ex) 이걸로 음악을 듣는다거나 영화를 볼 수 있어요.

= You can listen to music or watch movies with this.

-(ㄴ/는)다거나 is a combination of -(ㄴ/는)다 and -거나, but when you just list two or more facts, -거나 and -(ㄴ/는)다거나 are interchangeable.

비가 오면 집에서 영화를 보거나 책을 읽어요.

= 비가 오면 집에서 영화를 본다거나 책을 읽어요.

= When it rains, I watch a movie or read a book at home.

이걸로 음악을 듣거나 영화를 볼 수 있어요.

= 이걸로 음악을 듣는다거나 영화를 볼 수 있어요.

= You can listen to music or watch movies with this.

Sometimes, people attach -거나 or -(ㄴ/는)다거나 to both verb stems, and add an extra verb, 하다. That way, they can imply that there are more possible scenarios other than the examples mentioned.

비가 오면 집에서 영화를 보거나 책을 읽어요.

= When it rains, I watch a movie or read a book at home.

비가 오면 집에서 영화를 보거나 책을 읽거나 해요.

= When it rains, I do things like watching a movie or reading a book.

이걸로 음악을 듣는다거나 영화를 볼 수 있어요.

= You can listen to music or watch movies with this.

이걸로 음악을 듣는다거나 영화를 본다거나 할 수 있어요.

= You can do things like listening to music or watching movies with this.

-(ㄴ/는)다거나 -(ㄴ/는)다거나 하다 is much more commonly used than -거나 -거나 하다, though.

## Sample Sentences

저는 일요일에는 영화를 본다거나 책을 읽는다거나 해요.

= On Sundays, I do such things like watch a movie or read a book.

옷이 안 맞는다거나 마음에 안 든다거나 하면 가서 다른 걸로 바꾸세요.

= If the clothes do not fit or you do not like them, go change into something else.

조금 춥다거나 열이 난다거나 하면 바로 알려 주세요.

= If you are a little cold or have a fever or something, please let me know right away.

저는 노래를 부른다거나 그림을 그린다거나 하면서 스트레스를 풀어요.

= I relieve stress as I sing or I draw.

Then, when are they NOT interchangeable?

Since you put more emphasis on the “listing examples” aspect by adding -(ㄴ/는)다, you cannot replace -거나 with -(ㄴ/는)다거나 when you use -거나 with the meaning of “either A or B”.

그 사람은 지금 회사에 있거나 체육관에 있을 거예요. (natural)

= 그 사람은 지금 회사에 있다거나 체육관에 있을 거예요. (unnatural)

= I think he is either at his office or at the gym now.

Also, when you list just some of all the possible examples, -(ㄴ/는)다거나 is more natural than -거나.

Ex)

A: 아이들 키우면서 어떤 때 제일 힘들어요?

= What is the hardest part about raising children?

B: 그럴 때 제일 힘들죠. 아프다거나, 둘이 싸운다거나... (more natural)

= You know, the hardest times are when they are sick or when they fight and stuff.

B: 그럴 때 제일 힘들죠. 아프거나, 둘이 싸우거나... (less natural)

\* If you say “아프거나, 둘이 싸우거나...”, it sounds more like you are saying “Either when they are sick or when they fight.”

## Sample Conversations

1.

A: 저는 스킨십 별로 안 좋아해요.

= I don't really like physical contact with people.

B: 스킨십요?

= Physical contact?

A: 네. 손을 잡는다거나, 팔짱을 낀다거나, 그런 거요.

= Yeah, like holding hands or crossing arms, things like that.

2.

A: 경화 씨는 왜 회사 그만뒀대요?

= Did you hear about the reason why she quit her job?

B: 특별한 이유는 없대요.

= She said that there was no special reason.

A: 에이, 설마요. 이유가 있었겠죠. 회사에 너무 싫어하는 상사가 있었다거나, 다른 회사에서 더 좋은 조건으로 오라고 했다거나.

= No way. There must have been a reason, such as there was a boss who she really hated, or another company offered better terms.

3.

A: 혼자 밥 먹을 때도 이렇게 예쁜 그릇에 먹어요?

= Do you eat your food on pretty plates like this even when you eat by yourself?

B: 아니요. 집에 손님이 온다거나, 음식 사진을 찍는다거나, 그럴 때만 예쁜 그릇을 꺼내죠.

= No. Only times like when a guest comes over, or when I take photos of the food, then I take out the pretty plates.

## Level 10 Lesson 8

**While Keeping the Current State / -(으)ㄴ/는 채로****Listing two actions using “while”**

When you talk about doing an action “while” doing another action, there is another grammar point you can use, which is -(으)면서. It can be used in sentences like these.

집에 가면서 음악을 들었어요.

= I listened to music while I was going home.

일을 하면서 커피를 마셨어요.

= I drank coffee while I was working.

Like in the examples above, -(으)면서 is used when you talk about two actions that are happening at the same time. However, there is a different grammar point you need to use when you want to list two states or one action and one state.

**Linking a state with another state or action using “while”**

The main word to understand is 채. It is a “dependent noun” (의존명사 in Korean), which means that it can only be used as part of a longer expression.

채 means “the way it is right now” or “the existing state”, and is usually followed by 로. And 채로 can be used in these forms depending on whether the main verb is conjugated into the past tense form or the present tense form.

The action happened in the past: -(으)ㄴ 채로

The action is taking place right now: -는 채로

Note that the “tense” we are talking about above is not the tense of the entire sentence. The entire sentence itself can be in any kind of tense. Let us take **왔다** as an example.

앉다 means “to sit”. 앉은 is the past tense modifier form for 앉다. “Someone who sat” is 앉은 사람, and “the place where I sat” is 제가 앉은 곳. So if you use 앉은 채로, it means that you have sat down, and you are maintaining that state.

앉은 채로 = while seated; still sitting

### Sample Sentences

앉은 채로 들으세요.

Listen to me while seated.

앉은 채로 두 팔을 높이 들어 보세요.

Try raising both of your arms high while seated.

앉은 채로 옆으로 조금만 가 보세요.

Try moving slightly to the side while seated.

If you look at the sentences above, the action of “sitting down” already happened in the (near) past, since you are already seated, and that is the current state. You are linking the current state with another action.

### More examples

옷을 입다

to put on clothes

옷을 입은 채로 수영장에 들어갔어요.

I went into the swimming pool while still wearing my clothes.

신발을 신다

to put on shoes

신발을 신은 채로 방에 들어갔어요.

I went into the room while still wearing my shoes.

컵을 손에 들다

to hold a cup in one's hand

컵을 손에 든 채로 뛰었어요.

I ran while holding the cup in my hand.

침대에 눕다

to lie down on the bed

침대에 누운 채로 영화를 봤어요.

I watched a movie while lying on my bed.

안경을 쓰다

to put on glasses

안경을 쓴 채로 선크림을 발랐어요.

I put on some sunblock while wearing my glasses.

## Dropping -로 at the end

-(으)ㄴ 채로 is the full expression, but the particle -로 is often dropped.

컵을 손에 든 채로 뛰었어요.

= I ran while holding the cup in my hand.

= 컵을 손에 든 채 뛰었어요.

안경을 쓴 채로 선크림을 발랐어요.

= I put on some sunblock while wearing my glasses.

= 안경을 쓴 채 선크림을 발랐어요.

## When is -는 채로 used?

-는 채로 is used with a verb that is not describing an action but describing a state, such as 있다, 없다, 알다, or 모른다.

## Sample Sentences

교과서를 잃어버려서 책이 없는 채로 학교에 갔어요.

I lost my textbooks, so I went to school without the textbooks.

저는 아무것도 모르는 채로 그 방에 들어갔어요.

I went into that room without knowing anything.

In colloquial Korean, people often just say **모른 채로** instead of **모르는 채로**, and it is usually accepted.

저는 아무것도 모르는 채로 그 방에 들어갔어요.

= 저는 아무것도 모른 채로 그 방에 들어갔어요.

-는 채로 can still be used with action verbs when you want to emphasize something that is ongoing, but in that case the verb is usually used in the present progressive tense.

## Sample Sentences

아이를 울고 있는 채로 놔두고 왔어요.

= I left a baby crying.

컵을 손에 들고 있는 채로 뛰었어요.

= I ran while holding the cup in my hand.



## Level 10 Lesson 9

### Various Usages of the Ending -걸(요) / -걸(요)

In this lesson, we are going to look at a sentence ending that you can hear particularly often in Korean song lyrics. It is -걸(요), and the letter 걸 is often used as a word play opportunity because it sounds similar to the English word "girl".

-걸(요) is a very interesting sentence ending that can express quite specific meanings. You can usually replace -걸(요) with something else, even though the nuanced meaning can be slightly lost, so in this lesson, we will introduce alternative sentences as well.

#### 4 usages of -걸(요)

The ending -걸(요) is used (1) when you show your exclamation when you find out something new, (2) when you give supporting evidence or facts while explaining or claiming something, (3) when you make an assumption about something, or (4) when you express regret about something you did or did not do in the past.

For usage number (1) and (2), you use -(으)ㄴ/는걸(요), and for usage number (3) and (4), you use -(으)ㄹ걸(요).

Let's take a look at the 4 different usages in more detail. Except for the sentences for usage number (4), you can either use a period or a question mark at the end. When you put a question mark at the end, it sounds more like you are expecting an answer from the listener.

#### Usage #1

When you find out something new and find it interesting or amazing, you use -(으)ㄴ/는걸(요). This usage is much less common in real life than usage #3.

## Sample Sentences

이거 생각보다 어려운걸요.

= I find this to be more difficult than I thought.

(= 이거 생각보다 어려운데요.)

의외로 재미있는걸요?

= Surprisingly, I find that it is fun!

(= 의외로 재미있네요.)

오! 실제로 보니 더 좋은걸?

= Oh, this looks better in person!

(= 오! 실제로 보니 더 좋은데?)

## Usage #2

When you give supporting evidence or facts while explaining something or making a claim, you use -(으)ㄴ/는걸(요). This usage is also less common than usage #3.

## Sample Sentences

그런데 항상 제가 제일 일찍 도착하는걸요.

= But I am always the one to arrive first!

(= 그런데 항상 제가 제일 일찍 도착해요.)

저는 그 사람 이름도 모르는걸요.

= I don't even know his/her name!

(= 저는 그 사람 이름도 몰라요.)

어제 벌써 이메일을 보냈는걸요.

= I already sent the e-mail yesterday!

(= 어제 벌써 이메일 보냈어요.)

### Usage #3

When you make an assumption about something, you use -(으)ㄹ걸요. This is the most common usage of 걸(요) and because of -(으)ㄹ, it looks like it is in the future tense, but it is used to show your assumption about the past, the present or the future. Please note -(으)ㄹ걸요 is only used in response to what someone else has said.

#### Sample Sentences

아마 오늘 그 가게 문 안 열걸요.

= That store will probably not open today.

(= 아마 오늘 그 가게 문 안 열 것 같아요.)

경은 씨도 이미 알걸요.

= I think Kyeong-eun already knows.

(= 경은 씨도 이미 알 거예요.)

마케팅 회의요? 오늘 세 시일걸요.

= The marketing meeting? It is probably 3 o'clock today.

(= 마케팅 회의요? 오늘 세 시일 거예요.)

주연 씨한테 말해 보세요. 자기가 하겠다고 할걸요?

= Try asking Jooyeon. I assume she will say she wants to do it herself.

(= 주연 씨한테 말해 보세요. 자기가 하겠다고 할 거예요.)

공연 벌써 시작했을걸요?

= I am sure the show has already started.

(= 공연 벌써 시작했을 것 같아요.)

### Usage #4

When you express regret about something you should have done or should not have done, you use -(으)ㄹ걸. Please note that it is used to show your regret about the past even though you see -(으)ㄹ, which is usually used for the future tense. For this usage, you do not end the sentence in -요 because you are talking to yourself. Also, unlike the usages 1 to 3, you do not raise the tone at the end of the sentence, but rather lower the tone.

### Sample Sentences

내가 그냥 참을걸.

= I just should have held back.

회사 들어오기 전에 여행 좀 많이 다닐걸.

= Before I joined the company, I should have traveled more.

어제 공부 좀 더 하고 잘걸.

= I should have studied a little more before I went to bed yesterday.

If you would like to say that you should NOT have done something, you should use -지 말걸, which is a combination of -지 말다 and -(으)ㄹ걸.

파마하지 말걸.

= I should not have gotten my hair permed.

머리 자르지 말걸.

= I should not have had my hair cut.

## Level 10 Lesson 10

### Sentence Building Drill 18

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have previously learned to train yourself to comfortably make Korean sentences.

We will start off with THREE key sentences and practice changing different parts of these sentences so that you do not end up simply memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible when making Korean sentences.

#### Key Sentence #1

원래 오늘 친구랑 만나기로 했는데, 일이 산더미처럼 쌓여 있어서 못 나갔어요.

= I was originally supposed to meet with my friend, but I could not go out because I had a ton of work piled up.

#### Key Sentence #2

요즘 아무리 일이 바쁘다지만, 잠깐은 만날 수 있잖아요.

= I know you are really busy these days, but we can meet just for a little bit, can't we?

#### Key Sentence #3

저는 헬스장에 간다거나 공원에 산책하러 간다거나 할 때는 항상 음악을 듣는 편이에요.

= I always have a tendency to listen to music when I go to the gym or go for a walk in the park.

## Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1

### Original sentence

원래 오늘 친구랑 만나기로 했는데, 일이 산더미처럼 쌓여 있어서 못 나갔어요.

= I was originally supposed to meet with my friend, but I could not go out because I had a ton of work piled up.

1.

원래 오늘 친구랑 만나기로 했는데

= I was originally supposed to meet with my friend

원래 오늘 친구 집에 가기로 했는데

= I was originally supposed to go to my friend's place

원래 어제 전화를 주기로 했는데

= they were originally supposed to call me yesterday

원래 내일까지 끝내기로 했는데

= I was originally supposed to finish it by tomorrow

원래 지난 토요일까지 받기로 했는데

= I was originally supposed to receive it by last Saturday

2.

일이 산더미처럼 쌓여 있어서 못 나갔어요.

= I could not go out because I had a ton of work piled up.

일이 아직도 산더미처럼 쌓여 있어요.

= I still have a ton of work piled up.

일이 아직도 산더미 같아요.

= I still have a ton of work.

퇴근해야 되는데 일이 산더미처럼 쌓여 있어요.

= I have to get off work but I have a ton of work piled up.

일이 산더미처럼 쌓여 있는데 어디 갔어요?

= We have a ton of work piled up. Where did you go?

## Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

### Original sentence

요즘 아무리 일이 바쁘다지만, 잠깐은 만날 수 있잖아요.

= I know you are really busy these days, but we can meet just for a little bit, can't we?

1.

요즘 아무리 일이 바쁘다지만

= I know you are really busy these days but

요즘 아무리 시간이 없다지만

= I know you really do not have time these days but

요즘 아무리 우리가 만날 시간이 없었다지만

= I know we really have not had time to meet lately but

요즘 아무리 이게 유행이라지만

= I know this is really in fashion these days but

요즘 아무리 제가 텔레비전을 많이 본다지만

= I know I watch a lot of television these days but

2.

잠깐은 만날 수 있잖아요.

= We can meet just for just a little bit, can't we?

잠깐은 통화할 수 있잖아요.

= We can talk on the phone for just a little bit, can't we?

잠깐은 이야기할 수 있잖아요.

= We can talk for just a little bit, can't we?

잠깐은 앉았다 갈 수 있잖아요.

= You can take a seat for just a little bit, can't you?

잠깐은 들어올 수 있잖아요.

= You can come in for just a short while, can't you?

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

#### Original sentence

저는 헬스장에 간다거나 공원에 산책하러 간다거나 할 때는 항상 음악을 듣는 편이에요.

= I always have a tendency to listen to music when I go to the gym or go for a walk in the park.

1.

저는 헬스장에 간다거나 공원에 산책하러 간다거나 할 때는

= when I go to the gym or go for a walk in the park

친구들을 만나다거나 모임에 간다거나 할 때는

= when I meet my friends or go to a gathering

요리를 한다거나 청소를 한다거나 할 때는

= when I cook or clean the house

공부를 한다거나 책을 읽는다거나 할 때는

= when I study or read a book



영화를 본다거나 게임을 한다거나 할 때는  
= when I watch a movie or play games

2.

항상 음악을 듣는 편이에요.  
= I always have a tendency to listen to music.

항상 이 옷을 입는 편이에요.  
= I always have a tendency to wear these clothes.

항상 이 카페에 가는 편이에요.  
= I always have a tendency to go to this cafe.

항상 산책을 하는 편이에요.  
= I always have a tendency to go for a walk.

항상 집에만 있는 편이에요.  
= I always have a tendency to only stay home.

## Level 10 Lesson 11

## Expressing Assumptions / -(으)ㄹ 텐데

In this lesson, you will learn how to show your assumption about a certain situation using -(으)ㄹ 텐데. When you use this grammar point, your assumption is always accompanied by some kind of suggestion, doubt or question.

## The construction of -(으)ㄹ 텐데

-(으)ㄹ 텐데 is originally a shortened form of -(으)ㄹ 터인데.

The key element here is 터, which originally means a "place" or a "spot". It is not very commonly used on its own, but you can find it in many compound words and idiomatic expressions.

놀이터 = playground for kids

쉼터 = rest area

공터 = vacant lot

전쟁터 = battlefield

낚시터 = fishing area

터를 잡다 = to pick out a location

터를 닦다 = to establish the foundation

So -(으)ㄹ 터 literally means "a place to do" something or "a place where something will happen", and the actual meaning of 터 in real-life sentences is "situation". So you can think of -(으)ㄹ 터 as a "situation", "context", or "circumstance" where something will happen.

So all together, -(으)ㄹ 텐데 means "looking at the situation, I can see that A will happen or is happening" or "judging from the circumstances, it must be like this".

## Sample Sentences

바בל 텐데 나중에 이야기해요. (suggestion)

= You must be busy. Let's talk later.

피곤할 텐데 앉아서 좀 쉬어요. (suggestion)

= You must be tired. Take a seat and get some rest.

제 전화번호 알 텐데 왜 전화를 안 했을까요? (question)

= I'm sure he knows my number. I wonder why he did not call me?

밖에 추울 텐데 괜찮을까요? (doubt)

= It must be cold outside. Will it be okay?

### Omitting the other clause

Even when the sentence ends with -(으)ㄴ 텐데 and does not include another statement, you can consider a suggestion, doubt or question omitted.

이거 비쌀 텐데...

= This must be expensive.

= 이거 비쌀 텐데 (왜 샀어요?)

아닐 텐데...

= That cannot be true.

= 아닐 텐데 (왜 그렇게 말하는 거예요?)

피자 곧 올 텐데.

= The pizza will be delivered soon.

= 피자 곧 올 텐데 (어디 가요?)

**Don't use -(으)ㄴ 텐데 for a fact that everybody knows**

-(으)ㄹ 텐데 can only be used to express an assumption. If you do not know the time and are just guessing "It must be close to 3 o'clock.", you can say 벌써 세 시 거의 다 됐을 텐데요. But if you can see the clock on the wall, using the same sentence would sound unnatural.

### -(으)면 -(으)ㄹ 텐데

-(으)ㄹ 텐데 is often used with -(으)면 to express the speaker's hopes or wishes.

#### Sample Sentences

너도 같이 가면 좋을 텐데.

= It would be nice if you were also coming with us.

친구랑 같이 살면 재밌을 텐데.

= It would be fun if I lived together with my friend.

조금 덜 더우면 좋을 텐데.

= It would be nice if it was a bit less hot.

### -았/었/였으면 -았/었/였을 텐데

If you use the past tense suffix -았/었/였- with -(으)면 -(으)ㄹ 텐데, you can express that you wish a situation that is contrary to reality would happen, or wish that what already happened in the past were different.

#### Sample Sentences

여름이었으면 야외 수영장에서 수영했을 텐데.

= If it had been summer, we would have swum in the outdoor swimming pool.

거기에 그 사람이 올 줄 알았으면 나도 갔을 텐데.

= If I had known that he would be there, I would have also gone.

공부 열심히 했으면 시험 더 잘 봤을 텐데.

= If I had studied hard, I would have done better on the exam.

## Level 10 Lesson 12

### Sharing What You Have Seen or Heard / -던데요, -다던데요

In this lesson, we will take a look at the endings -던데요 and -다던데요 (with some variations in form), which are used to talk about something you experienced, observed, or heard about. You can still convey the same kind of meaning without using these endings, too, but they add more flavor and detail to the sentence.

Although -던데요 and -다던데요 look similar, they are used in very different circumstances. In summary, -던데요 is used to talk about your past experiences or observations, and -다던데요 is used to relay some information that you heard.

#### How to use -던데요

When you use -던데요, you are talking about something you experienced or witnessed in the past, and you are also expecting the other person to show a reaction.

#### Conjugation

- Verb stem + -던데요 (if the action happened as you were witnessing it)
- Verb stem + -았/었/였- + -던데요 (if the action had already happened when you saw it)
- Noun + -(이)던데요

#### Sample Sentences

(The sentences in parenthesis are just examples and not the only possible interpretations.)

어제 갑자기 눈이 오던데요.

= It suddenly snowed yesterday. (I saw it myself! What do you say about that?)

어제 전화 안 하던데요.

= They did not call me yesterday. (You said they would. What happened?)

or

= They did not call me yesterday. (That is how it went. What do you think?)

봤는데, 너무 비싸던데요.

= I saw it, but it was too expensive.

그 사람 한국어 잘하던데요.

= He spoke good Korean! (Didn't you say he does not speak Korean?)

or

= He spoke good Korean! (Did you know that?)

오늘 잘하시던데요.

= You saw you doing a good job today.

손님이 오셨던데요.

= It seems like you have a guest. (Are you aware of it?)

그 게임 어제 처음 해 봤는데 생각보다 어렵던데요.

= I tried that game for the first time yesterday and it was more difficult than I had thought.

그 책 현우 씨한테 이미 빌려줬던데요.

= He/She had already lent the book to Hyunwoo (when I checked).

Note that in all of the sample sentences above, you are expecting some kind of reaction from the listener, so it will usually sound unnatural if you just end your conversation there.

## How to use -다던데요

You can use -다던데요 when you want to relay a fact or a piece of information that you heard from someone. -다던데요 is short for -다고 하던데요. -다고 하다 means to "say that..." and the following part is the ending -던데요 that was introduced above.

## Conjugation

- Descriptive verb stem + -다던데요
- Action verb stem ending with a vowel or the consonant ㄹ (in this case, ㄹ is dropped) + -ㄴ다던데요
- Action verb stem ending with a consonant except for the consonant ㄹ + -는다던데요
- Verb stem + -았/었/였- + -다던데요  
(If the verb is an action verb, it means that the action had already happened by the time you heard about it. If the verb is a descriptive verb, it means that the state had been true at one time, but it was not true anymore by the time you heard about it.)
- Noun + -(이)라던데요

## Sample Sentences

(The sentences in parenthesis are just examples and not the only possible interpretations.)

내일 회의 안 한다던데요.

= I heard that there is no meeting tomorrow. (Were you told otherwise?)

수요일에 다시 온다던데요.

= They said they would come back on Wednesday. (What do you think?)

지금은 안 판다던데요.

= I heard they do not sell it now. (What should I do now?)

여행 혼자 간다던데요.

= He told me he is going on the trip alone. (Did you think he was going with someone else?)

거기보다는 여기가 더 넓다던데요.

= I heard it is more spacious here than there. (Shall we choose this place then?)

아직 학생이라던데요.

= I heard she is still a student. (That is not what YOU heard, right?)

이렇게 하면 된다던데요.



= They said that you just do it like this. (Why is it not working?)

다혜 씨도 점심 사무실에서 먹는다고요.

= I heard that Dahye also eats her lunch in the office.

미국에 있을 때는 선생님이었다던데요.

= I heard that he/she was a teacher when he/she was in the USA.

준배 씨가 청소했다던데요.

= I heard that Joonbae had cleaned it up.

## Level 10 Lesson 13

**As a result of / -는 바람에**

There are several ways to indicate a reason for something. The most commonly used expression is 때문에, and you can also use 덕분에 to mean "thanks to". 때문에 can be either neutral or negative, and 덕분에 is usually positive.

And the grammar point for this lesson, -는 바람에, is generally used to talk about a negative result or something that was not the most ideal outcome. 바람 means "wind", so you can think of -는 바람에 as "in the wind of" something that happened.

**Structure**

Verb stem(reason) + -는 바람에 + outcome(in the past tense)

Ex)

실수를 하는 바람에

= as a result of making a mistake

넘어지는 바람에

= as a result of falling over

갑자기 친구가 들어오는 바람에

= as a result of my friend suddenly coming in

제 친구가 사람들에게 다 말하는 바람에

= as a result of my friend telling everyone

휴대폰을 떨어뜨리는 바람에

= as a result of dropping my cellphone

## Replacing -는 바람에 with -아/어/여서

In most contexts, -는 바람에 can be replaced with -아/어/여서, but the emphasized meaning of a "negative outcome" is lost as -아/어/여서 is more neutral. For example, 제 친구가 사람들에게 다 말하는 바람에 sounds like a negative result will be mentioned after that, but 제 친구가 사람들에게 다 말해서 can be followed by either a negative or a positive result.

- **Negative result with -는 바람에**

제 친구가 사람들에게 다 말하는 바람에, 우리 비밀 계획을 모두 알게 됐어요.

= As a result of my friend telling everyone, they all found out about our secret plan.

- **Neutral result with -아/어/여서**

제 친구가 사람들에게 다 말해서, 모두 도와서 일을 빨리 끝냈어요.

= My friend told everyone, so everybody helped and we finished the work early.

## Sample Sentences

컴퓨터가 갑자기 고장 나는 바람에 숙제가 다 지워졌어요.

= My computer suddenly broke down so my homework got deleted.

지갑을 집에 놓고 오는 바람에 선물을 못 샀어요.

= I left my wallet at home, so I could not buy a present.

오늘 아침에 늦게 일어나는 바람에 수업에 지각했어요.

= I got up late this morning so I was late for class.

## Idiomatic expressions using 바람

We are looking at -는 바람에 in this lesson, and the word 바람(= wind) has many interesting idiomatic usages. Let's look at some of the most commonly used idiomatic expressions related to 바람.

### 1. 무슨 바람이 불어서

= why; why suddenly

(literal translation: due to what kind of wind blowing)

ex) 무슨 바람이 불어서 이렇게 일찍 일어났어요?

= Why did you get up so early, unlike usual?

### 2. 바람을 넣다

= to inflate, to tempt someone to do something (undesirable)

(literal translation: to put in air)

ex) 자전거 타이어에 바람 좀 넣어야 돼요.

= I need to put some air in my bike tires.

ex) 공부 열심히 하고 있는 애한테 왜 바람을 넣어요?

= The kid is studying hard now. Why tempt him (to do something that's not as desirable as studying)?

### 3. 바람맞다

= to be stood up

(literal translation: to be hit with the wind, to have wind blown at oneself)

ex) 친구랑 약속 있어서 나갔는데 바람맞았어요.

= I had plans to meet with a friend, but I was stood up.

### 4. 바람을 쐬다

= to get some fresh air

ex) 집중이 안 돼서 바람 좀 쐬고 올게요.

= I cannot focus so I will go out and get some fresh air.

## 5. 잠옷 바람으로

= while still in one's pajamas

(It is used when you leave the house in your pajamas, without having the time to change into other clothes.)

ex) 전화 받고 급하게 나오느라 잠옷 바람으로 나왔어요.

= I came out in a hurry after getting a phone call, so I came out in my pajamas.

## Level 10 Lesson 14

**Expressing Reactions / -다니/라니**

When you see or hear something that is very interesting, ridiculous or hard to believe, you can express your reaction using the grammar structure -다니/라니. It is used in various forms based on what comes before it.

**Conjugation**

Verb stem + -다니 (present tense)

Verb stem + -았/었/였다니 (past tense)

Noun + -이다/아니다 + -라니 (present tense)

Noun + -이다/아니다 + -았/었/였다니 (past tense)

You mention the "circumstance" first, followed by -다니/라니, and then express your reaction to the circumstance. Your reaction is usually expressed through phrases like 신기하다 (to be interesting), 믿을 수가 없다 (to be impossible to believe), 화가 나다 (to be upsetting), 말이 안 되다 (to make no sense), but it can still be flexible.

**Sample Sentences**

5월에 눈이 오다니 너무 신기하네요.

= It is so interesting that it is snowing in May.

또 거짓말을 하다니 정말 화가 나네요.

= It makes me so angry that they lied again.

이게 100만원이라니 너무 비싼 거 아니에요?

= This costs 1,000,000 won? Isn't it too expensive?

아직도 안 왔다니 이게 말이 되나요?

= He is still not here? Can you believe it?

저 사람이 범인이 아니라니 말도 안 돼.

= He is not the culprit? No way.

### Omitting the part after -다니/라니

When it is easy to guess the intended meaning after -다니/라니, the following part is often omitted and the sentences ends with -다니! or -라니! as an exclamation. The translation of such sentences will depend on the context.

5월에 눈이 오다니!

= (I cannot believe that) it is snowing in May!

또 거짓말을 하다니!

= (I cannot believe that) he lied again!

이게 100만원이라니!

= This costs 1,000,000 won! (It is ridiculous!)

There is also another -다니, which is short for -(ㄴ/는)다고 하니. As you learned in Level 5 Lesson 17, -(ㄴ/는)다고 하다 means “to say that S + V”, and -니 is the same as -니까. Therefore, -(ㄴ/는)다고 하니 literally means “since someone says that S + V”.

Ex)

제이슨 씨도 한국어를 공부하신다니 제 책을 드릴게요.

= (Talking to Jason) Since you are saying that you are also studying Korean, let me give you my book.

은희 씨 이사 간 집은 회사에서 가깝다니 다행이네요.

= I heard that Eunhee's new house is close to the office. That's a relief.

However, -(ㄴ/는)다고 하니 can also be used to express your reaction when you see or hear something that is very interesting, ridiculous or hard to believe.

Ex)

제이슨 씨가 한국을 떠난다니!

= (I cannot believe that) Jason is leaving Korea!

이걸 익히지도 않고 먹는다니!

= (I cannot believe that) you eat this uncooked!

### Then, what is the difference between -다니 and -(ㄴ/는)다니?

If you use -다니, it implies that you are expressing your reaction as you experience something, whereas if you use -(ㄴ/는)다니, it implies that you are expressing your reaction after you hear about it.

Ex)

(1)

제이슨 씨가 한국을 떠나다니!

= (I cannot believe that) Jason is leaving Korea! / (I cannot believe that) Jason has left Korea!

제이슨 씨가 한국을 떠났다니!

= (I heard and I cannot believe that) Jason is leaving Korea!

You can say the first sentence as you hear the news that Jason is leaving Korea or right after you found out that Jason had just left Korea, whereas you cannot say the second sentence if Jason has already left Korea. In that case, you could say 제이슨 씨가 한국을 떠났다니!

(2)

이걸 익히지도 않고 먹다니!

= (I cannot believe that) you are eating this uncooked!  
/ (I cannot believe that) you just ate this uncooked!

이걸 익히지도 않고 먹는다니!

= (I heard and I cannot believe that) you eat this uncooked!



You can say the first sentence as you see someone eating “this” uncooked or right after you saw someone eating “this” uncooked, whereas you cannot say the second sentence if someone has already eaten “this” uncooked.

Also, since -(ㄴ/는)다고 can quote future tense sentences, you can express your reaction with -(ㄴ/는)다니 when you see or hear something about the future, whereas you cannot with -다니.

Ex)

제이슨 씨가 다음 달에 한국을 떠나다니! (awkward)

제이슨 씨가 다음 달에 한국을 떠난다니! (natural)

= (I cannot believe that) Jason is leaving Korea next month!

## -(으)라니

When someone tells you to do something, and you find it very interesting, ridiculous or hard to believe, you can express your reaction using -(으)라니, which is short for -(으)라고 하니.

### Sample Sentences

이걸 혼자 다 하라니 말도 안 돼요.

= Telling me to do this all by myself is nonsensical.

두 시간 걸려서 왔는데 다시 집에 가라니! 싫어요.

= Are you telling me to go back home even though it took me two hours to come here? I don't want to.

팔 굽혀 펴기를 100개 하라니... 하고 싶어도 못 해요.

= (I cannot believe that) you are telling me to do 100 push-ups. I cannot do it even if I wanted to.

이렇게 더운데 에어컨을 켜지 말라니 너무해요.

= Telling us not to turn on the air conditioner when it is this hot is so mean.

## Level 10 Lesson 15

### Question Ending: -니/?

In this lesson, we are going to learn how to use -니 at the end of a 반말 sentence. We looked at -다니/라니 in the previous lesson, but this sentence ending is not related to it.

#### When can you use -니?

You can only use the -니 ending as a question, to a child or someone who you are very close to, or when you are talking to yourself, wondering about something out loud. You cannot use it on anyone older than you.

#### What kind of meaning does it have?

When -니 is added at the end, the general meaning of the sentence does not change, but the tone of voice becomes different. By using -니 at the end of a question, you sound more like an older person talking to a child. You can also use it to scold someone younger.

#### Comparison #1

Regular question: 다들 어디 있어? = Where are you guys?

-니 question: 다들 어디 있니? = Where are you guys? (You are probably talking to a group of children as an adult.)

#### Comparison #2

Regular question: 뭐 해? = What are you doing?

-니 question: 뭐 하니? = What are you doing? (You either sound like a teacher/adult talking to a child or like you are talking to a very close friend who would not mind you talking "down" to them.)

#### Comparison #3

(Mom talking to her child)

Regular question: 엄마가 몇 번 말했어? = How many times did I tell you?

-니 question: 엄마가 몇 번 말했니? = How many times did I tell you? (You sound more upset.)

## Usage examples

### 1. An adult talking to a child (or someone much younger)

꼬마야, 넌 이름이 뭐니?

= Little kid, what is your name?

민송이는 무슨 색깔 좋아하니?

= Minsong, what color do you like?

엄마 어디 계시니?

= Where is your mom?

\* On rare occasions, you will hear an adult using -니 questions at other, younger adults. This is definitely not polite and it shows the speaker's perception of the listener as someone younger or lower that they do not need to show respect toward.

### 2. Talking to a close friend

(In this case, you can change -니 to -냐 to have the same meaning, but -냐 sounds much stronger, so -냐 is more commonly used by men and -니 is more commonly used by women. You need to be careful when using this ending, because if the other person does not feel like you are very close to them, they might be offended.)

너는 왜 우니?

= Why are YOU crying?

여기서 혼자 뭐 하니?

= What are you doing alone here?

왜 자꾸 이랬다 저랬다 하니?

= Why do you keep going back and forth about your decision?

### 3. Poetic usage (especially song lyrics)

여우야, 여우야. 뭐 하니? (a line from a popular children's song)

= Fox, fox. What are you doing?

나의 반쪽을 채워 줄 너는 어디 있는 거니?

= The one who will fill my other half, where are you?

### 4. Scolding a kid or a close friend

너 왜 선생님 말 안 듣니?

= Why do you not listen to your teacher?

너 제정신이니?

= Are you even in your right mind?

너 또 거짓말이니?

= Are you lying again?

### 5. Talking to oneself

나 뭐 하니?

= What am I even doing?

뭐래니?

= What are they talking about?

= What?

(뭐래니? is short for 뭐라고 하니? and is used when you think what someone says is ridiculous.)

나 오늘 왜 이렇게 예쁘니?

= (Looking in the mirror) Why am I so pretty today?

나 왜 이렇게 멍청하니?

= Why am I so stupid?

## Level 10 Lesson 16

**Various Usages of the Ending -게**

This lesson is about the usage of -게. It can be used (1) to convert a descriptive verb or adjective into an adverb, or (2) to indicate the purpose or aim of an action. We will look at both usages, with a bigger emphasis on the second one.

**Making adverbs**

Take the verb stem of a descriptive verb and add -ㄴ or -은, and you have an adjective.

Ex)

작다 (to be small) [verb] → 작은 (small) [adjective]

빠르다 (to be fast) [verb] → 빠른 (fast) [adjective]

Now instead of -ㄴ or -은, add -게 to the verb stem and you will get an adverb.

Ex)

작다 (to be small) [verb] → 작게 (in a small amount/scale) [adverb]

빠르다 (to be quick) [verb] → 빠르게 (quickly, at a fast speed) [adverb]

Let us look at some more examples of adverbs ending with -게.

이상하다 (to be strange) → 이상하게 = strangely

맛있다 (to be tasty) → 맛있게 = in a tasty way

느리다 (to be slow) → 느리게 = slowly

싸다 (to be cheap) → 싸게 = cheaply, inexpensively, at a cheap price

부드럽다 (to be soft) → 부드럽게 = softly, in a soft manner

The usage of -게 as an adverb ending is quite easy to understand and very commonly seen in Korean sentences. However, not every word ending with -게 is the adverb form of a descriptive verb. That leads us to the second usage of -게.

## Indicating the purpose or aim of an action

When you see -게 attached at the end of an action verb, it is not being used as an adverb, but rather as an adverbial phrase. In this case, -게 shows the purpose, aim or end goal of an action. It is often translated to "so that (one can)..." or "in order to".

The difference between an adverb and an adverbial phrase is that you can use adverbs on its own in more diverse contexts, whereas adverbial phrases are more specifically made for the specific sentences they are used in.

For example, the verb for "to be slow" is 느리다 and the adverb form is 느리게. The word 느리게 can be used on its own in diverse contexts. If you look at the action verb 잡다 (= to catch, to hold), changing it to 잡게 does not make it a pre-existing adverb. 잡게 CAN be used in a specific sentence with a specific context, but not out of context, and 잡게 is certainly is not a word registered in dictionaries. Please note this difference before using -게 with action verbs.

## Basic form

Simply put -게 after a verb stem, and then add a following clause about what needs to be done for the purpose to be achieved.

## Sample Sentences

수업을 시작하게 여기로 모이세요.  
= Gather here so that we can start the class.

저녁 같이 먹게 빨리 오세요.  
= Come here quickly so that we can have dinner together.

일찍 도착하게 서둘러 주세요.  
= Please hurry up so that we can arrive early.

People sometimes say what needs to be done first and then the -게 phrase after, to talk about the purpose

Ex)

여기로 모이세요, 수업을 시작하게.

빨리 오세요, 저녁 같이 먹게.

서둘러 주세요, 일찍 도착하게.

### Negative form + -게

You can use 안, 못, or -지 않게 to mean "so that you do not" or "in order not to".

#### Sample Sentences

비 안 맞게 조심하세요.

= Be careful not to get rained on.

넘어지지 않게 조심하세요.

= Be careful not to fall down.

애들이 못 만지게 높은 데에 두세요.

= Put it in a high place so that kids cannot touch it.

-(으)ㄹ 수 있게

Since -게 has the meaning of "so that..." or "in order to", it is often used in conjunction with -을 수 있다 and makes -(으)ㄹ 수 있게.

#### Sample Sentences

마감 기한을 지킬 수 있게 미리 준비해 주세요.

= Prepare in advance so that you can meet the deadline.



멀리서도 볼 수 있게 크게 써 주세요.

= Write it in big letters so that you can see it even from far away.

모두 다 들을 수 있게 큰 소리로 말해 주세요.

= Say it out loud so that everybody can hear you.

### Alternative expressions

There are two other ways you can express "in order to" and they are -도록 and -기 위해서.

In most of the sentences introduced in this lesson, -게 can be replaced with -도록, but the sentence will sound more formal with -도록.

ex) 모두 다 들을 수 있게 = 모두 다 들을 수 있도록

-기 위해서, however, is a very formal expression and cannot replace -게 in many of the sentences used in this lesson. Using -기 위해서 in casual everyday sentences can be very unnatural.

## Level 10 Lesson 17

**It is more of a... than... / -(ㄴ/는)다기보다, -(이)라기보다**

This lesson is about an expression you can use to rephrase or correct someone's remark or make your description about something more accurate. It can be translated to "rather than", "it is more correct to say", or "it is more of a... than...".

**Structure**

- Action verb stem + -ㄴ/는다기보다 [present tense]
- Descriptive verb stem + -다기보다 [present tense]
- Verb stem + -았/었/였다기보다 [past tense]
- Noun + -(이)라기보다

**Understanding the detailed meaning**

-다기보다 is shortened from -다고 하기보다 and -라기보다 is from -라고 하기보다, which means "rather than saying...".

- -보다 is used to compare things and means "than" or "compared to".
- -기 is used to turn a verb into a noun form.

So by saying -다(verb ending) + 기보다 or -라기보다(mentioning a noun), you are saying "rather than saying A, I think B is a more accurate way to put it." To emphasize the contrast between two descriptions, -는 is commonly added at the end to form -다기보다는 or -라기보다는. The meaning of the sentence still stays the same with -는 added.

**Sample Sentences**

하기 싫다기보다는, 시간이 안 될 것 같아요.

= It is not really that I do not want to do it, but I do not think I will have time.

어렵다기보다 시간이 오래 걸려요.

= Rather than difficult, (it is more accurate to say that) it is time-consuming.

그건 일이라기보다는 취미예요.

= Rather than work, it is (more of) a hobby.

많이 먹는다고는 자주 먹어요.

= It is not really that I eat a lot; it is that I eat often.

## Commonly used structures

There are some common words and phrases that are used in conjunction with -다기보다/라기보다 to make the meaning more clear. Some of the examples will be with -는 at the end of -다기보다/라기보다 and the others without -는.

### 1. 꼭 + -다기보다/라기보다

꼭 means "must, specifically, without fail" and in this structure, it adds the meaning of "not necessarily".

꼭 제 말이 맞는다고는, 이런 부분도 생각하자는 거예요.

= I am not necessarily saying I am right. I am suggesting we should think about this aspect, too.

### 2. -다기보다/라기보다 + -에 가까워요

이건 일이라기보다는 취미에 가까워요.

= Rather than work, it is closer to a hobby.

### 3. 딱히 + -다기보다/라기보다

When used with a negative sentence or meaning, 딱히 means "not particularly" or "not specifically".

딱히 하기 싫다기보다, 안 해도 될 것 같다는 말이에요.

= I am not specifically saying that I do not want to do it but that I feel like I do not have to do it.

#### 4. -다기보다/라기보다 + 그냥

저는 스키를 잘 탄다기보다 그냥 좋아해요.

= I am not really good at skiing. It is more accurate to say I just like it.

#### 5. -다기보다/라기보다 + -것 같아요

그 사람은 엄청 미남이라기보다는, 특별한 매력이 있는 것 같아요.

= Rather than being incredibly handsome, I think he has got his own special charm.

#### 6. -다기보다/라기보다 + -(으)ㄴ/는 편이에요

그 사람은 머리가 좋다기보다는 노력을 많이 하는 편이에요.

= Rather than smart, I think he is on the hard-working side.

#### 7. -다기보다/라기보다 + -는 거죠

하고 싶어서 한다기보다는, 해야 되니까 하는 거죠.

= I do not necessarily do it because I want to, but because I have to.

## Level 10 Lesson 18

**Let alone / -은/는커녕**

In this lesson, we are going to look at how to use -은/는커녕 to talk about something that is "not even" done or "far from" happening. -은/는커녕 is often translated to "let alone" and used with negative meanings. The part that follows is usually a worse situation or outcome than the part that comes before -은/는커녕.

**Structure**

Noun + -은/는커녕

Verb stem + -기 + -는커녕

Ex)

숙제는커녕 = let alone homework

도와주기는커녕 = let alone helping

무섭기는커녕 = let alone being scary, far from being scary but rather...

칭찬은커녕 = let alone a compliment

**Commonly used expressions**

To emphasize and complete the meaning of -은/는커녕, there are several expressions that are used together with it in a lot of sentences. Look at these common combinations.

- A는커녕 B도 (-도 here means "not even".)
- A는커녕 B조차 (-조차 means "not even" and makes the sentence more formal.)
- A는커녕 B만 (-만 means "only" or "just".)

**Sample Sentences**

학생들이 공부를 열심히 하기는커녕 수업에도 안 왔어요.

= Let alone study hard, the students did not even come to the class.

= I was expecting the students to (at least) study hard but they did not even do that. They did not even come to the class.

칭찬 받기는커녕 야단만 맞았어요.

= Let alone compliments, all I got was scolding.

= Rather than getting a compliment, I actually only got scolded.

제 여동생은 주말에 집안일을 돕기는커녕, 거의 집에 있지도 않아요.

= My younger sister does not even stay at home on the weekend most of the time, let alone help with the house chores.

돈이 남기는커녕 모자랐어요.

= Instead of having money left over, we did not even have enough.

저는 해외는커녕 서울 밖에도 안 나가 봤어요.

= Let alone overseas, I have never even been out of Seoul before.

숙제를 다 하기는커녕 시작조차 못 했어요.

= I could not even start the homework, much less finish it.

## Alternative expressions

### 1. -은/는 고사하고

This can be used interchangeably with -은/는커녕 in most cases but can sound more formal.

우승은커녕 예선 통과도 못 했어요.

= Let alone winning, we did not even pass the preliminary round.

= 우승은 고사하고 예선 통과도 못 했어요.

저는 비행기는커녕 아직 기차도 못 타 봤어요.

= Let alone airplanes, I have never even taken a train.

= 저는 비행기는 고사하고 아직 기차도 못 타 봤어요.

When -은/는 고사하고 is used in the sense of "needless to mention (something)", its usage is different from -은/는커녕. For example, in a sentence like "그 사람은 일을 못하는 것을 고사하고, 일단 연락이 안 돼요.", the expression -은/는 고사하고 means "before you even talk about (something)" or "not even discussing (a certain topic)". This usage is not found in -은/는커녕.

## 2. -은/는 물론이고, -뿐만 아니라

You can express a similar meaning with -은/는 물론이고(= that is for sure, and...) or -뿐만 아니라(not only that, but also...), but these expressions have a wider range of usage, as you can be listing actions or states that are not directly related, or you can be listing two positive things together.

그 사람은 요리는 물론이고, 설거지도 안 해요.

= He does not even do the dishes, let alone cook.

제 학생들은 숙제를 안 해 올뿐만 아니라, 숙제가 있는 줄도 몰라요.

= My students not only do not do their homework but also do not even know they have homework.

## 3. 말할 것도 없고

말할 것도 없고 literally means "there is not even anything to talk about" or "there is no reason to mention it". It is very similar to -은/는 물론이고 and -뿐만 아니라.

저는 비행기는 말할 것도 없고 아직 기차도 못 타 봤어요.

= Let alone airplanes, I have never even taken a train.

\* Example of a positive sentence

그 사람은 노래는 말할 것도 없고 바이올린 연주도 잘해요.

= He is not only good at singing, but also good at playing violin.

### Grammatically incorrect but accepted sentences using -은/는커녕

When using -은/는커녕 in their sentences, a lot of native Korean speakers often omit the verb that is linked to the noun in the part right before -은/는커녕. For example, if you are saying that someone does not eat vegetables “let alone” drink enough water, you are comparing 채소를 먹다 and 물을 충분히 마시다. A grammatically correct sentence will be 그 사람은 채소를 먹기는커녕 물도 충분히 안 마셔요. But quite often, you will see people saying sentences like 그 사람은 채소는커녕 물도 충분히 안 마셔요.

Technically, this sentence is incorrect because you cannot “drink” 채소. But even with the related verb omitted, you can easily understand the intended meaning. For this reason, you will see a lot of grammatically incorrect sentences associated with -은/는커녕.



## Level 10 Lesson 19

**Even if it means I have to... / -아/어/여서라도**

In Level 5 Lesson 15, we looked at the grammar point -(이)라도, which is used to suggest an idea that might not be the most ideal option, but can serve the purpose in the given situation.

-아/어/여서라도 is simply a combination of -아/어/여서(= by doing something) and -라도, and means "even if it is by doing" something or "even if I have to do" something for a wanted outcome. This expression is very commonly used and therefore has a lot of fixed expressions.

**Structure**

Verb stem + -아/어/여서라도

**Sample Sentences**

밤을 새서라도 마무리할게요.

= I will finish it even if I have to stay up all night.

다른 약속을 취소해서라도 꼭 갈게요.

= I will be there for sure, even if I have to cancel other plans.

돈을 빌려서라도 살 거예요.

= I am going to buy it even if I have to borrow money.

지구 전체를 다 뒤져서라도 찾아낼 거예요.

= I will find it even if it means I have to search the entire planet.

**Commonly used expressions**

1. 무슨 수를 써서라도 = no matter what I have to do

무슨 means "what kind of" and 수 means "method", "way", or "idea". 무슨 수를 써서라도 literally means "no matter what kind of method I have to use".

Ex)

무슨 수를 써서라도 다음에는 제가 우승할 거예요.

= No matter what I have to do, I will win the 1st place next time.

## 2. 무슨 짓을 해서라도 = no matter what I have to do

짓 means "deed" or "behavior", and it is not a very respectful word. So by saying 무슨 짓을 해서라도, you are saying that you will achieve the goal "by doing whatever it takes", and that deed is probably not going to be a very nice or graceful thing to do.

Ex)

무슨 짓을 해서라도 복수할 거예요.

= I will get my revenge no matter what I have to do.

## 3. 어떻게 해서라도 = no matter what I have to do, whatever it takes

어떻게 해서라도 is a very neutral expression, because it literally means "even by doing it regardless of how".

Ex)

어떻게 해서라도 다음 달까지 끝내 볼게요.

= I will try and finish it by next month no matter how I do it.

## 4. 빚을 내서라도 = even if it's by getting a loan

빚 is debt and 빚을 내다 means to get a loan or to borrow money (usually a big amount). Even when you are not talking about an actual debt or loan, you often hear this expression used to emphasize how important something is to do or buy regardless of whether you can afford it or not.

Ex)

이런 건 빚을 내서라도 사야 돼요.

= Even if you have to get a loan, you need to buy this.

### A different usage of -아/어/여서라도

In this lesson, we are looking at the usage of -아/어/여라도 in the sense of "even if it is by doing" so-and-so, but when the part -아/어/여서 to mean "because", in combination with -라도, it can also mean "at least because" or "at least for the reason of".

Ex)

저는 창피해서라도 그런 말 못 할 것 같아요.

= I do not think I would be able to say such a thing, at least out of embarrassment.

## Level 10 Lesson 20

**Sentence Building Drill 19**

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have previously learned to train yourself to comfortably make Korean sentences.

We will start off with THREE key sentences and practice changing different parts of these sentences so that you do not end up simply memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible when making Korean sentences.

**Key Sentence #1**

아까 거기는 공원이라기보다는 아이들이 노는 놀이터인 것 같던데요.

= That place earlier, rather than a park, I thought it was closer to a playground where kids play.

**Key Sentence #2**

어제 컴퓨터가 갑자기 고장나는 바람에 발표 준비는커녕 아무것도 못 했어요.

= As a result of the computer breaking down suddenly yesterday, I could not do anything, let alone prepare for the presentation.

**Key Sentence #3**

회의가 곧 시작될 텐데 우리 회의에 늦지 않게 사무실로 돌아갈까요?

= I guess the meeting will start soon, so shall we go back to the office so that we are not late for the meeting?

**Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1****Original sentence**

아까 거기는 공원이라기보다는 아이들이 노는 놀이터인 것 같던데요.

= That place earlier, rather than a park, it looked like it was closer to a playground where kids play.

1.

아까 거기는 공원이라기보다는

= that place earlier is, rather than a park...

여기는 프랑스 음식점이라기보다는

= this place is, rather than a French restaurant...

이 책은 초보자용이라기보다는

= this book is, rather than for beginners...

이 앱은 영상 편집 앱이라기보다는

= this app is, rather than a video editing app...

그 배우는 인기가 아주 많다고보다는

= that actor is, rather than being very popular

2.

아이들이 노는 놀이터인 것 같던데요.

= It looked like it was a playground for kids.

문을 닫은 것 같던데요.

= It looked like it was closed.

무슨 사진관인 것 같던데요.

= It looked like some sort of photo studio.

피아노 학원인 것 같던데요.

= It looked like it was a piano school.

주연 씨 자리에 없는 것 같던데요.

= It looked like Jooyeon was not at her desk.

## Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

### Original sentence

어제 컴퓨터가 갑자기 고장나는 바람에 발표 준비는커녕 아무것도 못 했어요.

= As a result of the computer breaking down suddenly yesterday, I could not do anything, let alone prepare for the presentation.

1.

어제 컴퓨터가 갑자기 고장나는 바람에

= as a result of the computer breaking down suddenly yesterday

어제 회사에 지갑을 놓고 오는 바람에

= as a result of leaving my wallet at my office yesterday

친구들이 소문을 내는 바람에

= as a result of my friends spreading the rumor

핸드폰을 실수로 초기화하는 바람에

= as a result of resetting my phone by mistake

노트북 충전기를 안 가져오는 바람에

= as a result of not bringing my laptop charger

2.

발표 준비는커녕 아무것도 못 했어요.

= I could not do anything, let alone prepare for the presentation.

선물은커녕 아무것도 못 샀어요.

= I could not buy anything, let alone a present.

저녁은커녕 점심도 못 먹었어요.

= I could not even have lunch, let alone dinner.

휴가를 가기는커녕 주말에도 못 쉬어요.

= I cannot even rest on the weekend, let alone go on vacation.

이름은커녕 얼굴도 기억이 안나요.

= I do not even remember his face, let alone his name.

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

#### Original sentence

회의가 곧 시작될 텐데 우리 회의에 늦지 않게 사무실로 돌아갈까요?

= I guess the meeting will start soon, so shall we go back to the office so that we are not late for the meeting?

1.

회의가 곧 시작될 텐데

= I guess the meeting will start soon, so...

그렇게 앉으면 나중에 허리 아플 텐데

= if you sit like that, I think your back will hurt later, so...

갑자기 일정을 바꾸면 다른 사람들이 안 좋아할 텐데

= if you change the schedule suddenly, I guess other people will not like it, so...

그렇게 하면 더 비쌀 텐데

= it will become more expensive if you do it that way, so...

자꾸 그러면 들킬 텐데

= if you keep doing that, you will get caught, so...

2.

우리 회의에 늦지 않게 사무실로 돌아갈까요?

= Shall we go back to the office so that we are not late for the meeting?

나중에 헷갈리지 않게 지금 결정할까요?

= Shall we decide now so that we will not be confused later?

내일 바쁘지 않게 지금 해 놓을까요?

= Shall we do it now so that we will not be busy tomorrow?

아이들이 만지지 못하게 여기에 둘까요?

= Shall we put it here so that kids cannot touch it?

다른 사람들이 볼 수 없게 여기에 숨길까요?

= Shall we hide it here so that other people will not be able to see it?



## Level 10 Lesson 21

**Advanced Idiomatic Expressions 14 / 말 (Word)**

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 말, which means “words” or “language”. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related TTMik lessons.

**Keyword:**

말 = words, language, what one says

**1. 말을 높이다 = to speak formal language to someone**

→ 높다 means “to be high” and 높이다 means “to make something go higher” or “to raise” something, so if you say 말을 높이다, it means to speak in 존댓말, with respect and formality. It is usually used in negative form to tell someone that they can feel free to use 반말 to you. The act of starting to speak 반말 to someone is 말을 놓다, so you can say 말 놓으세요 to someone who is unnecessarily speaking 존댓말 to you.

Ex) 저한테는 말 안 높이셔도 돼요. 말 편하게 하세요.

= You do not have to speak formally to me. Please speak casual language to me.

**2. 말도 안 되다 = to not make sense; to be nonsensical**

→ 되다 means “to become”, so if you say 말이 안 되다, it literally means “it does not become a word/language”. When you experience something ridiculous, and you think it is nonsensical, you can say 말이 안 돼요. If you use -도, which means “even”, and say 말도 안 되다, it sounds stronger because it means “to not even make sense”. If you would like to say that something makes sense, on the contrary, you can just say it without 안, 말이 되다. However, you can't use 도 with 말이 되다 to say 말도 되다 because it does not sound natural.

Ex) 말도 안 돼. 한국어 한 달 배우고 토픽 6급을 뚫다는 게 말이 돼?

= Impossible. Does it make sense that he/she passed TOPIK level 6 after learning Korean for a month?

### 3. 말을 아끼다 = to save one's breath, to not say much

→ 아끼다 means to save or cherish something so that it is not wasted. So 말을 아끼다 means that there are definitely things you could say, but you choose not to speak much on the matter. This is usually done to avoid unnecessary trouble or interest from other people.

Ex) 저도 하고 싶은 말은 많았지만, 오늘 기자들 앞에서는 말을 아꼈습니다.

= I had a lot that I wanted to say, too, but in front of the reporters today, I did not say much.

### 4. 말이 많다 = to be talkative; there is considerable controversy (over sth)

→ 많다 means "to be a lot", so 말이 많다 can simply mean that someone is talkative. However, if you describe a thing or an event as 말이 많다, it means that there is a lot of controversy over a thing or event. You can imagine a situation where a lot of people are criticizing it.

Ex) 요즘 그 회사에 대해서 말이 많아요.

= There is a lot of controversy about that company these days.

### 5. 말이 통하다 = to understand each other well, to click

→ 통하다 means "to connect" or "to go through". When two people are described as 말이 잘 통하다, it means that they can relate to each other well and are on the same wavelength. When you describe someone as 말이 통하는 사람, it means that they understand what you say and you can have good conversations with them.

Ex) 오랜만에 말이 통하는 친구를 만나서 너무 좋아요.

= I am so happy to have made a new friend that I can have good conversations with, for the first time in a while.

## 6. 말이 안 통하다 = to be unreasonable, to be ridiculous

→ While 말이 통하다 can be used either to talk about two or more people clicking well with one another or someone understanding you well, 말이 안 통하다 is usually used about one person who is difficult to talk to because they are unreasonable or ridiculous. If you say 말이 안 통하다 about two people not understanding each other, the context is usually about not speaking the other person's native language.

Ex) 말이 통해야 이야기를 하지... 그 사람이랑은 도무지 말이 안 통해요.

= To have a conversation, you need to mutually understand each other.

He is just unreasonable. You cannot talk to him.

## 7. 말문이 막히다 = to be at a loss for words, to be speechless

→ 말문 literally means “word door”, which refers to your mouth and 막히다 means “to be blocked”. You never refer to your mouth as 말문, but with this idiomatic usage, when you just do not know what to say because you are shocked or overwhelmed, 말문이 막히다 is quite commonly used.

Ex) 갑작스러운 제안에 너무 놀라서 말문이 막혔어요.

= At the sudden offer, I was so surprised that I did not know what to say.

## 8. 말을 꺼내다 = to bring up a topic

→ 꺼내다 means “to take something out” or “to pull something out”. Imagine pulling words out of your mind that you have had for a while. It can be used for either heavy topics that you have been hesitating to mention or light topics that you are briefly mentioning.

Ex) 저도 오랫동안 고민하다가 어렵게 말을 꺼낸 거예요.

= I also hesitated for a long time before I brought it up with difficulty.

## 9. 말 나오지 않게 하다 = to prevent people from talking about something, to not let others complain about something

→ 말이 나오다 literally means “words come out” but it is often used to mean that people are talking about something negative, either complaining about it or criticizing it. For example, if you play the drums at midnight every day and your apartment building neighbors start talking about it, that is 말이 나오다. This expression is often used in the form 말이 나오지 않게, which means “so that people do not criticize it”.

Ex) 더 이상 말 나오지 않게 앞으로 더 조심하세요.

= Be careful so that there will not be any more talk about it in the future.

## 10. 말이 아니다 = to be in a terrible situation, to be in an unspeakable condition

→ The literal translation of 말이 아니다 can be misleading, but what it actually means is 말할 수 있는 상태가 아니다 (to not be in a situation that can be spoken of). When a situation or condition is really bad and unspeakable, you can say 말이 아니다.

Ex) 지금은 정말 상황이 말이 아니에요.

= Right now the situation is really terrible.

## 11. 말이 말 같지 않다 = to not be worth listening to

→ Literally translated, 말이 말 같지 않다 means “words do not sound like words”. When someone’s words or remarks are so ridiculous that they seem like noise or meaningless sound, you can use the expression 말 같지 않다. Some variations are 말 같은 소리를 해야지 (= You need to say something that makes sense, not the current nonsense.), 말 같지 않은 소리 그만해 (= Stop talking nonsense.), 사람 말이 말 같지 않아? (= You think what I am saying is not worth listening to?). And these expressions are often in 반말 because it is not a very respectful expression to begin with.

Ex) 내 말이 말 같지 않아? 왜 자꾸 그러는 거야?

= Do you think what I am saying is worthless? Why do you keep doing that?

## 12. 입에 발린 말을 하다 = to pay lip service, to flatter

→ 바르다 means to apply something on a certain surface, like lotion or cream. 입에 발린 말 literally means “words that are coated on the mouth” or “words that are applied on the mouth” and it refers to lip service or flattering words that may not necessarily be true.

Ex) 그 사람은 맨날 입에 발린 말만 해요. 다 믿으면 안 돼요.

= He always only pays lip service. You should not believe everything he says.

## 13. 할 말을 잃다 = to be at a loss for words, to not know what to say

→ 잃다 means “to lose” and 할 말을 잃다 means that you have lost the words to say. You can usually use this expression to talk about something absurd or hard to believe. 할 말을 잃다 often also carries the sense of “giving up” and “not even trying to persuade otherwise” because the other person’s behavior or remark is so ridiculous.

Ex) 그 사람이 너무 뻔뻔하게 나와서 제가 할 말을 잃었어요.

= He acted so shamelessly that I was at a loss for words.

## Level 10 Lesson 22

## Various Usages of the Ending -며 / -(으)며, -(이)며

In this lesson, we are going to look at the suffix -며, which can be used for a variety of purposes. You can use it to list or connect two nouns or verbs. You use -(으)며 to connect verbs and -(이)며 to connect nouns.

## Structure

Verb stem + -(으)며

Noun + -(이)며

## Usage #1

You can connect two verbs in a parallel manner using -(으)며, and it can be interchangeable with -고. It is also often used to replace -고 to avoid repetition. -(으)며 is less commonly used in daily conversations and used more often in formal speech or in written Korean.

Ex)

이 컴퓨터는 가볍고, 빠르며, 가격이 높지 않아요.

= This computer is light, fast, and inexpensive.

= 이 컴퓨터는 가볍고, 빠르고, 가격이 높지 않아요.

이 방법은 간편하고, 효과가 좋으며, 누구나 사용할 수 있어요.

= This method is simple and effective, and can be used by anyone.

= 이 방법은 간편하고, 효과가 좋고, 누구나 사용할 수 있어요.

## Usage #2

You can use -(으)며 to connect two actions that are happening at the same time, in the sense of “while doing something”, and it is mostly interchangeable with -(으)면서, but -(으)며 sounds more formal in most cases. One exception where -(으)면서 is different from -(으)며 is when -(으)면서 is used in the sense of “even though”.

Ex)

아이들은 웃으며 사진을 찍었어요.

= The kids took photos while laughing.

= 아이들은 웃으면서 사진을 찍었어요.

저는 커피를 마시며 책 읽는 걸 좋아해요.

= I like reading a book while drinking coffee.

= 저는 커피를 마시면서 책 읽는 걸 좋아해요.

손님이 지갑을 꺼내며 물었습니다. “얼마예요?”

= The customer asked as he pulled out his wallet. “How much is it?”

= 손님이 지갑을 꺼내면서 물었습니다. “얼마예요?”

### Usage #3

When you connect nouns, you use -(이)며 instead of -(으)며. But the usage of -(이)며 is quite different from other words that mean “and” in Korean. The most common words for listing items are -하고, -와/과, -(이)랑 and 그리고. These words are used to mention a limited number of items, like “A and B” or “A, B and C”.

But when you use -(이)며 to list nouns, you imply that not every item is being mentioned and there are likely more that can be mentioned.

### Examples

1.

책이며 공책이며 바닥에 다 떨어져 있었어요.

= Things like books and notebooks were all on the floor.

책이랑 공책이랑 바닥에 다 떨어져 있었어요.

= Books and notebooks were all on the floor.

\* -(이)며 tends to be used in repetition, after each noun that is mentioned, just like -(이)랑.

2.

얼마 전에 이사를 했는데, 식탁이며 의자며 아직도 살 게 많아요.

= I moved recently, and I still have a lot of things to buy like a kitchen table and chairs, etc.

얼마 전에 이사를 했는데, 식탁이랑 의자를 사야 돼요.

= I moved recently, and I need to buy a kitchen table and chairs.

Please also note that if you see -이며 after what seems like a verb, it is because the verb's verb stem ends with -이, like 움직이다, which changes to 움직이며.



## Level 10 Lesson 23

**Maybe because... / -아/어/여서인지**

In this lesson, we are going to take a look at how to say “maybe because...” in Korean. The structure you use to say this is -아/어/여서인지 and it comprises of -아/어/여서 and -인지.

**-아/어/여서 = because**

**-인지 = whether or not**

And after -인지, there is actually an omitted part, which is 모르겠지만(= I do not know but). So in full, it is -아/어/여서인지 모르겠지만(= I do not know if it is because ... but), but the 모르겠지만 part is very commonly dropped. The omitted part could also be other expressions along the same lines, such as 확실하지 않지만(= it is not certain but), 정확히 알 수 없지만(= cannot know exactly but), etc.

Ex)

일요일이어서인지\* 사람이 많네요.

= Maybe because it is a Sunday, there are a lot of people.

\* 일요일이어서인지 = 일요일이다 + -아/어/여서인지

**Original form**

일요일이어서인지 모르겠지만, 사람이 많네요.

= I do not know if it is because it is a Sunday but there are a lot of people.

**Variations****1. 그래서인지 = maybe because of that**

Ex) 그래서인지 오늘 기분이 안 좋아 보이더라고요.

= Maybe because of that, he did not seem to be in a good mood today.

\* 그래서인지 is often shortened to 그래선지, especially in colloquial situations.

**2. 어쩌면 -아/어/여서인지 = maybe because...**

(어쩌면 = maybe, perhaps)

Ex) 어쩌면 너무 많이 떨어뜨려서인지 제 휴대폰이 갑자기 안 켜져요.

= Maybe because I dropped it too much, my phone suddenly will not turn on.

### 3. -아/어/여서인지 몰라도 = I do not know if it is because ... but

Ex) 모임 장소가 너무 멀어서인지 몰라도, 참가자가 적었어요.

= I do not know if it was because the meetup place was too far away, there were not many participants.

## Alternative expressions

### 1. -기 때문인지 = maybe because...

Instead of using -아/어/여서 to mean “because”, you can also use -기 때문 + -인지 to express almost the same meaning.

Ex) 잠을 너무 많이 자서인지 허리가 아파요. = 잠을 너무 많이 잤기 때문인지 허리가 아파요.

= Maybe because I slept too much, my lower back is aching.

### 2. -아/어/여서 그런지 = maybe because...

Between -아/어/여서 and -인지, if you add 그렇다, it becomes -아/어/여서 그런지, which does not change the overall meaning, but just makes the sentence a little softer and more colloquial. -아/어/여서 그렇다 literally means “it is like that because ...”

Ex) 아까 콜라를 너무 많이 마셔서인지 배가 아파요. = 아까 콜라를 너무 많이 마셔서 그런지 배가 아파요.

= Maybe because I drank too much cola earlier, my stomach hurts.

## Sample Sentences

오늘 커피를 너무 많이 마셔서인지 잠이 잘 안 와요.

= Maybe because I had too much coffee today, I cannot sleep.

날씨가 좋아서인지 바닷가에 가고 싶어졌어요.

= Maybe because the weather is good, now I feel like going to the sea.

살이 좀 빠져서인지 더 젊어 보여요.

= Maybe because you have lost some weight, you look younger.

제가 어제 잠을 많이 못 자서인지 오늘은 공부에 집중이 안 돼요.

= Maybe because I did not sleep well last night, I cannot focus on my studies today.

바람이 많이 불어서인지 어제보다 추운 것 같아요.

= Maybe because it is very windy, it feels like it is colder than yesterday.

## Level 10 Lesson 24

**I guess I will have to... / -아/어/여야겠다**

We are going to look at the commonly used sentence ending -아/어/여야겠다 in this lesson, and it is used to say things like “I guess I will have to...” or “I need to...” Basically, you are making an assumption about what needs to be done. In order to fully understand -아/어/여야겠다, you need to understand -겠- really well first. The suffix -겠- was covered in Level 6 Lesson 16, and here is a quick summary.

**Understanding -겠-**

You can use -겠- to express your assumption or intention or to ask someone about their intention. You can commonly see -겠- in fixed expressions such as “잘 먹겠습니다. (Thanks for the food. / Let’s eat. / I will enjoy the food.)” or “알겠습니다. (I see. / I understand what you are saying.)” but it is also frequently used to talk about what you are willing to do, like “제가 하겠습니다! (I will do it. / Let me do it.)”.

**Construction**

-아/어/여야겠다 is a combination of -아/어/여야 하다 and -겠-, and it is frequently used when you are talking to yourself, as well as when you are talking to someone else.

- -아/어/여야 하다 = to have to
  - -겠- = show of assumption/intention
- -아/어/여야겠다 = I guess I will have to; it looks like I need to; I understand that I should

**Understanding -아/어/여야겠다**

-아/어/여야겠다 is used not only to express “I guess I will have to” in the literal sense, but also to express what you think needs to be done, after you see something or get new information. When it is used in the latter sense, the meaning is often not translated but rather, understood through context. And obviously, -아/어/여야겠다 is only used with action verbs.

### Sample Sentences (when you are talking to someone)

우리도 서둘러야겠어요.

= (I guess) We should hurry up, too.

다시 확인해 봐야겠어요.

= (I guess) I will have to check again.

품절되기 전에 빨리 주문해야겠어요.

= (I guess) We will have to order it quickly before it is sold out.

한 시간 정도 기다려야겠어요.

= We will have to wait for about an hour.

차 막히기 전에 출발해야겠어요.

= We will have to leave before the traffic gets bad.

### Sample Sentences (when you are talking to yourself)

잠깐 쉬어야겠다.

= I need to take a break for a little while.

나중에 먹어야겠다.

= I am going to eat it later.

나도 이거 사야겠다.

= I need to buy this, too.

이제 집에 가야겠다.

= I need to go home now.

## -지 말아야겠다

Earlier in this lesson, you learned that -아/어/여야겠다 can be used to express what you think needs to be done, after you see something or get new information. On the contrary, if you want to express what you think should not be done, you can use -지 말아야겠다, which is a combination of -지 말다 and -아/어/여야겠다. You could also say 안 -아/어/여야겠다 or -지 않아야겠다 for the same meaning, but -지 말아야겠다 is most commonly used.

### Sample Sentences

이제 플라스틱 빨대를 쓰지 말아야겠어요.

= I think I should stop using plastic straws from now.

앞으로는 6시에 퇴근하지 말아야겠어요.

= I think I should not leave work at 6 o'clock from now on.

밤늦게 뭘 먹지 말아야겠다.

= I think I should not eat late at night.

너무 무리하지 말아야겠다.

= I think I should not work too hard/go overboard.

## Level 10 Lesson 25

**To be bound to... / -기/게 마련이다**

In this lesson, we are going to look at an expression you can use to talk about something that happens all the time or has a very strong tendency to happen. The main word for this expression is 마련, and you use it in the form of “Verb stem + -기 마련이다” or “Verb stem + -게 마련이다.”

**Conjugation**

Verb stem + -기/게 마련이다

The full expression -기/게 마련이다 can be translated to “to be bound to”, “to be prone to”, “to be expected to”, or “to be natural that it happens”. Although it can be translated to “to be bound to”, it does not mean that something will “definitely” happen. Rather, it means that something “can definitely” happen, but also might not happen. You can use either -기 or -게 before 마련이다, but -기 is more commonly used.

The word 마련 is also used in the verb 마련하다, which means “to prepare” or “to prepare and obtain” something, like 대책을 마련하다(= to come up with a countermeasure), 음식을 마련하다(= to prepare food), 집을 마련하다(= to buy a house to live in), etc. Be careful not to mix up these two kinds of meanings. In this lesson, we will only focus on the structure -기/게 마련이다.

**Examples**

좋은 일이 생기기 마련이에요.

= Good things are bound to happen.

결국 진실은 드러나기 마련이에요.

= The truth is bound to come to light eventually.

그럴 때가 있기 마련이에요.

= You are bound to have such times.

## Alternative expressions

To express a similar meaning, you can also say -게 되어 있어요(= it is bound to be like that; it is designed to be that way; it is supposed to be like that) or -(으)ㄹ 가능성이 커요(= there is a big possibility that...; it is likely that...). (-게 되어 있다 was covered in Level 7 Lesson 25.)

좋은 일이 생기게 마련이에요.

= Good things are bound to happen.

= 좋은 일이 생기게 되어 있어요.

= 좋은 일이 생길 가능성이 커요.

결국 진실은 드러나게 마련이에요.

= The truth is bound to come to light eventually.

= 결국 진실은 드러나게 되어 있어요.

= 결국 진실은 드러날 가능성이 커요.

## Using -다 보면 with -기/게 마련이다

Since -기/게 마련이다 is used to talk about a high probably or strong tendency of something happening, the expression -다 보면 is commonly used together with it. "Verb + -다 보면" means "when you do something for a while" or "as you do something, you will experience so-and-so."

## Sample Sentences

사업을 하다 보면 어려움이 있기 마련이에요.

= When you run a business, you are bound to have difficulties (from time to time).

살다 보면 후회하는 일이 있기 마련이에요.

= As you live your life, there are certainly things you regret.

축구를 하다 보면 다치기 마련이죠.

= When you play soccer, you are bound to get hurt from time to time.



여러 사람이 같이 일을 하다 보면 오해가 있기 마련이에요.

= When several people work together, there will sometimes be misunderstandings.

-(으)면 -기/게 마련이다 is also commonly used.

### Sample Sentences

준비 운동을 안 하면 다치기 마련이에요.

= If you don't warm up before exercising, you are bound to get hurt.

시간이 지나면 잊혀지기 마련이에요.

= If time passes, it is bound to be forgotten.

\* 잊혀지다 is grammatically incorrect because the two types of passive verb endings are used TOGETHER in one verb, -하- and -아/어/여지다. The correct form is 잊히다. However, as you learned in Level 6 Lesson 21, especially with some verbs, people tend to use this kind of "double passive voice" even though it is grammatically incorrect.

## Level 10 Lesson 26

**Advanced Idiomatic Expressions 15 / 하나 (One)**

This is an Advanced Idiomatic Expressions lesson related to 하나, which means “one”. In order to fully understand and use the expressions introduced in this series, it is essential that you understand the grammatical structure of the sentences. When you come across a grammar point that you are unfamiliar with, please go back and review the related TTMik lessons.

**Keyword:**

하나 = one

**1. 하나도 모르다 = to not know anything**

→ 도 usually means “also” or “too” in positive sentence, but when it is used with a negative expression, it can mean “not even”. So 하나도 모르다 takes on the meaning of “to not even know one” and therefore means “to know nothing”.

Ex) 뭐가 뭔지 하나도 모르겠어요.

= I have no idea what is going on.

= I have no idea what is what. (I am confused.)

**2. 하나도 없다 = to not have any, there is none**

→ The literal translation of 하나도 없다 is “there is not even one”, so it means that there is no amount of something. You can use this expression about things you can count, like 의자가 하나도 없어요 (= There are no chairs.) and things you cannot count, like 돈이 하나도 없어요 (= I have no money at all.). For things you can count, you can replace 하나도 with 한 개도 to sound more casual.

Ex) 세상에 쉬운 일이 하나도 없네요.

= There is nothing easy in this world.

### 3. 하나 없다 = to not have any, there is none, one is missing

→ 하나 없다 and 하나도 없다 look similar and are translated similarly, but the usages are different. One difference is that it can be used to mean “one is missing”, like 여기 컵 하나 없어요(= We lack one cup here.), but the idiomatic usage in a negative sentence is more interesting. With 하나도 없다, the subject that comes before 하나도 usually has a subject marking particle, like 연필이 하나도 없어요(= As for pencils, I do not have any.), which creates a longer pause and time to anticipate the following part. However, 하나 없다 is shorter and therefore is more closely attached to the subject, often with the subject marker omitted, and 하나 없다 is often changed into the modifier form of 하나 없는, like 주름 하나 없는 피부(a skin without even a single wrinkle).

Ex) 창문 하나 없는 사무실에서 일하고 싶지 않아요.

= I do not want to work in an office without even a single window.

### 4. 하나도 안 아프다 = to not hurt at all

→ Although the degree of a certain pain is not countable, since the expression 하나도 안 is used in the sense of “not even one” or “not even a small bit”, 하나도 안 아프다 means “to not hurt at all”.

Ex) 다행히 매트 위에 떨어져서 하나도 안 아팠어요.

= Luckily, I fell onto the mattress so it did not hurt at all.

### 5. 하나도 남김없이 = without leaving anything, without anything left over, completely

→ 남기다 means to leave something behind or to not finish something, like unfinished food or unfinished homework. 남김 is the noun form of it and by adding -없이 after it, it takes on the meaning of “without anything left”. 하나도 남김없이 is used to describe something that is done or should be done thoroughly and completely.

Ex) 하나도 남김없이 저 방으로 옮기세요.

= Move everything to that room, without leaving anything behind.

## 6. 하나밖에 없는 = one and only, one of a kind

→ -밖에 없다 means to “only have” something, and 하나밖에 없다 means “to only have one”. This expression is often used in the modifier form of 하나밖에 없는 to mean “one and only” or “one of a kind”. For example, 세상에 하나밖에 없는 가방이에요 means “This bag is one of a kind.” or more literally, “There is only one bag like this in this world.”

Ex) 하나밖에 없는 오빠한테 이럴 거야?

= I am your one and only brother and you are going to do this to me?

## 7. 만에 하나 = by any possibility, out of a low probability

→ 만 means ten thousand, so 만에 하나 literally means “one out of ten thousand (cases)”. When something is considered highly unlikely but you want to mention the probability of something happening, you can say 만에 하나 to emphasize the meaning of “if” or “so, what if?”

Ex) 만에 하나 그날 갑자기 비가 오면 어떡해요?

= I know it is unlikely, but what if it suddenly rains that day?

## 8. 하나만 알고 둘은 모르다 = to only know one thing and not more, to know only one side of the whole story

→ When someone can only see one thing and fails to see beyond it, you can use this expression. It is usually used when the speaker can see a bigger picture.

Ex) 애들은 정말 하나만 알고 둘은 모른다니까. 숙제 다 하면 아이스크림 주려고 했는데.

= Kids really cannot see beyond what is right in front of them. I was going to give them ice cream once they have finished their homework.

## 9. 하나부터 열까지 = from A to Z, every little detail, through and through

→ 하나부터 열까지 literally means “from one to ten” and it is often used together with words like 알다(= to know), 설명하다(= to explain), 신경쓰다(= to mind, to care about), etc.

Ex) 내가 하나부터 열까지 다 설명해 줘야 돼?

= Do I have to explain everything in detail?

## 10. 하나를 보면 열을 알다 = you see one and you have seen them all

→ When you see one aspect of something or someone, you can often see what the whole picture must be like. For example, when you see someone being rude to their friends, you can guess that they will be rude to other people, including yourself. You can use this expression in such situations, and when you want to link it with other phrases, you can start your sentence like 하나를 보면 열을 알 수 있다는데(= they say that you can see what someone is like from one behavior, and...), or 하나를 보면 열을 안다고(= like the saying “you see one and you know ten”).

Ex) 하나를 보면 열을 알 수 있다는데, 여기서 이렇게 행동하면, 집에서는 어떨겠어요?

= They say that you see one and can know ten, and if he behaves like this here, what will he be like at home?

## Level 10 Lesson 27

## Showing Empathy or Shock / 얼마나 -(으)르까(요), 얼마나 -(으)면

When you are asking about the amount or degree of something, you can use the word 얼마나 to say things like “how big(얼마나 큰)”, “how fast(얼마나 빠른)”, “how high(얼마나 높은)”, etc. In this lesson, we are going to look at two useful expressions using 얼마나.

## 1. 얼마나 -(으)르까(요)

얼마나 means “how much” or “to what extent”, and -(으)르까(요) expresses a guess or assumption, so together, “얼마나 + verb stem + -(으)르까(요)” literally means “how ... will it be?”.

Ex)

저 건물은 얼마나 비쌀까(요)?

= How expensive will that building over there be?

= I wonder how expensive that building over there is.

If you use “얼마나... -(으)르까(요)” with a word relating to one’s feelings, such as 좋다, 아프다, 힘들다, 속상하다, 기쁘다, etc., you can express empathy by imagining the other person’s situation. In this case, it is often followed by 생각하니까 to mean “thinking about how much/to what extent one must have done so-and-so”. If you are talking about a past incident, you can use “얼마나... -았/었/였을까(요)”.

“얼마나... -(으)르까(요)” is often used when you are thinking out loud, and not necessarily expecting someone’s answer. In that case, you say it in 반말 without -요.

## Sample Sentences

얼마나 좋을까?

= How good would it be?

= How happy he must be!

얼마나 아플까요?

= How painful would it be?

= How painful it must be!

얼마나 아팠을까?

= I wonder how painful it must have been.

= I wonder how painful it was.

얼마나 힘들었을까요?

= I wonder how hard it must have been.

= I wonder how hard it was.

그 사람이 얼마나 힘들었을까 생각하니 가슴이 아파요.

= It breaks my heart to think about how much he must have suffered.

제 친구들이 얼마나 고생했을까 생각하니 미안하네요.

= I feel bad thinking about how much work it must have been for my friends.

## 2. 얼마나 -(으)면

얼마나 means “how much” and -(으)면 means “if”. The literal translation of “얼마나 + verb stem + -(으)면” is “if something is at what degree/extent” but the actual meaning is “in order for THAT to be have happened, there must have been this much of THIS”. The part before -(으)면 can be in the past tense, too, like 얼마나 -았/었/였으면.

### Examples

얼마나 추웠으면 = how cold he must have been (in order for him to do that)

얼마나 바쁘면 = how busy she must be (in order for her to do that)

얼마나 맛있으면 = how tasty it must be (in order for that to happen)

얼마나 -(으)면 is usually paired with endings like -겠어(요)? or -(으)니까(요)?

얼마나 A + -(으)면 + B + -겠어(요)?

= How (much) A do you think it is for B to happen?

얼마나 A + -(으)면 + B + -(으)니까(요)?

= How (much) A do you think will it have to be for B to happen?

### Sample Sentences

얼마나 무거웠으면 끈이 끊어졌을까?

= I wonder how heavy it was for the strap to be cut.

얼마나 재미있었으면 게임을 열 시간 동안 했을까?

= I wonder how fun it was for them to play the video game for 10 hours.

= The game must have been a lot of fun because they played it for 10 hours.

얼마나 노래를 불렀으면 목이 저렇게 쉬었을까요?

= I wonder how much she sang for her voice to be that hoarse.

얼마나 급했으면 선생님이 직접 전화했겠어요?

= It must have been so urgent because the teacher called in person.

얼마나 걱정됐으면 제가 여기까지 왔겠어요?

= Can you guess how worried I was to come all the way here?

= I was so worried that I came all the way here.



## Level 10 Lesson 28

**싶다 used to mean “to think” or “to wonder”****/ -(으/느)ㄴ가 싶다, -나 싶다, -(으)ㄹ까 싶다**

In Level 1 Lesson 13, we introduced -고 싶다, which means “to want to”. It is one of the most basic sentence endings in Korean and you probably already know how to use it. But in addition to the form of “-고 싶다”, 싶다 also has some other usages that are very interesting and useful to know.

When 싶다 does not mean “to want to”, it means “to think”, “to wonder” or “to be not sure if” and it is used in the form of -(으/느)ㄴ가 싶다, -나 싶다, or -(으)ㄹ까 싶다. When it is used in the sense of “to wonder”, 싶다 often expresses the speaker’s doubt about something being possible or true. And 싶다’s translation really depends on the context because even with the same kind of sentence structure, 싶다 can mean either “I think” or “I doubt”.

**1. Verb stem + -(으/느)ㄴ가 싶다**

-(으/느)ㄴ가 싶다 is most commonly used in the form of 아닌가 싶다 and 건가 싶다(= 것인가 싶다).  
아닌가 싶다 originally means “I wonder if it is not”, and it can be translated to “I think it is”.

**Sample Sentences**

은희 씨요? 오늘 휴가가 아닌가 싶어요.

= Eunhee? I think she is off-duty today.

= 은희 씨요? 오늘 휴가인 것 같아요.

옆집 사람들에게도 말해 줘야 하는 거 아닌가 싶어요.

= I think we need to tell our next-door neighbors, too.

= 옆집 사람들에게도 말해 줘야 할 것 같아요.

둘이 같이 일하는 건가 싶었어요.

= I was wondering if they work together.

= 둘이 같이 일하는 건지 궁금했어요.

회의가 끝난 건가 싶어서 문을 열어 봤어요.

= I wondered if the meeting was over so I opened the door.

= 회의가 끝난 건지 궁금해서 문을 열어 봤어요.

제 생각이 틀린 건가 싶어요.

= I feel like I might be wrong.

= 제 생각이 틀린 건지도 모르겠다는 생각이 들어요.

## 2. Verb stem + -나 싶다

You can think of -나 싶다 as a question to yourself in the form of “verb stem + -나?” followed by 싶다, which means “I wonder” here. Since you are questioning something, it means that you are not sure about it. It is often used in the form of -지 않나 싶다 as well. You can think of -지 않나 싶다 as “I ask myself + isn’t this so-and-so?”, which can be translated to “I think”.

### Sample Sentences

이게 맞나 싶어요.

= I am not sure if this is correct.

= 이게 맞는지 모르겠어요.

이게 다 무슨 의미가 있나 싶어요.

= I do not know what this all means.

= 이게 다 무슨 의미가 있는지 모르겠어요.

이건 초등학생에게는 너무 어렵지 않나 싶어요.

= I feel like this is too difficult for an elementary school student.

= 이걸 초등학생에게는 너무 어려운 것 같아요.

어딘가에서 공사를 하고 있지 않나 싶어요.

= I guess they are having a construction somewhere.

= 어딘가에서 공사를 하고 있는 것 같아요.

사람들이 왜 이런 걸 좋아하나 싶어요.

= I wonder why people like this kind of stuff.

= 사람들이 왜 이런 걸 좋아하는지 모르겠어요.

왜 그런 말을 하나 싶었어요.

= I wondered why he/she said such a thing.

= 왜 그런 말을 하는 것인지 궁금했어요.

= 왜 그런 말을 하는 것인지 이해할 수 없었어요.

If you talk about a past incident, you can add the past tense suffix -았/었/였-.

Ex)

이게 다 무슨 의미가 있었나 싶어요.

= I do not know what this all meant.

= I do not understand anymore why we did all that.

이건 초등학생에게는 너무 어렵지 않았나 싶어요.

= I feel like this was too difficult for an elementary school student.

### 3. Verb stem + -(으)ㄹ까 싶다

-(으)ㄹ까 싶다 can be translated in a similar way to the two previous expressions using 싶다. And since -(으)ㄹ까 is in the future tense form, it is commonly used to talk about a future possibility or your assumption about the future.

#### Sample Sentences

진짜 이게 다 필요할까 싶어요.

= I am not sure if all this will be really necessary.

= 진짜 이게 다 필요한지 모르겠어요.

정말로 다 할 수 있을까 싶어요.

= I am not sure if we can really do all of this.

= 정말로 다 할 수 있을지 모르겠어요.

어렵지 않을까 싶어요.

= I feel like this will be difficult.

= 어려울 것 같아요.

제가 직접 말하면 오해가 생기지 않을까 싶어요.

= I feel like there will be a misunderstanding if I talk to them directly.

= 제가 직접 말하면 오해가 생길 것 같아요.

Unlike -(으/느)ㄴ가 싶다 or -나 싶다, -(으)ㄹ까 싶다 can also be used when you talk about what you are thinking of doing.

오늘은 그냥 집에 일찍 갈까 싶어요.

= I am thinking maybe I should just go home early today.

= 오늘은 그냥 집에 일찍 가려고 생각 중이에요.

저 혼자서 못 할 것 같아서 도움을 요청할까 싶어요.

= I do not think I will be able to do it by myself, so I am thinking of asking for help.

= 저 혼자서 못 할 것 같아서 도움을 요청할까 생각 중이에요.

## Level 10 Lesson 29

**Double Negative = Positive / 없지 않다, 없지 않아 있다**

In this lesson, we are going to take a look at a unique kind of affirmation done through a double negative sentence. The expressions we will study are 없지 않다 and 없지 않아 있다. They basically mean the same thing and can be used interchangeably, so let us mainly look at 없지 않다 closely.

**없지 않다**

없다 means “to not exist” and -지 않다 makes a negative sentence. So 없지 않다 means “it does NOT not exist” and therefore “it does exist”. This is common in Korean because 없다 is a stand-alone verb in itself, unlike in English where 없다 is just expressed through a negative form of 있다(= to exist).

The structure of 없지 않다 is similar to 작지 않다(to be not small) being used to say “It is big.” or 쉽지 않다(to be not easy) being used to say “It is difficult.” You use 없지 않다 or 없지 않아 있다 to say “있다” in a softer and careful manner, and it is also often used in the form of 없지 않죠 or 없지 않아 있죠, to express agreement with what someone has just said.

**Examples**

그런 경우가 없지 않아요.

= That does happen from time to time.

= There are such cases from time to time.

= 그런 경우가 가끔 있어요.

위험 요소가 없지 않죠.

= There is definitely some risk.

= There is a risk to a degree.

= 위험 요소가 어느 정도 있죠.

\* 위험 요소 = risk factor

## Commonly used together with 없지 않다

Some words are frequently used with the expression 없지 않다 or 없지 않아 있다 and they are 감(feeling, sensation), 느낌(sensation), 경우(case), 경향(tendency), 부분(part), and 면(aspect).

Verb stem + -(으/느)ㄴ 감이 없지 않다 = It does feel like ...

Verb stem + -(으/느)ㄴ 느낌이 없지 않다 = It does feel like ...

Verb stem + -(으/느)ㄴ 경우가 없지 않다 = There are certainly some cases where ...

Verb stem + -(으/느)ㄴ 경향이 없지 않다 = There is some tendency to ...

Verb stem + -(으/느)ㄴ 부분이 없지 않다 = There are some parts that ...

Verb stem + -(으/느)ㄴ 면이 없지 않다 = There are some aspects where ...

In addition to these words, the word 것 is also quite commonly used with 없지 않다, like -(으/느)ㄴ 게 없지 않다, and in this case, 것(used in the shortened form of 게 instead of 것이) has the same meaning as 부분(part) or 면(aspect).

And another expression commonly used with 없지 않다 is 아무래도, which means “after much thought”, “no matter what I try”, or “I cannot deny”. It is used either in the beginning of the sentence like “아무래도 그런 면이 없지 않죠.” or right before 없지 않다 like “그런 면이 아무래도 없지 않죠.”

## Sample Sentences

그런 우려가 없지 않아 있죠.

= There is certainly such a concern.

= We do have that as a concern.

\* 우려 = concern

좀 비싼 느낌이 없지 않죠.

= It does feel a bit expensive.

= I do feel like it's a bit expensive.

사업을 하다 보면 아무래도 손해를 보는 경우가 없지 않죠.

= As things are with running a business, there are certainly times where you have a deficit.

= While running a business, there are certainly cases where you lose money.

\* 손해를 보다 = to suffer a loss

그리고 사고가 날 가능성도 없지 않죠.

= And there is certainly a certain amount of possibility of an accident.

\* 가능성 = possibility

가족이랑 같은 직장에서 일하면 편한 부분도 없지 않아 있죠.

= If you work with a family member at the same workplace, there are certainly convenient aspects, too.

아무래도 그런 면도 없지 않죠.

= I cannot deny that there are such aspects, too.

솔직히 말하면 그런 게 없지 않죠.

= Honestly speaking, that is true to an extent.

= Honestly speaking, that does happen from time to time.

대기업에서는 일 처리 속도가 느린 면이 없지 않죠.

= At a large corporation, there is certainly a tendency that things get done slowly.

\* 대기업 = large company, conglomerate

\*\* 처리 = handling, processing

## Level 10 Lesson 30

**Sentence Building Drill 20**

In this series, we focus on how you can use the grammatical rules and expressions that you have previously learned to train yourself to comfortably make Korean sentences.

We will start off with THREE key sentences and practice changing different parts of these sentences so that you do not end up simply memorizing the same three sentences. We want you to be able to be as flexible as possible when making Korean sentences.

**Key Sentence #1**

급하게 일하다 보면 실수를 하기 마련이니까, 다시 한번 확인해야겠어요.

= When you work in a hurry, you are bound to make mistakes, so I am going to check again.

**Key Sentence #2**

주연 씨가 얼마나 빨리 퇴근하고 싶었으면 이 일을 이렇게 빨리 끝냈나 싶어요.

= Jooyeon must have really wanted to leave the office early because she finished the work this fast.

**Key Sentence #3**

지금 프로그램을 한꺼번에 여러 개 돌리고 있어서인지 컴퓨터가 좀 느려진 감이 없지 않아 있어요.

= Maybe because I am running several programs at the same time, it does feel like my computer has become a little slower.

**Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #1****Original sentence**

급하게 일하다 보면 실수를 하기 마련이니까, 다시 한번 확인해야겠어요.

= When you work in a hurry, you are bound to make mistakes, so I am going to check again.



1.

급하게 일하다 보면 실수를 하기 마련이니까

= When you work in a hurry, you are bound to make mistakes, so...

생방송을 처음 하다 보면 떨리기 마련이니까

= when you do a live show for the first time, you are bound to get nervous, so...

처음엔 누구나 실수를 하기 마련이에요.

= At first, everybody makes mistakes.

이런 일이 생기면 누구나 당황하기 마련이에요.

= When something like this happens, everybody panics.

외국어는 안 쓰면 잊어버리기 마련이에요.

= When you do not use a foreign language, you are bound to forget it.

2.

다시 한번 확인해야겠어요.

= I need to check again.

지금 전화해 봐야겠어요.

= I need to call them now.

저도 내일부터 연습해야겠어요.

= I need to start practicing from tomorrow.

우리 내일은 더 일찍 와야겠어요.

= We will have to come here earlier tomorrow.

이거 말고 다른 걸로 사야겠어요.

= We will have to buy something else instead of this.

## Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #2

### Original sentence

주연 씨가 얼마나 빨리 퇴근하고 싶었으면 이 일을 이렇게 빨리 끝냈나 싶어요.

= Jooyeon must have really wanted to leave the office early because she finished the work this fast.

1.

주연 씨가 얼마나 빨리 퇴근하고 싶었으면

= I wonder how badly Jooyeon wanted to leave the office early (for her to do this)

주연 씨가 얼마나 그 가방이\* 사고 싶었으면

= I wonder how badly Jooyeon wanted to buy that bag (for her to do this)

아이들이 아이스크림이\* 얼마나 먹고 싶었으면

= I wonder how badly the kids wanted to eat ice cream (for them to do this)

밖이 얼마나 추웠으면

= I wonder how cold it was outside (for this to happen)

책을 얼마나 많이 샀으면

= I wonder how many books they bought (for this to happen)

\* -이 as in 가방이 and 아이스크림이 is not a subject marking particle, but an auxiliary particle. It is often attached after the object of the expression, -고 싶다, because you can put more emphasis on how much you would like to do something than when you say “-을/를 -고 싶다”.

2.

얼마나 빨리 퇴근하고 싶었으면 이 일을 이렇게 빨리 끝냈나 싶어요.

= I wonder how badly she wanted to leave the office early because she finished this work so quickly.

어떻게 거기에서 10년 동안 살았나 싶어요.

= I wonder how I lived there for 10 years.

언제 애들이 이렇게 컸나 싶어요.

= I wonder when the kids grew up so much like this.

이 두꺼운 책을 언제 다 읽나 싶어요.

= I wonder when I can read this thick book.

집 청소를 언제 다 하나 싶어요.

= I wonder when I can finish cleaning the house.

### Expansion & variation practice with key sentence #3

#### Original sentence

지금 프로그램을 한꺼번에 여러 개 돌리고 있어서인지 컴퓨터가 좀 느려진 감이 없지 않아 있어요.

= Maybe because I am running several programs at the same time, it does feel like my computer has become a little slower.

1.

지금 프로그램을 한꺼번에 여러 개 돌리고 있어서인지

= maybe because I am running several programs at the same time

날씨가 계속 더워서인지

= maybe because the weather keeps being hot

하루 종일 걸어서인지

= maybe because I walked all day long

쉬는 시간 없이 계속 일해서 그런지

= maybe because I kept working without taking a break

낮에 커피를 네 잔이나 마셔서인지

= maybe because I had four cups of coffee during the day

2.

컴퓨터가 좀 느려진 감이 없지 않아 있어요.

= It does feel like my computer has become a little slower.

다른 방보다 어두운 감이 없지 않아요.

= It does feel like it is darker than the other rooms.

아직은 좀 이른 감이 없지 않죠.

= It does feel like it is a little too early (to do that) now.

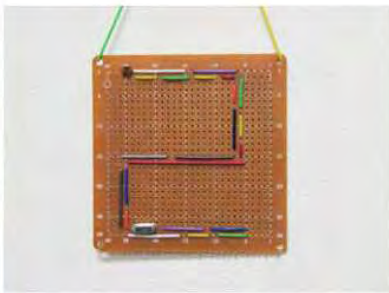
지금 사과하기에는 좀 늦은 감이 없지 않죠.

= It does feel like it is a little late for an apology.

행사가 취소될 가능성도 없지 않아요.

= There certainly is a possibility that the event might be cancelled.

# TALK TO ME IN KOREAN



Test Your Korean 1-10

## TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

This dialog is based on the grammar points introduced in **TalkToMeInKorean's Level 1 lessons**. First listen to the dialog alone, without looking at the Korean transcript, and then check how much you could understand by comparing your understanding with the original text as well as the translation

### Korean Transcript

민아: 민수 씨 안녕하세요.

민수: 아, 네, 민아 씨, 안녕하세요! 이거 뭐예요?

민아: 이거요? 이거 선물이에요.

민수: 선물이요? 우와. 감사합니다.

민아: 아니요, 민수 씨 선물 아니에요. 다른 사람 선물이에요.

민수: 다른 사람이요? 누구요?

민아: 오늘 현주 씨 생일이에요.

민수: 정말요? 몰랐어요.

민아: 어, 저기, 현주 씨 왔어요.

현주: 민아 씨, 민수 씨, 안녕하세요!

민아: 생일 축하해요. 선물이에요.

현주: 우와. 감사합니다.

민수: 현주 씨, 생일 축하해요. 저는... 선물이 없어요. 생일을 몰랐어요.

현주: 괜찮아요. 감사합니다.

민아: 민수 씨는 언제까지 시간 있어요?

민수: 저요? 저는 일곱 시까지 시간 있어요.

민아: 좋아요. 현주 씨, 뭐 하고 싶어요?

현주: 저요? 글썄요...

## TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

민아: 민수 씨, 배고파요? 저는 피자 먹고 싶어요.

민수: 네? 네... 저기... 현주 씨는요? 피자 먹고 싶어요?

현주: 네. 저도 피자 좋아요.

민수: 저기요. 김치 불고기 치즈 피자 하나 주세요.

민아: 김치 불고기 치즈 피자요?

민수: 맛있어요! 아, 저기요! 콜라 세 잔 주세요.

민아: 저는 콜라 안 마시고 싶어요. 저는 맥주 주세요.

민수: 여기 맥주 없어요.

민아: 있어요.

현주: 저기요, 여기 맥주 있어요? 네, 맥주 하나 주세요.

민수: 누가 피자집에서 맥주를 마셔요?

민아: 왜요? 이상해요?

민수: 아니에요.

현주: 피자 나왔어요.

민아: 맥주는요?

현주: 여기 있어요.

민아: 잘 먹겠습니다!

민수: 잘 먹겠습니다.

현주: 잘 먹겠습니다.

### Korean Transcript + English Translation

민아: 민수 씨 안녕하세요.



This dialog is based on the grammar points introduced in TalkToMeInKorean's Level 1 lessons. First listen to the dialog alone, without looking at the Korean transcript, and then check how much you could understand by comparing your understanding with the original text as well as the translation.

## TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

Mina: Minsu, hello.

민수: 아, 네, 민아 씨, 안녕하세요! 이거 뭐예요?

Minsu: Oh, hi, Mina. Hi. What is this?

민아: 이거요? 이거 선물이에요.

Mina: This? This is a present.

민수: 선물이요? 우와. 감사합니다.

Minsu: A present? Wow. Thank you.

민아: 아니요, 민수 씨 선물 아니에요. 다른 사람 선물이에요.

Mina: No, it's not a present for you, Minsu. It's a present for someone else.

민수: 다른 사람이요? 누구요?

Minsu: Someone else? Who?

민아: 오늘 현주 씨 생일이에요.

Mina: Today is Hyeonju's birthday.

민수: 정말요? 몰랐어요.

Minsu: Really? I didn't know.

민아: 어, 저기, 현주 씨 왔어요.

Mina: Oh, there, Hyeonju came.

현주: 민아 씨, 민수 씨, 안녕하세요!

Hyeonju: Mina, Minsu, hi!

민아: 생일 축하해요. 선물이에요.

Mina: Happy birthday. It's a present.

현주: 우와. 감사합니다.

Hyeonju: Wow. Thank you.



## TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

민수: 현주 씨, 생일 축하해요. 저는... 선물이 없어요. 생일을 몰랐어요.

Minsu: Hyeonju, happy birthday. I... don't have a present. I didn't know your birthday.

현주: 괜찮아요. 감사합니다.

Hyeonju: It's okay. Thank you.

민아: 민수 씨는 언제까지 시간 있어요?

Mina: Minsu, until when do you have time?

민수: 저요? 저는 일곱 시까지 시간 있어요.

Minsu: Me? I have time until 7 o'clock.

민아: 좋아요. 현주 씨, 뭐 하고 싶어요?

Mina: Good. Hyeonju, what do you want to do?

현주: 저요? 글썄요...

Hyeonju: Me? Well...

민아: 민수 씨, 배고파요? 저는 피자 먹고 싶어요.

Mina: Minsu, are you hungry? I want to have pizza.

민수: 네? 네... 저기... 현주 씨는요? 피자 먹고 싶어요?

Minsu: What? I see... um... Hyeonju, how about you? Do you want to have pizza?

현주: 네. 저도 피자 좋아요.

Hyeonju: Yeah... I like pizza too.

민수: 저기요. 김치 불고기 치즈 피자 하나 주세요.

Minsu: Excuse me. Give us one kimchi bulgogi cheese pizza.

민아: 김치 불고기 치즈 피자요?

Mina: Kimchi bulgogi cheese pizza?

민수: 맛있어요! 아, 저기요! 콜라 세 잔 주세요.

## TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

Minsu: It's delicious! Oh, excuse me! Give us three cups of cola.

민아: 저는 콜라 안 마시고 싶어요. 저는 맥주 주세요.

Mina: I don't want to drink cola. Give me beer.

민수: 여기 맥주 없어요.

Minsu: There is no beer here.

민아: 있어요.

Mina: There is.

현주: 저기요, 여기 맥주 있어요? 네, 맥주 하나 주세요.

Hyeonju: Excuse me, do you have beer here? Yes, give us one beer.

민수: 누가 피자집에서 맥주를 마셔요?

Minsu: How drinks beer in a pizza place?

민아: 왜요? 이상해요?

Mina: Why? Is it strange?

민수: 아니에요.

Minsu: No.

현주: 피자 나왔어요.

Hyeonju: The pizza came out.

민아: 맥주는요?

Mina: And beer?

현주: 여기 있어요.

Hyeonju: It's here.

민아: 잘 먹겠습니다!

Mina: Let's eat!

## TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

민수: 잘 먹겠습니다.

Minsu: Bon appetit!

현주: 잘 먹겠습니다.

Hyeonju: Let's eat.

### Vocabulary Breakdown

감사합니다 = thank you

-고 싶다 = to want to

괜찮아요 = it's okay

글쎄요 = Well...

-까지 = until

나오다 = to come out

네 = yes

누가 = who (subject)

누구 = who

다른 = different, other

-도 = also, too

마시다 = to drink

맛있어요 = it's delicious

맥주 = beer

모르다 = to not know

뭐 = what

배고프다 = to be hungry

사람 = person, people

생일 = birthday

생일 축하해요 = happy birthday

선물 = present

세 잔 = three cups, three glasses

시간 = time

씨 = attached after a person's name when addressing someone in polite language

아니예요 = it's not

아니요 = no

안 = not

안녕하세요 = hello



This dialog is based on the grammar points introduced in TalkToMeInKorean's Level 1 lessons. First listen to the dialog alone, without looking at the Korean transcript, and then check how much you could understand by comparing your understanding with the original text as well as the translation.

## TalkToMeInKorean Level 1 Dialog

언제 = when

없어요 = it doesn't exist, I don't have

오늘 = today

오다 = to come

이거 = this

일곱 시 = 7 o'clock

있어요 = it exists, I have

잘 먹겠습니다 = thanks for the food, bon appetit, let's eat

저 = me

저기 = over there

저기요 = excuse me, hey

정말 = really, truly

좋아요 = it's good, I like it

주세요 = give me

콜라 = cola

피자 = pizza

하나 = one

## TalkToMeInKorean Level 2 Dialog

This dialog is based on the grammar points introduced in **TalkToMeInKorean's Level 2 lessons**. First listen to the dialog alone, without looking at the Korean transcript, and then check how much you could understand by comparing your understanding with the original text as well as the translation.

### Korean Transcript

민호: 민정 씨 이번 토요일에 뭐 할 거예요?

민정: 이번 토요일에요? 저는 일해야 돼요.

민호: 토요일에도 일해야 돼요?

민정: 네... 그리고 일요일에도 일해야 돼요. 요즘 진짜 바빠요. (한숨) 민호 씨는 뭐 할 거예요?

민호: 저는 일본에 갈 거예요.

민정: 우와... 저도 가고 싶어요. 혼자 갈 거예요?

민호: 네, 혼자 갈 거예요.

민정: 민호 씨 일본어 할 수 있어요?

민호: 네, 조금 할 수 있어요.

민정: 저도 일본어 가르쳐 주세요.

민호: 저도 아직 잘 못 해요. 친구한테서 배우고 있어요.

민정: 중국어보다 일본어가 더 쉬워요?

민호: 네, 별로 안 어려워요. 만약 정말 배우고 싶으면, 저랑 같이 공부해요.

민정: 좋아요! 저도 외국어 공부하는 거 좋아해요.

민호: 좋아요. 저랑 같이 일본어 공부해요. 그런데 민정 씨는 일이 몇 시에 끝나요?

민정: 아홉 시에 끝나요. 정말 너무 바빠요. 그래서 요즘 공부를 못 해요. 그런데 민호 씨는 몇 시에 끝나요?

민호: 아, 저는 별로 안 바빠요. 여섯 시에 일이 끝나요. 만약 일찍 끝나면, 말해 주세요. 저랑 공부



## TalkToMeInKorean Level 2 Dialog

해요.

민정: 네... 만...약... 일찍 끝나면.

### Korean Transcript + English Translation

민호: 민정 씨 이번 토요일에 뭐 할 거예요?

Minho: Minjeong, what are you going to do this Saturday?

민정: 이번 토요일에요? 저는 일해야 돼요.

Minjeong: This Saturday? I have to work.

민호: 토요일에도 일해야 돼요?

Minho: You have to work on Saturday, too?

민정: 네... 그리고 일요일에도 일해야 돼요. 요즘 진짜 바빠요. (한숨) 민호 씨는 뭐 할 거예요?

Minjeong: Yes... and I have to work on Sunday, too. These days, I'm so busy. (Sigh) Minho, what are you going to do?

민호: 저는 일본에 갈 거예요.

Minho: I'm going to go to Japan.

민정: 우와... 저도 가고 싶어요. 혼자 갈 거예요?

Minjeong: Wow... I want to go, too. Are you going to go alone?

민호: 네, 혼자 갈 거예요.

Minho: Yes, I'm going to go alone.

민정: 민호 씨 일본어 할 수 있어요?

Minjeong: Minho, can you speak Japanese?

민호: 네, 조금 할 수 있어요.

Minho: Yes, I can speak a little bit.

## TalkToMeInKorean Level 2 Dialog

민정: 저도 일본어 가르쳐 주세요.

Minjeong: Teach me Japanese, too.

민호: 저도 아직 잘 못 해요. 친구한테서 배우고 있어요.

Minho: I am still not very good at it. I am learning it from a friend.

민정: 중국어보다 일본어가 더 쉬워요?

Minjeong: Is Japanese easier than Chinese?

민호: 네, 별로 안 어려워요. 만약 정말 배우고 싶으면, 저랑 같이 공부해요.

Minho: Yes. It's not that difficult. If you really want to learn, study with me.

민정: 좋아요! 저도 외국어 공부하는 거 좋아해요.

Minjeong: Sounds good! I also like studying foreign languages.

민호: 좋아요. 저랑 같이 일본어 공부해요. 그런데 민정 씨는 일이 몇 시에 끝나요?

Minho: Great! Study Japanese with me. By the way, Minjeong, what time does your work finish?

민정: 아홉 시에 끝나요. 정말 너무 바빠요. 그래서 요즘 공부를 못 해요. 그런데 민호 씨는 몇 시에 끝나요?

Minjeong: It finishes at 9 o'clock. I'm really too busy. So I can't study these days. Then Minho, what time do you finish?

민호: 아, 저는 별로 안 바빠요. 여섯 시에 일이 끝나요. 만약 일찍 끝나면, 말해 주세요. 저랑 공부해요.

Minho: Oh, I'm not very busy. I finish at 6 o'clock. If you finish early, tell me. Let's study with me.

민정: 네... 만...약... 일찍 끝나면.

Minjeong: OK. IF... I finish early.

## TalkToMeInKorean Level 2 Dialog

### Vocabulary Breakdown

이번 = this time  
토요일 = Saturday  
뭐 = what  
하다 = to do  
일하다 = to work  
-도 = too, also  
그리고 = and  
일요일 = Sunday  
요즘 = these days  
진짜 = really  
바쁘다 = to be busy  
한숨 = sigh  
일본 = Japan  
가다 = to go  
혼자 = alone  
일본어 = Japanese  
조금 = a little  
가르치다 = to teach  
아직 = still, yet  
친구 = friend  
한테서 = from  
배우다 = to learn  
중국어 = Chinese  
더 = more  
-보다 = than  
쉽다 = to be easy  
별로 = not very  
안 = not  
어렵다 = to be difficult  
만약 = if  
정말 = really  
-랑 = with  
같이 = together  
공부하다 = to study



This dialog is based on the grammar points introduced in TalkToMeInKorean's Level 2 lessons. First listen to the dialog alone, without looking at the Korean transcript, and then check how much you could understand by comparing your understanding with the original text as well as the translation.



## TalkToMeInKorean Level 2 Dialog

---

좋다 = to be good

외국어 = foreign language

좋아하다 = to like

일 = work

몇 시에 = at what time

끝나다 = to finish

아홉 시 = 9 o'clock

너무 = too, really

그래서 = so, therefore

못 = can't

그런데 = but, by the way

여섯 시 = 6 o'clock

일찍 = early

말하다 = to tell

# LEVEL 3

## DIALOGUE



TALK TO ME  
IN KOREAN

This dialogue is based on the grammar points introduced in Talk To Me In Korean Level 3 lessons. Listen to the dialogue between 민호, 수아, and 지민 and check how much you can understand just by listening to the 100% Korean dialogue, and then study with the transcript and translation below.

## Transcript

At a park, 민호 and 수아 are walking.

민호: 요즘 날씨가 너무 좋네요.

수아: 네, 날씨가 정말 좋은 것 같아요.

민호: 내일 바빠요? 저 내일 지민 씨하고 배드민턴 치는데, 같이 해요.

수아: 내일요? 어디에서요?

민호: 제 사무실 앞에 공원이 있어요.

수아: 몇 시예요?

민호: 아침 10시 괜찮아요?

수아: 아... 아침에 잠깐 학교에 가야 돼요. 학교 끝난 다음에 전화할게요.

민호: 좋아요. 그러면 내일 봐요!

Next day, they are playing badminton together, when the phone rings.

민호: (따르릉) 여보세요?

수아: 민호 씨, 저 수아예요. 지금 배드민턴 치고 있어요?

민호: 네, 지민 씨하고 배드민턴 치고 있는데, 수아 씨는 언제 와요?

수아: 저 지금 학교 끝났어요. 11시쯤 갈게요.

민호: 좋아요. 11시쯤에 봐요.

(After 민호 hangs up)

지민: 누구예요?

민호: 수아 씨예요. 여기로 올 거예요.

지민: 수아 씨요? 여기에 왜 와요?

민호: 아... 제가 초대했어요.

지민: 뭐예요? 그러면 저는 갈게요. 재밌었어요.

민호: 지민 씨, 왜요? 뭔가 제가 모르는 일이 있었어요?

지민: 물어보지 마세요.

지민 runs away from 민호.

A couples of hours later, in a windy field, 지민 and 수아 are staring at each other, getting ready to engage in a fist fight.

지민: 이수아, 김민호는 내 거야. 건드리지 마!

수아: 그건 내가 결정할 거야.

지민: 더 다치기 전에 포기해. 만약 지금 포기하면, 용서해 줄게.

수아: 나 포기 안 할 거야!

## Translation

Did you enjoy listening to the story?

Check how much you understood by reading the translation below.

민호: 요즘 날씨가 너무 좋네요.

= The weather is so good these days.

수아: 네, 날씨가 정말 좋은 것 같아요.

= Yes, I think the weather is really good.

민호: 내일 바빠요? 저 내일 지민 씨하고 배드민턴 치는데, 같이 해요.

= Are you busy tomorrow? I'm playing badminton with Jimin tomorrow. Join us.

수아: 내일요? 어디에서요?

= Tomorrow? Where?

민호: 제 사무실 앞에 공원이 있어요.

= There is a park in front of my office.

수아: 몇 시예요?

= At what time?

민호: 아침 10시 괜찮아요?

= Is 10 in the morning okay?

수아: 아... 아침에 잠깐 학교에 가야 돼요. 학교 끝난 다음에 전화할게요.

= Oh... I have to go to school for a little while in the morning. I will call you after I finish school.

민호: 좋아요. 그러면 내일 봐요!

= Good. Then I will see you tomorrow!

민호: 여보세요?

= Hello?

수아: 민호 씨, 저 수아예요. 지금 배드민턴 치고 있어요?

= Minho, this is Su-ah. Are you playing badminton now?

민호: 네, 지민 씨하고 배드민턴 치고 있는데, 수아 씨는 언제 와요?

= Yes, I'm playing badminton with Jimin now. When you are coming, Su-ah?

수아: 저 지금 학교 끝났어요. 11시쯤 갈게요.

= I just finished school. I will be there around 11.

민호: 좋아요. 11시쯤에 봐요.

= Good. I will see you around 11.

지민: 누구예요?

= Who is that?

민호: 수아 씨예요. 여기로 올 거예요.

= It's Su-ah. She'll come here.

지민: 수아 씨요? 여기에 왜 와요?

= Su-ah? Why will she come here?

민호: 아... 제가 초대했어요.

= Oh... I invited her.

지민: 뭐예요? 그러면 저는 갈게요. 재밌었어요.

= What? Then, I'm leaving. It was fun.

민호: 지민 씨, 왜요? 뭔가 제가 모르는 일이 있었어요?

= Jimin, why? Did something happen that I don't know about?

지민: 물어보지 마세요.

= Don't ask me.

지민: 이수아, 김민호는 내 거야. 건드리지 마!

= Su-ah Lee. Min-ho Kim is mine. Don't touch him!

수아: 그건 내가 결정할 거야.

= I will decide that myself!

지민: 더 다치기 전에 포기해. 만약 지금 포기하면, 용서해 줄게.

= Give up before you get hurt even more. If you give up now, I will forgive you.

수아: 나 포기 안 할 거야!

= I'm not giving up!

# Level 3 Curriculum

Didn't understand any certain grammar point or sentence structure in the dialogue? You can find the related lesson below and study it! (Links are active. Just click on the title.)

[Lesson 1 – Too much or very / 너무](#)

[Lesson 2 – Linking verbs with -고 / Verb and Verb / 하고](#)

[Lesson 3 – In front of, Behind, On top of, Under, Next to / 앞에, 옆에, 위에, 밑에, 뒤에](#)

[Lesson 4 – Shall we ... ?, I wonder... / -\(으\)ր까요?](#)

[Lesson 5 – Approximately, About / 쯤, 약, 정도](#)

[Lesson 6 – Future tense / -\(으\)르 거예요 vs -\(으\)르게요](#)

[Lesson 7 – Linking verbs / -아/어/여서](#)

[Lesson 8 – To look like, To seem like / – 같아요](#)

[Lesson 9 – To seem like, To look like \(used with verbs\) / -ㄴ 것 같아요](#)

[Lesson 10 – Before -ing / -기 전에](#)

[Lesson 11 – ㅂ irregular / ㅂ 불규칙](#)

[Lesson 12 – But still, Nevertheless / 그래도](#)

[Lesson 13 – Making adjectives / descriptive verbs + -ㄴ 명사](#)

[Lesson 14 – Making adjectives / action verbs + -는/\(으\)ㄴ/\(으\)르 + 명사](#)

[Lesson 15 – Well then, In that case, If so / 그러면, 그럼](#)

[Lesson 16 – Let's / -아/어/여요 \(청유형\)](#)

[Lesson 17 – In order to, For the sake of / 위하다, 위해, 위해서](#)

[Lesson 18 – Nothing but, Only / 밖에 + 부정형](#)

[Lesson 19 – After -ing / 다음에](#)

[Lesson 20 – Even if, Even though / -아/어/여도](#)

[Lesson 21 – Linking verbs / -는데, 명사 + -인데, 형용사 + -ㄴ데](#)

[Lesson 22 – Maybe I might... / -\(으\)르 수도 있어요](#)

[Lesson 23 – Word builder 1 / 학\(學\)](#)

[Lesson 24 – ㄹ irregular / ㄹ 불규칙](#)

[Lesson 25 – Verb ending / -네요](#)

[Lesson 26 – ㄷ irregular / ㄷ 불규칙](#)

[Lesson 27 – Politeness Levels / 반말 and 존댓말](#)

[Lesson 28 – “Let's” in casual language / 반말](#)

[Lesson 29 – ㅅ irregular / ㅅ 불규칙](#)

[Lesson 30 – Word builder 2 / 실\(室\)](#)

# LEVEL 4

## DIALOGUE



TALK TO ME  
IN KOREAN



This dialogue is based on the grammar points introduced in Talk To Me In Korean Level 4 lessons. Listen to the dialogue between 정수 and 민지, and check how much you can understand just by listening to the 100% Korean dialogue, and then study with the transcript and translation below.

## Transcript

정수 is 민지's older brother. 민지 is calling 정수 on the phone.

정수: 여보세요?

민지: 여보세요? 오빠, 지금 바빠?

정수: 아니, 왜?

민지: 나... 아까 잠깐 오빠 방에 있는 컴퓨터 쓰고 싶었는데...

정수: 그런데?

민지: 내가 고장 낸 것 같아.

정수: 뭐? 왜? 아니, 어떻게?

민지: 몰라... 갑자기 화면이 까맣게 돼서 아무거나 눌러 봤는데, 안 켜져.

정수: 그래? 그럼 아무것도 누르지 마. 내가 집에 간 다음에 해 볼게.

민지: 알았어. 미안해 오빠.

정수: 괜찮아.

(A few hours later...)

민지: 오빠, 컴퓨터 고쳤어?

정수: 아, 응. 고쳤어.

민지: 어떻게 고쳤어?

정수: 코드가 빠져 있었어. 다음에는 컴퓨터 쓰기 전에 코드도 확인해 봐.

민지: 아하, 알았어. 그러면 나 지금 컴퓨터 켜도 돼?

정수: 당연하지.

(민지 is trying to turn on the computer.)

민지: 오빠, 컴퓨터가 또 안 돼.  
정수: 안 될 리가 없는데. 비켜 봐.  
민지: 이거 봐. 안 켜져.  
정수: 하하. 그건 전원 버튼이 아니야. 전원 버튼 여기 있어.  
민지: 그러면 이건 뭐야?  
정수: 그건 리셋 버튼이야.  
민지: 그게 뭐야?  
정수: 몰라도 돼. 아, 그런데 민지야. 너 보면 볼수록 컴맹인 것 같아.  
민지: 맞아... 나도 컴퓨터 잘하고 싶어.  
정수: 나한테 책이 몇 권 있는데... 자, 이 중에서 골라 봐.  
민지: 이게 다 컴퓨터 책이야?  
정수: 응. 이 책들 중에서 아무거나 골라 봐.  
민지: 어? 오빠... 이건 컴퓨터 책 아닌 것 같은데? 플레이보이? 엄마! 이것 좀 보세요!  
정수: 민...민지야! 제발. 엄마한테 말하면 안 돼. 제발... 제발...  
민지: 엄마한테 말 안 하면 뭐 해 줄 거야?  
정수: 니가 원하는 거 아무거나 해 줄게.  
민지: 그래? 그러면 나 컴퓨터 사 줘. 제일 비싸고 좋은 컴퓨터 사 줘야 돼!  
정수: 그냥 내 거 쓰면 안 돼?  
민지: 엄마! 오빠가 야한 잡지를...  
정수: 아... 알았어. 새 컴퓨터 사 줄게.

## Translation

Did you enjoy listening to the story?

Check how much you understood by reading the translation below.

정수: 여보세요?

= Hello?

민지: 여보세요? 오빠, 지금 바빠?

= Hello? Oppa, are you busy now?

정수: 아니, 왜?

= No. Why?

민지: 나... 아까 잠깐 오빠 방에 있는 컴퓨터 쓰고 싶었는데...

= I wanted to use the computer in your room for a little bit earlier.

정수: 그런데?

= And then?

민지: 내가 고장 낸 것 같아.

= I think I broke it.

정수: 뭐? 왜? 아니, 어떻게?

= What? Why? I mean, how?

민지: 몰라... 갑자기 화면이 까맣게 돼서 아무거나 눌러 봤는데, 안 켜져.

= I don't know. The screen went black all of a sudden, so I just tried pressing any buttons, but it won't turn on.

정수: 그래? 그럼 아무것도 누르지 마. 내가 집에 간 다음에 해 볼게.

= Really? Then don't press anything. I will try after I come home.

민지: 알았어. 미안해 오빠.

= Alright. Sorry, oppa.

정수: 괜찮아.

= It's okay.

민지: 오빠, 컴퓨터 고쳤어?

= Oppa, did you fix the computer?

정수: 아, 응. 고쳤어.

= Oh, yes, I fixed it.

민지: 어떻게 고쳤어?

= How did you fix it?

정수: 코드가 빠져 있었어. 다음에는 컴퓨터 쓰기 전에 코드도 확인해 봐.

= The cable was not plugged in. Next time, before you use the computer, check the cable too.

민지: 아하, 알았어. 그러면 나 지금 컴퓨터 써도 돼?

= Aha, I see. Then, can I use your computer now?

정수: 당연하지.

Of course.

민지: 오빠, 컴퓨터가 또 안 돼.

= Oppa, the computer isn't working again.

정수: 안 될 리가 없는데. 비켜 봐.

= There is no way that it won't work. Step aside.

민지: 이거 봐. 안 켜져.

= Look. It won't turn on.

정수: 하하. 그건 전원 버튼이 아니야. 전원 버튼 여기 있어.

= Haha. That's not the power button. The power button is over here.

민지: 그러면 이건 뭐야?

= Then what is this?

정수: 그건 리셋 버튼이야.

= That's the reset button.

민지: 그게 뭐야?

= What is that?

정수: 몰라도 돼. 아, 그런데 민지야. 너 보면 볼수록 컴맹인 것 같아.

= You don't have to know. By the way, Minji, the more I look at you, the more I get to think that you are computer-illiterate.

민지: 맞아... 나도 컴퓨터 잘하고 싶어.

= You're right. I want to be good with computers too.

정수: 나한테 책이 몇 권 있는데... 자, 이 중에서 골라 봐.

= I have a few books. Here, choose one among these.

민지: 이게 다 컴퓨터 책이야?

= These are all computer books?

정수: 응. 이 책들 중에서 아무거나 골라 봐.

= Yeah. Choose any one of these books.

민지: 어? 오빠... 이건 컴퓨터 책 아닌 것 같은데? 플레이보이? 엄마! 이것 좀 보세요!

= Huh? Oppa... I don't think this is a computer book? Playboy? Mom! Look at this!

정수: 민...민지야! 제발. 엄마한테 말하면 안 돼. 제발... 제발...

= Minji! Please. You can't tell Mom. Please don't.

민지: 엄마한테 말 안 하면 뭐 해 줄 거야?

= If I don't tell Mom, what will you do for me?

정수: 니가 원하는 거 아무거나 해 줄게.

= I will do anything you want.

민지: 그래? 그러면 나 컴퓨터 사 줘. 제일 비싸고 좋은 컴퓨터 사 줘야 돼!

= Really? Then buy me a computer. You have to buy me the most expensive and best computer.

정수: 그냥 내 거 쓰면 안 돼?

= Can't you just use mine?

민지: 엄마! 오빠가 야한 잡지를...

= Mom! Oppa is reading an adult magazine...

정수: 아... 알았어. 새 컴퓨터 사 줄게.

= Okay, okay. I will buy you a new computer.

# Level 4 Curriculum

Didn't understand any certain grammar point or sentence structure in the dialogue? You can find the related lesson below and study it! (Links are active. Just click on the title.)

[Lesson 1 – The more ... the more ... / -면 -을수록](#)

[Lesson 2 – Do you want to ...? / -\(으\)래요?](#)

[Lesson 3 – It can't be ... /-\(으\)르 리가 없어요, 할 리가 없어요](#)

[Lesson 4 – verb ending / -지요/-죠](#)

[Lesson 5 – “당신” and “you” / 당신](#)

[Lesson 6 – Word builder 3 / 동\(動\)](#)

[Lesson 7 – It's okay. I'm okay. / 괜찮아요](#)

[Lesson 8 – it is okay to..., you don't have to... / -아/어/여도 돼요, 해도 돼요](#)

[Lesson 9 – you shouldn't..., you're not supposed to... / -\(으\)면 안 돼요, 하면 안 돼요](#)

[Lesson 10 – among, between / 사이에, 사이에서, 중에, 중에서](#)

[Lesson 11 – anybody, anything, anywhere / 아무나, 아무도, 아무거나, 아무것도](#)

[Lesson 12 – to try doing something / -아/어/여 보다, 해 보다](#)

[Lesson 13 – Word builder 4 / 불\(不\)](#)

[Lesson 14 – sometimes, often, always, never, seldom / 가끔, 자주, 별로, 맨날, 항상](#)

[Lesson 15 – any / 아무 Part 2](#)

[Lesson 16 – Spacing in Korean / 띄어쓰기](#)

[Lesson 17 – Word Contractions – Part 1 / 주격 조사, 축약형](#)

[Lesson 18 – most,best \(superlative\) / 최상급, 최고](#)

[Lesson 19 – Less, Not completely / 덜](#)

[Lesson 20 – Sentence Building Drill #1](#)

[Lesson 21 – Spacing Part 2 / 띄어쓰기](#)

[Lesson 22 – Word builder 5 / 장\(場\)](#)

[Lesson 23 – “Word Contractions – Part 2](#)

[Lesson 24 – much more, much less / 훨씬](#)

[Lesson 25 – -\(으\)르 + noun \(future tense noun group\) / -\(으\)르 + 명사, 할 것](#)

[Lesson 26 – -\(으\)ㄴ + noun \(past tense noun group\) / -\(으\)ㄴ + 명사, 한 것](#)

[Lesson 27 – I think ... \(+ future tense\) / -\(으\)ㄴ/\(으\)르/ㄴ 것 같다, 한 것 같다, 할 것 같다](#)

[Lesson 28 – to become + adjective / -아/어/여지다](#)

[Lesson 29 – to gradually/eventually get to do something / -게 되다, 하게 되다](#)

[Lesson 30 – Sentence Building Drill #2](#)

# LEVEL 5

## DIALOGUE



TALK TO ME  
IN KOREAN



This dialogue is based on the grammar points introduced in Talk To Me In Korean Level 5 lessons. Listen to the dialogue between 지우, 연정 and 태우, and check how much you can understand just by listening to the 100% Korean dialogue, and then study with the transcript and translation below.

## Transcript

지우: (통화) 응, 알겠어. 퇴근하자마자 전화해. 응, 수고해요.

미안, 미안.

연정: 괜찮아. 남자 친구야?

지우: 응. 오늘 또 늦게까지 일한다고 하네.

연정: 남자 친구 회사 옮겼다고 했잖아. 그래서 바쁜 거야?

지우: 응. 회사 옮긴 후에 계속 야근이네.

연정: 그렇구나. 전 회사에 비해서 일이 진짜 많은 편인가 보다.

지우: 응. 같이 해야 되는 일이어서 빠질 수 없나 봐.

연정: 그래?

지우: 응. 저번에는 일하다가 쓰러질 뻔했어.

연정: 정말? 너무 무리하시는 거 아냐?

지우: 그래서 걱정이야. 요즘은 남자 친구 얼굴 볼 시간도 없다. 얼굴 까먹을 것 같아.

연정: 그렇구나.

지우: 근데 너 무슨 할 말 있다고 했잖아.

연정: 응, 맞아.

지우: 뭔데? 무슨 일 있어?

연정: 나... 만나는 사람 생겼어.

지우: 정말? 네가? 이게 몇 년 만이야. 누구야? 어떻게 만났어?

연정: 회사에서. 같은 회사 사람은 아니고, 우리 회사랑 같은 건물에 있는 '카사'라는 회사가 있는데, 거기 다니는 사람이야.

지우: 우와. 축하해!

연정: 고마워.

지우: 근데 '카사'면 내 남자 친구가 이번에 들어간 회사인 것 같은데?

연정: 정말? 같은 회사인가? 신기하네.

지우: 그러게. 근데 너 그 사람 정말 좋아하나 보다. 눈이 하트 모양이 되려고 하네.

연정: 응. 이제 나도 진짜 연애를 하려나 봐.

지우: 우와. 진짜 축하해!

연정: 고마워. 내 남자 친구랑 같이 커피 한잔할래?

지우: 지금? 여기에서?

연정: 응. 회사가 여기서 가까우니까 금방 올 수 있어. 너한테 소개시켜 주고 싶어.

지우: 응. 그래, 괜찮아. 오시라고 해.

연정: 알겠어.

연정: 태우 씨, 여기요!

지우: 응? 태우 씨?

태우: 아, 지우 씨! 많이 기다렸...

연정: 태우 씨, 인사해. 여기는 내 친구 지우.

(정적)

지우: 밤새 일해야 한다고 하더니 여긴 어쩐 일이야? 갑자기 연정이 남자 친구가 됐네?

태우: 아... 지우야, 네가 여긴 왜...

연정: 뭐야? 둘이 아는 사이야?

지우: 응. 너보다 훨씬 잘 아는 사이야. 내 남자 친구야.

연정: 뭐???

지우: 거짓말하지 말고 솔직히 다 말해!

태우: 지우야, 일단 물이라도 마시고 진정해.

지우, 연정: 야! 김태우!!!

## Translation

Did you enjoy listening to the story?

Check how much you understood by reading the translation below.

지우: (통화) 응, 알겠어. 퇴근하자마자 전화해. 응, 수고해요.

(On the phone) Oh, I got it. Call me as soon as you finish work. Okay. Bye.

미안, 미안.

I'm sorry.

연정: 괜찮아. 남자 친구야?

It's okay. Was that your boyfriend?

지우: 응. 오늘 또 늦게까지 일한다고 하네.

Yeah. He says he's working until late again today.

연정: 남자 친구 회사 옮겼다고 했잖아. 그래서 바쁜 거야?

You said your boyfriend moved to a different company. Is that why he is busy?

지우: 응. 회사 옮긴 후에 계속 야근이네.

Yeah. Ever since he changed jobs, he has been constantly working overtime.

연정: 그렇구나. 전 회사에 비해서 일이 진짜 많은 편인가 보다.

I see. I guess there is really a lot more work compared to the previous company.

지우: 응. 같이 해야 되는 일이어서 빠질 수 없나 봐.

Yeah. I guess they have to work together so he can't not join it.

연정: 그래?

Oh, yeah?

지우: 응. 저번에는 일하다가 쓰러질 뻔했어.

Yeah. Last time, he almost fainted while working.

연정: 정말? 너무 무리하시는 거 아냐?

Really? Isn't he working too much?

지우: 그래서 걱정이야. 요즘은 남자 친구 얼굴 볼 시간도 없다. 얼굴 까먹을 것 같아.

That's why I'm worried. These days I don't even have time to see my boyfriend's face. I think I might forget his face.

연정: 그렇구나.

I see.

지우: 근데 너 무슨 할 말 있다고 했잖아.

By the way, you said you had something to say.

연정: 응, 맞아.

Yes, that's right.

지우: 뭔데? 무슨 일 있어?

What is it? Is something wrong?

연정: 나... 만나는 사람 생겼어.

I... am seeing someone.

지우: 정말? 네가? 이게 몇 년 만이야. 누구야? 어떻게 만났어?

Really? You? It's been years! Who is he? How did you meet him?

연정: 회사에서. 같은 회사 사람은 아니고, 우리 회사랑 같은 건물에 있는 '카사'라는 회사가 있는데, 거기 다니는 사람이야.

At work. He doesn't work in the same company as I do. There is a company called "Casa" in the same building that my company is in, and he works there.

지우: 우와. 축하해!

Wow. Congratulations!

연정: 고마워.

Thank you.

지우: 근데 '카사'면 내 남자 친구가 이번에 들어간 회사인 것 같은데?

But if it's "Casa", I think it's the company that my boyfriend entered recently.

연정: 정말? 같은 회사인가? 신기하네.

Really? Is it the same company? That's amazing.

지우: 그러게. 근데 너 그 사람 정말 좋아하나 보다. 눈이 하트 모양이 되려고 하네.

Yeah! By the way, I guess you really like that person. Your eyes look like they are turning into heart shapes.

연정: 응. 이제 나도 진짜 연애를 하려나 봐.

Yeah. I guess this time, I'm really going to be in a relationship, too.

지우: 우와. 진짜 축하해!

Wow. Congratulations!

연정: 고마워. 내 남자 친구랑 같이 커피 한잔할래?

Thank you. Do you want to have a cup of coffee with my boyfriend?

지우: 지금? 여기에서?

Now? Here?

연정: 응. 회사가 여기서 가까우니까 금방 올 수 있어. 너한테 소개시켜 주고 싶어.

Yeah. The company is nearby so he can come here quickly. I want to introduce him to you.

지우: 응. 그래, 괜찮아. 오시라고 해.

Okay. Yes, it's fine. Tell him to come here.

연정: 알겠어.

Okay.

연정: 태우 씨, 여기요!

Tae-u, over here!

지우: 응? 태우 씨?

Huh? Tae-u?

태우: 아, 지우 씨! 많이 기다렸...

Oh, Ji-u! Did you wait for long...

연정: 태우 씨, 인사해. 여기는 내 친구 지우.

Tae-u. Say hi. This is my friend Ji-u.

(정적)

(Silence)

지우: 밤새 일해야 한다고 하더니 여긴 어쩐 일이야? 갑자기 연정이 남자 친구가 됐네?

You said you had to work overnight. What brings you here? You've suddenly become Yeonjeong's boyfriend?

태우: 아... 지우야, 네가 여긴 왜...

Ji-u... Why are you here...?

연정: 뭐야? 둘이 아는 사이야?

What? You know each other?

지우: 응. 너보다 훨씬 잘 아는 사이야. 내 남자 친구야.

Yeah. I know him much better than you do. He's my boyfriend.

연정: 뭐???

What???

지우: 거짓말하지 말고 솔직히 다 말해!

Don't lie and tell me everything honestly.

태우: 지우야, 일단 물이라도 마시고 진정해.

Ji-u. First have some water or something and calm down.

지우, 연정: 야! 김태우!!!

Hey, Tae-u Kim!

# Level 5 Curriculum

Didn't understand any certain grammar point or sentence structure in the dialogue? You can find the related lesson below and study it! (Links are active. Just click on the title.)

[Lesson 1 – almost did – -\(으\)르 뻔 했다](#)

[Lesson 2 – -시- \(honorific\) / -시-, 하시다](#)

[Lesson 3 – Good work / 수고](#)

[Lesson 4 – I guess, I assume / -나 보다](#)

[Lesson 5 – I guess, I assume – Part 2 / -\(으\)ㄴ가 보다](#)

[Lesson 6 – Word builder 6 / 문\(文\)](#)

[Lesson 7 – as soon as ... / -자마자, 하자마자](#)

[Lesson 8 – It is about to ..., I am planning to ... / -\(으\)려고 하다, 하려고 하다](#)

[Lesson 9 – While I was doing ..., ... and then ... / -다가, 하다가](#)

[Lesson 10 – \(say\) that S + be / -\(이\)라고 + nouns](#)

[Lesson 11 – Sentence Building Drill #3](#)

[Lesson 12 – Noun + -\(이\)라는 + Noun / Someone that is called ABC](#)

[Lesson 13 – Word Builder lesson 7 / 회 \(會\)](#)

[Lesson 14 – -\(으\)니까, -\(으\)니 / Since, Because, As](#)

[Lesson 15 – At least, Instead, It might not be the best but... / -\(이\)라도](#)

[Lesson 16 – Narrative Present Tense in Korean / -\(ㄴ/는\)다, 하다 vs 해요 vs 한다](#)

[Lesson 17 – Quoting someone in Korean / -\(ㄴ/는\)다는, -\(ㄴ/는\)다고](#)

[Lesson 18 – Whether or not / -\(으\)ㄴ/는지](#)

[Lesson 19 – to tell someone to do something / Verb + -\(으\)라고 + Verb](#)

[Lesson 20 – Sentence Building Drill #4](#)

[Lesson 21 – Word Contractions Part 3 / 이거를 -> 이걸, 축약형](#)

[Lesson 22 – Word builder 8 / 식 \(食\)](#)

[Lesson 23 – it seems like ... / I assume ... / -\(으\)려나 보다](#)

[Lesson 24 – Not A But B, Don't do THIS but do THAT / 말고, -지 말고](#)

[Lesson 25 – Compared to, Relatively / -에 비해서 -ㄴ/은/는 편이다](#)

[Lesson 26 – Instead of ... / 대신에, -는 대신에](#)

[Lesson 27 – You know, Isn't it, You see..., Come on... / -잖아\(요\)](#)

[Lesson 28 – to have no other choice but to ... / -\(으\)ㄴ 수 밖에 없다](#)

[Lesson 29 – they said they had done/would do ... / -았/었/였다고, -\(으\)ㄴ 거라고](#)

[Lesson 30 – Sentence Building Drill 5](#)

## Level 6 Dialogue

### Korean Script

세경: 어차피 공항에 밤늦게 도착할 것 같은데, 그 근처에서 자고 다음 날 서울에 가는 건 어때? 밤에 숙소 찾아가기 어려울 것 같아.

예지: 그럼 그럴까? 우리 숙소까지는 어떻게 가지?

세경: 너 운전할 줄 알아?

예지: 운전할 줄 알기는 하는데, 모르는 길에서는 운전 잘 못해. 어디에서 운전하는지에 따라 달라.

세경: 상민이 너는?

상민: ....

예지: 이상민! 안 들려?

상민: 응! 들려. 들려. 뭐라고 했어?

세경: 너 운전할 줄 알아?

상민: 아, 나는 운전할 줄 몰라.

예지: 그래? 그럼 지하철이나 버스 타고 가자.

세경: 그래. 그럼 내가 서울까지 가는 교통수단을 한번 알아볼게.

예지: 응. 알겠어.

세경: 근데 넌 지금 뭐 보고 있는 중이야?

예지: 나는 지금 예쁜 카페들 보고 있는 중이야. 이것 좀 봐. 여기가 요즘 서울에서 가장 인기 있는 카페들 중 하나야. 너무 예쁘지?

세경: 응. 예쁘긴 예쁘데, 커피가 너무 비싼 거 아니야?

예지: 여기 사장님이 유명한 바리스타야. 나 여기 가고 싶은데 우리 이날 점심 먹고 이 카페 가는 건 어때?

세경: 근데 나는 카페를 별로 안 좋아하니까 산책도 할 겸 근처 공원에 가도 돼?

예지: 안 힘들겠어?

세경: 응. 나 공원이나 미술관 가는 거 좋아하거든. 상민이 너는 어때? 어디 가고 싶어?

상민: ....

세경: 상민아! 듣고 있어? 우리 계획 어떤 것 같아?

상민: (졸면서) 응... 좋아, 좋아!

예지: 뭐? 뭐가 좋다는 말이야?

상민: 아, 그러니까 내 말은, 둘 다 좋아!



세경: 너 왜 이렇게 우리 여행에 무관심해?

상민: 미안. 미안. 내가 요즘 일이 많이 쌓여서 너무 바쁘거든. 그래서 지금 너무 졸려 죽겠어.

예지: 너 너무 과로하는 거 아니야? 매일 그렇게 바빠?

상민: 어떨 때는 한가한데, 어떨 때는 정말 바빠. 요즘 갑자기 회사가 바빠져서 그래.

세경: 너 다음 달에 여행 갈 수 있는 거 맞아?

상민: 응. 다음 달에는 한가해지니까 무조건 갈 수 있어.

(한 달 후)

세경: 뭐? 여행을 못 간다고?

예지: 그게 무슨 말이야?

상민: 지금쯤이면 일이 한가해질 줄 알았어. 이렇게 계속 바쁠 줄 몰랐어... 미안...

## Korean Script + English Translation

세경: 어차피 공항에 밤늦게 도착할 것 같은데, 그 근처에서 자고 다음 날 서울에 가는 건 어때? 밤에 숙소 찾아 가기 어려울 것 같아.

Sekyung: I think we will arrive at the airport late at night anyway. Why don't we stay nearby and go to Seoul the next day? I think it will be hard to get to the accommodation at night.

예지: 그럼 그럴까? 우리 숙소까지는 어떻게 가지?

Yeji: Then shall we do it that way? How do we go to our accommodation?

세경: 너 운전할 줄 알아?

Sekyung: Can you drive?

예지: 운전할 줄 알기는 아는데, 모르는 길에서는 운전 잘 못해. 어디에서 운전하는지에 따라 달라.

Yeji: I DO know how to drive but I can't drive well on a road that I don't know. It depends on where I drive.

세경: 상민이 너는?

Sekyung: What about you, Sangmin?

상민: ....

Sangmin: ....

예지: 이상민! 안 들려?

Yeji: Sangmin Lee! Can't you hear me?

상민: 응! 들려. 들려. 뭐라고 했어?

Sangmin: Yes, I can. I can. What did you say?

세경: 너 운전할 줄 알아?

Sekyung: Do you know how to drive?

상민: 아, 나는 운전할 줄 몰라.

Sangmin: Oh, I don't know how to drive.

예지: 그래? 그럼 지하철이나 버스 타고 가자.

Yeji: You don't? Then, let's go by subway or bus.

세경: 그래. 그럼 내가 서울까지 가는 교통수단을 한번 알아볼게.

Sekyung: Okay. I will look into transportation to Seoul.

예지: 응. 알겠어.

Yeji: Yes. Okay.

세경: 근데 넌 지금 뭐 보고 있는 중이야?

Sekyung: By the way, what are you looking at now?

예지: 나는 지금 예쁜 카페들 보고 있는 중이야. 이것 좀 봐. 여기가 요즘 서울에서 가장 인기 있는 카페들 중 하나야. 너무 예쁘지?

Yeji: I'm looking at some beautiful cafes now. Look at this. This is one of the most popular cafes in Seoul. It's so pretty, right?

세경: 응. 예쁘긴 예쁘데, 커피가 너무 비싼 거 아니야?

Sekyung: Yeah. It IS pretty but don't you think the coffee is too expensive?

예지: 여기 사장님이 유명한 바리스타야. 나 여기 가고 싶은데 우리 이날 점심 먹고 이 카페 가는 건 어때?

Yeji: The owner here is a very famous barista. I want to go here so how about going to this cafe after lunch?

세경: 근데 나는 카페를 별로 안 좋아하니까 산책도 할 겸 근처 공원에 가도 돼?

Sekyung: But, as I don't like cafes that much, can I go to a park nearby to take a walk?

예지: 안 힘들겠어?

Yeji: Wouldn't it be tiring?

세경: 응. 나 공원이나 미술관 가는 거 좋아하거든. 상민이 너는 어때? 어디 가고 싶어?

Sekyung: No. I like to go to the park or to the museum. What about you, Sangmin? Where do you want to go?

상민: ....

Sangmin: ....

세경: 상민아! 듣고 있어? 우리 계획 어떤 것 같아?

Sekyung: Sangmin! Are you listening? What do you think about our plans?

상민: (졸면서) 응... 좋아, 좋아!

Sangmin: (dozing) Yeah... It's good. It's good!

예지: 뭐? 뭐가 좋다는 말이야?

Yeji: What? What are you saying that's good?

상민: 아, 그러니까 내 말은, 둘 다 좋아!

Sangmin: Oh, I mean, I love both!

세경: 너 왜 이렇게 우리 여행에 무관심해?

Sekyung: Why are you so indifferent to our trip?

상민: 미안. 미안. 내가 요즘 일이 많이 쌓여서 너무 바쁘거든. 그래서 지금 너무 졸려 죽겠어.

Sangmin: I'm sorry. I'm sorry. I'm really busy because I have a ton of work piled up. So I'm extremely sleepy now.

예지: 너 너무 과로하는 거 아니야? 매일 그렇게 바빠?

Yeji: Aren't you working too much? Are you that busy every day?

상민: 어떨 때는 한가한데, 어떨 때는 정말 바빠. 요즘 갑자기 회사가 바빠져서 그래.

Sangmin: Sometimes I'm free, but other times, I'm very busy. It's because our company suddenly got busy lately.

세경: 너 다음 달에 여행 갈 수 있는 거 맞아?

Sekyung: Are you sure you can go on our trip next month?

상민: 응. 다음 달에는 한가해지니까 무조건 갈 수 있어.

Sangmin: Yes. I will be free next month so I can go no matter what.

(한 달 후)

(A month later)

세경: 뭐? 여행을 못 간다고?

Sekyung: What? You can't go on our trip?

예지: 그게 무슨 말이야?

Yeji: What are you talking about?

상민: 지금쯤이면 일이 한가해질 줄 알았어. 이렇게 계속 바쁠 줄 몰랐어... 미안...

Sangmin: I thought I would be free by this time. I didn't know I would still be this busy... I'm sorry...

## Level 7 Dialogue

### Korean Script

엄마: 주민아, 상민이는 어디 갔어?

주민: 오빠 오늘 바빠다던데요?

엄마: 뭐 하는데 바빠?

주민: 어디 가냐고 물어봤는데 대답도 안 하고 그냥 나갔어요.

엄마: 그래? 이 애가 어디 갔지?

소민: 근데... 상민이 생일이 며칠이더라?

주민: 오빠 생일이... 음... 아! 9월 8일!

소민: 잠깐... 오늘이 며칠이더라?

주민: 오늘? 9월... 헉!

엄마: 어머! 상민이 생일이 오늘이구나!

소민: 다들 뭐 하느라 오늘이 상민이 생일인 줄도 몰랐어?

주민: 저는 요즘 시험 기간이잖아요. 시험 준비 하느라고 너무 바빴어요.

소민: 넌 아무리 바빠도 오빠 생일은 기억해야지!

주민: 언니는? 언니도 몰랐잖아!

소민: 나는 날짜가 좀 헷갈렸는데 다들 아무 말도 없길래 그냥 조용히 있었지.

엄마: 나도 요즘 너무 정신이 없어서...

소민: 하... 나는 오늘 아침에 상민이랑 싸웠는데... 바보같이 왜 그랬지... 너무 미안하다.

주민: 서프라이즈 파티 할까? 일부러 모르는 척한 것처럼?

소민: 그래 봤자 소용없어. 보나 마나 이미 우리가 생일 잊어버린 거 다 알고 있을 거야.

주민: 그래서 아까 오빠 기분이 안 좋았구나.

엄마: 가족들이 전부 생일을 잊어버렸으니까 기분이 안 좋을 만하지.

주민: 어떡하지? 오빠가 이제 나랑 말도 안 할 것 같아.

엄마: 그래도 가족이잖아. 다시 잘 지내게 되어 있어.

주민: 근데 오빠는 왜 안 들어오지? 벌써 밤 9시인데.

소민: 일단 전화해 보자. 전화기 어디 있어?

주민: 여기.

(전화 신호음이 울리다가 연결 됨)

상민: 여보세요?

소민: 똑똑한 데다가 키도 크고 멋있는 내 동생 상민아! 지금 어디야?

상민: 뭐? 누나 갑자기 왜 그래?

주민: 오빠, 집에 언제 와? 얼른 와.

상민: 나 집에 안 가.

소민: 그러지 말고 지금 집에 와.

상민: 안 간다니까! 오늘 집에 가기 싫어.

엄마: 상민아, 그러지 말고 지금 집에 와서 맛있는 거 먹자.

상민: 싫어요. 제가 가기 싫다잖아요.

주민: 오빠, 지난번에 오빠가 갖고 싶다고 한 내 태블릿 PC 있잖아. 그거 오빠 줄게.

상민: 진짜?

주민: 응. 지금 집에 오기만 하면 진짜 오빠 줄게. 그러니까 지금 집으로 와. 알았지?

상민: 진짜지? 알겠어. 지금 갈게.

(전화 끊음)

주민: 오빠 지금 집으로 온대요! 우리의 미안한 마음이 전해지도록 오빠한테 편지라도 써요!

## Korean Script + English Translation

엄마: 주민아, 상민이는 어디 갔어?

Mom: Joomin, where is Sangmin?

주민: 오빠 오늘 바쁘다던데요?

Joomin: He said he is busy today.

엄마: 뭐 하는데 바빠?

Mom: He is busy doing what?

주민: 어디 가냐고 물어봤는데 대답도 안 하고 그냥 나갔어요.

Joomin: I asked him where he was going but he just left without even answering me.

엄마: 그래? 이 애가 어디 갔지?

Mom: Did he? Where did he go?

소민: 근데... 상민이 생일이 며칠이더라?

Somin: By the way... when is Sangmin's birthday?

주민: 오빠 생일이... 음... 아! 9월 8일!

Joomin: His birthday is... Well... Oh! September 8th!

소민: 잠깐... 오늘이 며칠이더라?

Somin: Wait a minute... What date is it today?

주민: 오늘? 9월... 헉!

Joomin: Today? September... Oh!

엄마: 어머! 상민이 생일이 오늘이구나!

Mon: Oh my! Sangmin's birthday is today!

소민: 다들 뭐 하느라 오늘이 상민이 생일인 줄도 몰랐어?

Somin: How come you guys didn't even know that today is Sangmin's birthday?

주민: 저는 요즘 시험 기간이잖아요. 시험 준비 하느라고 너무 바빴어요.

Joomin: You know, it's my exam period these days. I was really busy preparing for the exams.

소민: 넌 아무리 바빠도 오빠 생일은 기억해야지!

Somin: You should remember your brother's birthday no matter how busy you are!

주민: 언니는? 언니도 몰랐잖아!

Joomin: What about you? You didn't know, either!

소민: 나는 날짜가 좀 헷갈렸는데 다들 아무 말도 없길래 그냥 조용히 있었지.

Somin: I was not sure about the date and no one was talking about it, so I just stayed quiet.

엄마: 나도 요즘 너무 정신이 없어서...

Mom: Things have been really hectic for me these days, too...

소민: 하... 나는 오늘 아침에 상민이랑 싸웠는데... 바보같이 왜 그랬지... 너무 미안하다.

Somin: (sigh)... I had a quarrel with him this morning... Why was such a fool? I feel really bad.

주민: 서프라이즈 파티 할까? 일부러 모르는 척한 것처럼?

Joomin: Shall we throw a surprise party? Like we deliberately pretended we didn't know?

소민: 그래 봤자 소용없어. 보나 마나 이미 우리가 생일 잊어버린 거 다 알고 있을 거야.

Somin: Even if we do, it will be of no use. Needless to see, he might already know that we forget his birthday.

주민: 그래서 아까 오빠 기분이 안 좋았구나.

Joomin: That's why he was upset earlier.

엄마: 가족들이 전부 생일을 잊어버렸으니까 기분이 안 좋을 만하지.

Mom: It is understandable that he doesn't feel good because all of his family members have forgotten his birthday.

주민: 어떡하지? 오빠가 이제 나랑 말도 안 할 것 같아.

Joomin: What should we do? I think he is not even going to talk to me anymore.

엄마: 그래도 가족이잖아. 다시 잘 지내게 되어 있어.

Mom: But we are family. We are bound to get along well again.

주민: 근데 오빠는 왜 안 들어오지? 벌써 밤 9시인데.

Joomin: By the way, why is he not coming back? It's already 9 pm.

소민: 일단 전화해 보자. 전화기 어디 있어?

Somin: Let's call him first. Where is the phone?

주민: 여기.

Joomin: Here.



(전화 신호음이 울리다가 연결됨)

(Dial tone rings and Sangmin get the phone)

상민: 여보세요?

Sangmin: Hello?

소민: 똑똑한 데다가 키도 크고 멋진 내 동생 상민아! 지금 어디야?

Somin: My brother Sangmin who is not only smart, but also tall and awesome! Where are you now?

상민: 뭐? 누나 갑자기 왜 그래?

Sangmin: What? Why are you like this suddenly?

주민: 오빠, 집에 언제 와? 얼른 와.

Joomin: Oppa. When are you coming home? Come home soon.

상민: 나 집에 안 가.

Sangmin: I'm not coming home.

소민: 그러지 말고 지금 집에 와.

Somin: Come on. Come home now.

상민: 안 간다니까! 오늘 집에 가기 싫어.

Sangmin: I said I'm not coming. I don't want to go home today.

엄마: 상민아, 그러지 말고 지금 집에 와서 맛있는 거 먹자.

Mom: Sangmin, come on. Come home and let's eat something delicious.

상민: 싫어요. 제가 가기 싫다잖아요.

Sangmin: No. I said I don't want to go.

주민: 오빠, 지난번에 오빠가 갖고 싶다고 한 내 태블릿 PC 있잖아. 그거 오빠 줄게.

Joomin: Oppa, you know, my tablet PC that you said you wanted to have? I will give that to you.

상민: 진짜?

Sangmin: Are you sure?

주민: 응. 지금 집에 오기만 하면 진짜 오빠 줄게. 그러니까 지금 집으로 와. 알았지?

Joomin: Yes. I will give it to you if you just come home now. So come home now. Okay?

상민: 진짜지? 알겠어. 지금 갈게.

Sangmin: You are sure, right? Okay. I will come now.

(전화 끊음)

(Sangmin hangs up the phone)

주민: 오빠 지금 집으로 온대요! 우리의 미안한 마음이 전해지도록 오빠한테 편지라도 써요!

Joomin: He said he is coming home now! Let's write a letter to him so that we can convey our apologies to him.

## Level 8 Dialogue

### Korean Script

석윤: 민정 씨, 다빈 씨 어디 갔어요?

민정: 다빈 씨 회의 끝나기가 무섭게 나갔어요. 왜요?

석윤: 같이 준비하는 프로젝트 때문에 할 말이 있어서요.

민정: 급한 거예요? 전화해 볼까요?

석윤: 아니에요. 안 그러셔도 돼요. 퇴근한 건 아니죠?

민정: 아직 가방이 자리에 있네요. 퇴근한 건 아닌 것 같아요. 프로젝트는 잘 되고 있어요?

석윤: 아, 사실 눈앞이 좀 캄캄해요. 이 프로젝트 하겠다고 한 걸 가슴 깊이 후회하고 있어요.

민정: 왜요? 지난주에는 빨리 하고 싶어서 몸이 근질거린다고 했잖아요.

석윤: 아, 그게 아니고요. 어차피 해야 하는 거 일찍 시작하면 좋을 것 같아서 그렇게 말한 거였죠.

민정: 근데 뭐가 문제예요?

석윤: 저는 회의에서 이야기한 대로 진행하고 있는데도 자꾸 잘못했다고 하시니까 너무 힘들어요.

민정: 누가요?

석윤: 김 부장님이죠. 계속 원점으로 돌아간다니까요.

민정: 그래도 그게 김 부장님 장점이에요. 김 부장님이랑 같이 일하면 과정은 좀 힘들어도 항상 결과는 좋잖아요.

석윤: 맞아요. 그렇지만 그분 때문에 머리로 복잡하고 정말 짜증 날 때가 있어요.

민정: 근데 좀 조용히 얘기하는 게 좋을 것 같아요. 부장님 아직 퇴근 안 하셨거든요. 귀도 엄청 밝으세요.

석윤: 정말요? 아직 사무실에 계신다고요?

민정: 네. 요즘은 야근도 하세요.

석윤: 네? 매일 칼퇴근하시던 김 부장님이 야근을 하신다고요? 그럼 민정 씨도 일찍 퇴근 못 하겠네요?

민정: 근데 좋은 점도 있어요. 야식을 자주 사 주세요.

석윤: 와! 저도 민정 씨처럼 되고 싶어요. 너무 부러워요.

민정: 갑자기 무슨 소리예요?

석윤: 민정 씨는 항상 긍정적인 것 같아요. 저도 그렇게 긍정적인 사람이었으면 좋겠다는 뜻이에요.

민정: 감사해요. 그게 제 주특기이긴 하죠. 어? 다빈 씨 왔네요. 다빈 씨! 어디 갔다 왔어요?

다빈: 잠깐 옥상에서 통화 좀 하고 왔어요. 무슨 일이에요?

석윤: 우리 프로젝트에 대해서 얘기할 게 있어서요. 시간 괜찮아요?

다빈: 사실 지금 병원에 빨리 가 봐야 할 것 같아요. 방금 동생 수술이 잘 끝났다는 연락을 받았거든요.

석윤: 동생 수술이요?

다빈: 네. 동생이 아파서 병원에 있어요.

민정: 정말 다행이네요! 마음이 좀 놓이겠어요.

다빈: 너무 감사할 따름이죠. 석윤 씨 죄송해요. 오늘이 동생 수술 날만 아니면 얘기할 수 있을 텐데요.

석윤: 괜찮아요! 빨리 가 보세요.

다빈: 감사합니다! 제가 핸드폰 확인을 잘 못할 수도 있는데 무슨 일 생기면 전화 주세요.

석윤: 아니에요. 제가 야근하는 한이 있더라도 혼자 처리할게요. 걱정 말고 병원 가세요.

다빈: 감사합니다. 먼저 가 볼게요! 죄송해요!

(다빈이 떠난 후)

석윤: 다빈 씨가 동생이 있는 줄 몰랐네요.

민정: 몰랐어요? 동생이 초등학교생이어서 다빈 씨랑 스무 살 차이 나잖아요. 눈에 넣어도 안 아플 정도로 귀여울 것 같아요.

석윤: 그랬구나. 전 누나랑 한 살 차이 나서 맨날 싸웠는데.

## Korean Script + English Translation

석윤: 민정 씨, 다빈 씨 어디 갔어요?

Seok-yun: Minjeong, where is Dabin?

민정: 다빈 씨 회의 끝나기가 무섭게 나갔어요. 왜요?

Minjeong: She went out as soon as the meeting finished. Why?

석윤: 같이 준비하는 프로젝트 때문에 할 말이 있어서요.

Seok-yun: I have something to tell her because of the project we are preparing for together.

민정: 급한 거예요? 전화해 볼까요?

Minjeong: Is it urgent? Should I call her?

석윤: 아니에요. 안 그러셔도 돼요. 퇴근한 건 아니죠?

Seok-yun: No. You don't have to. She didn't leave for the day, right?

민정: 아직 가방이 자리에 있네요. 퇴근한 건 아닌 것 같아요. 프로젝트는 잘 되고 있어요?

Minjeong: Her bag is still in her place. I don't think she left for the day. Is the project going well?

석윤: 아, 사실 눈앞이 좀 캄캄해요. 이 프로젝트 하겠다고 한 걸 가슴 깊이 후회하고 있어요.

Seok-yun: Oh, actually I don't know what to do. I'm deeply regretting having said I would take the project.

민정: 왜요? 지난주에는 빨리 하고 싶어서 몸이 근질거린다고 했잖아요.

Minjeong: Why? You said that you couldn't wait to do it quickly.

석윤: 아, 그게 아니고요. 어차피 해야 하는 거 일찍 시작하면 좋을 것 같아서 그렇게 말한 거였죠.

Seok-yun: Oh, that's not what I meant. I said it because it would be better to start it sooner if we had to do it anyway.

민정: 근데 뭐가 문제예요?

Minjeong: And what is the problem?

석윤: 저는 회의에서 이야기한 대로 진행하고 있는데도 자꾸 잘못했다고 하시니까 너무 힘들어요.

Seok-yun: I'm doing as we agreed in the meeting but he keeps saying that I did it wrong so it's very stressful.

민정: 누가요?

Minjeong: Who?

석윤: 김 부장님이죠. 계속 원점으로 돌아간다니까요.

Seok-yun: Of course, it's Mr. Kim. We keep going back to square one.

민정: 그래도 그게 김 부장님 장점이예요. 김 부장님이란 같이 일하면 과정은 좀 힘들어도 항상 결과는 좋잖아요.

Minjeong: That is his strong point, though. When you work with him, the process is tough but the result is always good.

석윤: 맞아요. 그렇지만 그분 때문에 머리도 복잡하고 정말 짜증 날 때가 있어요.

Seok-yun: You are right. But sometimes I get confused and really annoyed because of him.

민정: 근데 좀 조용히 얘기하는 게 좋을 것 같아요. 부장님 아직 퇴근 안 하셨거든요. 귀도 엄청 밝으세요.

Minjeong: By the way, I think it will be better for you to lower your voice. He hasn't left work yet. He also has good ears.

석윤: 정말요? 아직 사무실에 계신다고요?

Seok-yun: Really? Is he still in the office?

민정: 네. 요즘은 야근도 하세요.

Minjeong: Yes. He works overtime at night these days.

석윤: 네? 매일 칼퇴근하시던 김 부장님이 야근을 하신다고요? 그럼 민정 씨도 일찍 퇴근 못 하겠네요?

Seok-yun: What? Mr. Kim, who used to leave work on time every day, works overtime? Then, you can't leave work early, either, right?

민정: 근데 좋은 점도 있어요. 야식을 자주 사 주세요.

Minjeong: But there is an upside, too. He buys us late night snacks often.

석윤: 와! 저도 민정 씨처럼 되고 싶어요. 너무 부러워요.

Seok-yun: Wow! I want to be like you. I'm so jealous.

민정: 갑자기 무슨 소리예요?

Minjeong: What are you talking about all of a sudden?

석윤: 민정 씨는 항상 긍정적인 것 같아요. 저도 그렇게 긍정적인 사람이었으면 좋겠다는 뜻이에요.

Seok-yun: I think you are always positive. I mean I wish I were a positive person like you.

민정: 감사해요. 그게 제 주특기이긴 하죠. 어? 다빈 씨 왔네요. 다빈 씨! 어디 갔다 왔어요?

Minjeong: Thank you. That is my specialty, you know. Oh? Dabin is back. Dabin! Where have you been?

다빈: 잠깐 옥상에서 통화 좀 하고 왔어요. 무슨 일이에요?

Dabin: I was on the phone for a little bit on the rooftop. What's up?

석윤: 우리 프로젝트에 대해서 얘기할 게 있어서요. 시간 괜찮아요?

Seok-yun: I have something to talk about regarding our project. Do you have time?

다빈: 사실 지금 병원에 빨리 가 봐야 할 것 같아요. 방금 동생 수술이 잘 끝났다는 연락을 받았거든요.

Dabin: Actually, I think I'll run to the hospital right now. I just received a call saying that my brother's surgery went well.

석윤: 동생 수술이요?

Seok-yun: Your brother's surgery?

다빈: 네. 동생이 아파서 병원에 있어요.

Dabin: Yes. My brother is sick and he is in the hospital.

민정: 정말 다행이네요! 마음이 좀 놓이겠어요.

Minjeong: I'm so happy that it went well! You must be a bit relieved.

다빈: 너무 감사할 따름이죠. 석윤 씨 죄송해요. 오늘이 동생 수술 날만 아니면 얘기할 수 있을 텐데요.

Dabin: I am just grateful. Seok-yun, I am sorry. If only today were not the day of my brother's surgery, we would be able to talk.

석윤: 괜찮아요! 빨리 가 보세요.

Seok-yun: It's okay! Hurry up and go.

다빈: 감사합니다! 제가 핸드폰 확인을 잘 못할 수도 있는데 무슨 일 생기면 전화 주세요.

Dabin: Thank you! I might not be able to check my phone often so please call me if anything happens.

석윤: 아니에요. 제가 야근하는 한이 있더라도 혼자 처리할게요. 걱정 말고 병원 가세요.

Seok-yun: It's fine. Even if I end up working overtime, I will take care of it by myself. Don't worry and just go to the hospital.

다빈: 감사합니다. 먼저 가 볼게요! 죄송해요!

Dabin: Thank you. I'll leave first! I am sorry!

(다빈이 떠난 후)

(After Dabin left)

석윤: 다빈 씨가 동생이 있는 줄 몰랐네요.

Seok-yun: I didn't know she has a younger sibling.

민정: 몰랐어요? 동생이 초등학교이어서 다빈 씨랑 스무 살 차이 나잖아요. 눈에 넣어도 안 아플 정도로 귀여울 것 같아요.

Minjeong: You didn't? Her brother is in elementary school and they are 20 years apart. He must be so cute to the point where he is the apple of her eye.

석윤: 그랬구나. 전 누나랑 한 살 차이 나서 맨날 싸웠는데.

Seok-yun: I see. I have a sister who is one year older than me so we fought every day.



## Level 9 Dialogue

### Korean Script

찬영: 휴... 됐다. 이제 그만하자! 너랑 결혼할 바에야 평생 혼자 사는 게 낫지!

소라: 뭐? 너 지금 뭐라고 했어?

찬영: 들었으면서 왜 못 들은 척해?

소라: 그래서... 헤어지고 싶다는 말이지?

찬영: 그래. 헤어져!

소라: 알겠어. 헤어지자. 이제 다신 전화 안 할 테니까 후회하지 마.

(소라 - 지연 통화)

소라: 그래서 결국 그렇게 끝내 버렸어. 이제 그 사람 생각하기도 싫어.

지연: 찬영 씨 정말 너무하네. 근데 너... 이렇게 같이 옥하다가 또 다시 만나는 거 아니지? 너 지난번에도 그랬잖아.

소라: 아니야! 그런 말까지 들은 이상, 절대 다시 만날 수 없어. 이제 정말 그 사람 생각만 해도 소름 끼쳐.

지연: 그래. 잘했어! 사실 나도 찬영 씨 처음부터 좀 별로였어. 처음 봤을 때는 괜찮은 사람처럼 보였는데 지금은 책임감이 없어 보여. 소라 네가 훨씬 아까워!

(그날 밤: 지연 - 찬영 통화)

찬영: 지연 씨, 소라가 계속 전화를 안 받는데 걱정돼 죽겠어요. 어떻게 하면 좋죠?

지연: 소라한테 헤어졌다는 이야기 들었어요.

찬영: 제 진심이 아니었어요. 지영 씨, 부탁 하나만 할게요. 소라랑 다시 만날 수 있도록 좀 도와주세요.

지연: 찬영 씨, 그러니까 왜 마음에도 없는 말을 했어요.

찬영: 지금 너무 후회 중이에요. 그렇게 말하지 말았어야 했는데...

지연: 저도 사실 이번에 찬영 씨한테 많이 실망했어요. 저는 찬영 씨가 그렇게 기분 내키는 대로 말하는 사람인 줄 몰랐어요. 소라도 이번에는 정말 헤어지기로 마음먹었으니까 이제 그만하세요.

찬영: 지영 씨, 제발 한 번만 도와주세요. 지금 아무 일도 손에 안 잡히고 소라 걱정만 하고 있어요.

지연: 찬영 씨, 미안해요. 이제 소라 걱정하지 말고 찬영 씨 삶을 사세요.

(다음 날)

소라: 지연아, 사실은... 나 찬영 씨 다시 만나고 있어.

지연: 뭐? 절대 다시 만날 수 없다면서? 생각만 해도 소름 끼친다면서?

소라: 아니... 그제... 처음에는 헤어지고 싶다고 하더니 나중에는 미안하다고 밤새 집 앞에서 빌더라고. 내가 마음이 약해져서...

지연: 야, 그 사람은 내가 봐도 정말 별로야. 다시 한번 생각해 봐.

소라: 넌 찬영 씨에 대해서 잘 알지도 못 하면서 왜 그렇게 쉽게 말해?

지연: 휴... 내가 너 그럴 줄 알았다. 네 마음대로 해! 또 시간 낭비했네, 또! 후회가 막심하다 정말!

## Korean Script + English Translation

찬영: 휴... 됐다. 이제 그만하자! 너랑 결혼할 바에야 평생 혼자 사는 게 낫지!

Chanyoung: That's enough. Let's stop it now. I might as well live alone forever rather than marrying you!

소라: 뭐? 너 지금 뭐라고 했어?

Sora: What? What did you just say?

찬영: 들었으면서 왜 못 들은 척해?

Chanyoung: Why do you pretend not to hear even though you did?

소라: 그래서... 헤어지고 싶다는 말이지?

Sora: So... you mean you want to break up?

찬영: 그래. 헤어져!

Chanyoung: Yes. Let's break up!

소라: 알겠어. 헤어지자. 이제 다신 전화 안 할 테니까 후회하지 마.

Sora: Okay. Let's break up. I'm not going to call you ever again so don't regret it.

(소라 - 지연 통화)

(Phone call between Sora and Ji-yeon)

소라: 그래서 결국 그렇게 끝내 버렸어. 이제 그 사람 생각하기도 싫어.

Sora: So we ended it like that. I don't even want to think about him anymore.

지연: 찬영 씨 정말 너무하네. 근데 너... 이렇게 같이 욕하다가 또 다시 만나는 거 아니지? 너 지난번에도 그랬잖아.

Ji-yeon: He is so mean. By the way... you are not going to get back with him after cursing about him with me, huh?. That's what you did last time.

소라: 아니야! 그런 말까지 들은 이상, 절대 다시 만날 수 없어. 이제 정말 그 사람 생각만 해도 소름 끼쳐.

Sora: No! I can't see him again after being told such words. Now just thinking about him alone gives me goosebumps.

지연: 그래. 잘했어! 사실 나도 찬영 씨 처음부터 좀 별로였어. 처음 봤을 때는 괜찮은 사람처럼 보였는데 지금은 책임감이 없어 보여. 소라 네가 훨씬 아까워!

Ji-yeon: Yeah, well done! To be honest, I didn't like him much in the first place. He seemed like a good person at first but now he looks irresponsible. You are out of his league.

(그날 밤: 지연 - 찬영 통화)

(The same night: phone call between Ji-yeon and Chanyoung)

찬영: 지연 씨, 소라가 계속 전화를 안 받는데 걱정돼 죽겠어요. 어떻게 하면 좋죠?

Chanyoung: Ji-yeon, Sora keeps ignoring my calls and it makes me worried to death. What should I do?

지연: 소라한테 헤어졌다는 이야기 들었어요.

Ji-yeon: I heard from Sora that you guys broke up.

찬영: 제 진심이 아니었어요. 지연 씨, 부탁 하나만 할게요. 소라랑 다시 만날 수 있도록 좀 도와주세요.

Chanyoung: I didn't mean it. Ji-yeon, could you give me a favor? Please help me to get back with Sora.

지연: 찬영 씨, 그러니까 왜 마음에도 없는 말을 했어요.

Ji-yeon: Chanyoung, why did you say something you didn't mean?

찬영: 지금 너무 후회 중이에요. 그렇게 말하지 말았어야 했는데...

Chanyoung: I am deeply regretting it now. I shouldn't have said that...

지연: 저도 사실 이번에 찬영 씨한테 많이 실망했어요. 저는 찬영 씨가 그렇게 기분 내키는 대로 말하는 사람인 줄 몰랐어요. 소라도 이번에는 정말 헤어지기로 마음먹었으니까 이제 그만하세요.

Ji-yeon: In fact, I am also very disappointed in you this time. I didn't know you were the kind of person who would say whatever you feel like saying. Sora made up her mind to break up so stop now.

찬영: 지연 씨, 제발 한 번만 도와주세요. 지금 아무 일도 손에 안 잡히고 소라 걱정만 하고 있어요.

Chanyoung: Ji-yeon, please help me just this once. I can't do anything but worry about her.

지연: 찬영 씨, 미안해요. 이제 소라 걱정하지 말고 찬영 씨 삶을 사세요.

Ji-yeon: Chanyoung, I am sorry. Stop worrying about Sora and live your own life.

(다음 날: 소라 - 지연 대화)

(The next day: dialogue between Sora and Ji-yeon)

소라: 지연아, 사실은... 나 찬영 씨 다시 만나고 있어.

Sora: Ji-yeon, to tell you the truth... I got back with Chanyoung.

지연: 뭐? 절대 다시 만날 수 없다면서? 생각만 해도 소름 끼친다면서?

Ji-yeon: What? You said you couldn't see him ever again. You said just thinking about him gives you goosebumps?

소라: 아니... 그제... 처음에는 헤어지고 싶다고 하더니 나중에는 미안하다고 밤새 집 앞에서 빌더라고. 내가 마음이 약해져서...

Sora: I... I mean... At first he said he wanted to break up but later he begged and apologized in front of my house all night long. And that got me feeling bad.

지연: 야, 그 사람은 내가 봐도 정말 별로야. 다시 한번 생각해 봐.

Ji-yeon: Sora, even I can tell that he is not a very good fit for you. Think about it once again.

소라: 넌 찬영 씨에 대해서 잘 알지도 못 하면서 왜 그렇게 쉽게 말해?

Sora: Why do you say such things about Chanyoung so easily when you don't know about him well?

지연: 휴... 내가 너 그럴 줄 알았다. 네 마음대로 해! 또 시간 낭비했네, 또! 후회가 막심하다 정말!

Ji-yeon: Gosh... I knew you'd be like this. Do whatever you want. I wasted my time, again! I deeply regret it.

## Level 10 Dialogue

### Korean Script

진호: 다음 주 토요일 동창회 날인 거 알지? 너도 갈 거지?

민주: 난 아마 못 갈 것 같아. 요즘 회사 일이 바빠서 그날 아마 출장 가거나 출근해서 일하고 있을 거야.

진호: 안 돼. 우리 동창회 10년 만에 하는 건데, 무슨 수를 써서라도 꼭 참석해!

민주: 알겠어. 갈 수 있게 노력해 볼게.

(동창회 당일)

진호: 어떻게 하기로 했어? 오늘 동창회 갈 수 있어?

민주: 아니. 오늘 꼭 가려고 휴가도 썼는데, 갑자기 회사에 급한 일이 생기는 바람에 못 갈 것 같아. 혹시 일찍 끝나면 갈게.

진호: 그래. 알겠어. 너무 늦지 않게 와야 돼.

(동창회 다음 날)

민주: 여보세요?

진호: 민주야.

민주: 응, 진호야. 나 어제 일이 너무 늦게 끝나서 못 갔어. 집에 오니까 거의 12시더라.

진호: 너는 일하고 결혼했니? 왜 그렇게 일 복이 많아?

민주: 어휴. 그러게. 일이 안 줄어드네. 어제 동창회는 어땠어?

진호: 재미있었어. 저녁 먹고 술 한잔하러 우리 집에 왔었어.

민주: 정말? 애들 많이 왔어?

진호: 너 빼고 거의 다 왔어. 지선이며 승준이며... 반가운 얼굴들 많더라.

민주: 뭐? 승준이도 왔어? 아, 승준이 올 줄 알았으면 나도 갔을 텐데...

진호: 뭐야? 일 때문에 못 왔다면서?

민주: 아니, 그만큼 승준이가 보고 싶다는 말이지. 승준이 어때? 여전히 멋있어?

진호: 승준이 아저씨 다 됐어. 학교 다닐 때보다 살이 많이 찌서인지 못 알아보겠더라.

민주: 정말?

진호: 응. 근데 지금 의류 회사 대표 됐대. 학교 졸업하자마자 시작해서 지금은 사업이 꽤 커졌나 봐.

민주: 진짜? 말도 안 돼! 승준이가 회사 대표가 되다니 정말 말문이 막힌다.

진호: 그렇지? 근데 내내 자기 사업 자랑만 하고, 엄청 거만하더라고.

민주: 하하. 정말? 승준이가 학교 다닐 때도 그런 면이 없지 않아 있었지. 지연이는 안 왔어?

진호: 지연이 요즘 엄청 바쁠걸? SNS에서 봤는데, 얼마 전에 가게를 하나 냈나 봐. 그게 지금 엄청 잘되고 있더라고. 동창회 한다고 연락했는데 전화도 안 받았대.

민주: 정말? 얼마나 바쁘면 연락도 안 돼? 아... 나도 가게나 차릴걸...

진호: 왜? 남이 잘된다고 하니까 부러워?

민주: 부럽다기보다 후회돼. 남들은 사업이며 결혼이며 다 자기가 하고 싶은 거 하면서 잘 살고 있는 것 같은데 나는 그동안 뭐 했나 싶어. 성공은커녕 도전도 제대로 못 해 본 것 같아.

진호: 무슨 소리야. 너도 지금 충분히 잘하고 있어. 하나부터 열까지 다 그렇게 남들하고 비교하면 누구나 그런 생각이 들기 마련이지!

민주: 그런가?

진호: 그럼! 이제 다른 애들 얘기 그만해야겠다. 다음 동창회 때는 무슨 수를 써서라도 꼭 나와. 애들이 너 보고 싶다고 했어.

민주: 그래. 알겠어.

## Korean Script + English Translation

진호: 다음 주 토요일 동창회 날인 거 알지? 너도 갈 거지?

Jinho: You know next Saturday is the homecoming day, right? You will go, too, right?

민주: 난 아마 못 갈 것 같아. 요즘 회사 일이 바빠서 그날 아마 출장 가거나 출근해서 일하고 있을 거야.

Minju: I probably won't be able to make it. Work is busy these days so maybe I will be either on a business trip or working in the office.

진호: 안 돼. 우리 동창회 10년 만에 하는 건데, 무슨 수를 써서라도 꼭 참석해!

Jinho: No way. It's our first homecoming day in ten years. You should come no matter what.

민주: 알겠어. 갈 수 있게 노력해 볼게.

Minju: Okay. I will try to make it.

(동창회 당일)

(On the homecoming day)

진호: 어떻게 하기로 했어? 오늘 동창회 갈 수 있어?

Jinho: What have you decided to do? Can you make it to the homecoming party today?

민주: 아니. 오늘 꼭 가려고 휴가도 썼는데, 갑자기 회사에 급한 일이 생기는 바람에 못 갈 것 같아. 혹시 일찍 끝나면 갈게.

Minju: No. I wanted to make sure I could make it so I even took a day off, but there was an urgent issue at work so I don't think I can make it. I will join if work finishes early.

진호: 그래. 알겠어. 너무 늦지 않게 와야 돼.

Jinho: Okay, I got it. Make sure to come not too late.

(동창회 다음 날)

(On the next day of the homecoming)

민주: 여보세요?

Minju: Hello?

진호: 민주야.

Jinho: Minju.

민주: 응, 진호야. 나 어제 일이 너무 늦게 끝나서 못 갔어. 집에 오니까 거의 12시더라.

Minju: Yes, Jinho. I couldn't make it yesterday because I got off work too late. It was almost 12 p.m. when I got home.

진호: 너는 일하고 결혼했니? 왜 그렇게 일 복이 많아?

Jinho: Are you married to your job? Why do you have so many things to do?

민주: 어휴. 그러게. 일이 안 줄어드네. 어제 동창회는 어땠어?

Minju: That's what I'm saying. The amount of work doesn't get any less. How was the homecoming party yesterday?

진호: 재미있었어. 저녁 먹고 술 한잔하러 우리 집에 왔었어.



Jinho: It was fun. People came over to my place for a drink after dinner.

민주: 정말? 애들 많이 왔어?

Minju: Really? Did many of our friends come?

진호: 너 빼고 거의 다 왔어. 지선이며 승준이며... 반가운 얼굴들 많더라.

Jinho: Almost everyone came except for you. Jiseon, Seungjoon... So many of our old friends were there.

민주: 뭐? 승준이도 왔어? 아, 승준이 올 줄 알았으면 나도 갔을 텐데...

Minju: What? Seungjoon came, too? If I had known Seungjoon would be there, I would have joined...

진호: 뭐야? 일 때문에 못 왔다면서?

Jinjo: What? You said you couldn't make it because of work!

민주: 아니, 그만큼 승준이가 보고 싶다는 말이지. 승준이 어때? 여전히 멋있어?

Minju: I mean I miss him that much. What is Seungjoon like? Is he still good-looking?

진호: 승준이 아저씨 다 됐어. 학교 다닐 때보다 살이 많이 찌서인지 못 알아보겠더라.

Jinho: He is a proper middle-aged man now. It was hard to recognize him, maybe because he's gained a lot more weight than in our school days.

민주: 정말?

Minju: Really?

진호: 응. 근데 지금 의류 회사 대표 됐대. 학교 졸업하자마자 시작해서 지금은 사업이 꽤 커졌나 봐.

Jinho: Yes. He says he is the CEO of an apparel company now. He started the business as soon as he graduated and apparently it has become a sizable company.

민주: 진짜? 말도 안 돼! 승준이가 회사 대표가 되다니 정말 말문이 막힌다.

Minju: Really? No way! I am at a loss for words to hear that he's the CEO of a company!

진호: 그렇지? 근데 내내 자기 사업 자랑만 하고, 엄청 거만하더라고.

Jinho: Right? But he bragged about his business all day and was being really cocky.

민주: 하하. 정말? 승준이가 학교 다닐 때도 그런 면이 없지 않아 있었지. 지연이는 안 왔어?

Minju: Haha, really? He was kind of like that back in our school days, too. Did Ji-yeon not come?

진호: 지연이 요즘 엄청 바쁠걸? SNS에서 봤는데, 얼마 전에 가게를 하나 냈나 봐. 그게 지금 엄청 잘되고 있더라고. 동창회 한다고 연락했는데 전화도 안 받았대.

Jinho: Ji-yeon is probably very busy lately. I saw on her social media and it looks like she opened her own store some time ago. Her store seems to be doing really well. I heard they called her to tell her about the homecoming but she didn't even answer.

민주: 정말? 얼마나 바쁘면 연락도 안 돼? 아... 나도 가게나 차릴걸...

Minju: Really? How busy is she to not even pick up the phone? I should have opened my own store...

진호: 왜? 남이 잘된다고 하니까 부러워?

Jinho: Why? Are you jealous to hear that other people are successful?

민주: 부럽다기보다 후회돼. 남들은 사업이며 결혼이며 다 자기가 하고 싶은 거 하면서 잘 살고 있는 것 같은데 나는 그동안 뭐 했나 싶어. 성공은커녕 도전도 제대로 못 해 본 것 같아.

Minju: I feel regretful rather than jealous. Other people are living well doing what they want to do like running their own businesses, getting married and stuff and I wonder what I've done so far. I think I've never really tried anything, let alone succeed.

진호: 무슨 소리야. 너도 지금 충분히 잘하고 있어. 하나부터 열까지 다 그렇게 남들하고 비교하면 누구나 그런 생각이 들기 마련이지!

Jinho: What are you talking about? You are doing well enough now. Anyone is bound to have such thoughts if they compare themselves to others from A to Z.

민주: 그런가?

Minju: Is that so?

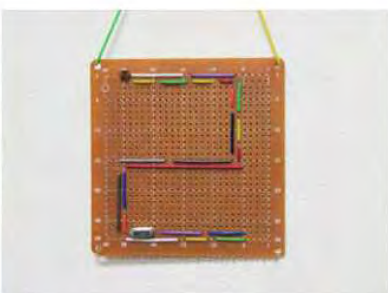
진호: 그럼! 이제 다른 애들 얘기 그만해야겠다. 다음 동창회 때는 무슨 수를 써서라도 꼭 나와. 애들이 너 보고 싶다고 했어.

Jinho: Of course! I should stop talking about others. Make sure to join the next homecoming no matter what. People said they missed you.

민주: 그래. 알겠어.

Minju: Okay. I got it.

# TALK TO ME IN KOREAN



## 이야기 (lyagi) #1 - 최경은 & 진석진

최경은 : 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기 첫 번째 시간입니다.

안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

진석진 : 네, 안녕하세요. 진석진입니다.

최경은 : 네, 석진 씨? (네) 오늘 우리 뒤에 대해서 이야기 할까요?

진석진 : 네. 오늘은 노약자석에 대해서 한번 얘기해 봐요.

최경은 : 아... 노약자석.

진석진 : 네. 경은 씨. (네) 오늘 출근 할 때 뭐 타고 오셨어요?

최경은 : 저는 출근할 때 전철도 타고 버스도 타요.

진석진 : 네. 버스 안에 보면 (네) 웬지 좌석 색깔이 다르잖아요.

최경은 : 네. 그렇죠.

진석진 : 버스 안에는 노약자를 위한 자리가 따로 있어요.

최경은 : 네, 맞아요. 그러면 노약자가 뭔데요?

진석진 : 노약자. 모르세요, 진짜?

최경은 : 네. 모르겠는데요. (아... 정말...) 석진 씨가 설명해 주세요.

진석진 : 네, 알겠습니다. 노약자. 이게 한자로 이루어진 말인데, (네)

제가 아주 쉽게 풀어드릴게요. (네) "노"자는 나이가 들었다는 뜻을 나타냅니다. (아...)

그리고 "약"자는 몸이 약하다는 뜻을 나타내요. (아...) "자"는 놈(놈?)

원래 "놈 자" 자인데 (네) 사람을 나타내죠.

최경은 : 아... 그러면 나이 들고 (네) 약한 사람을 말하는 건가요?

진석진 : 그렇죠. (그러면) 나이가 들었거나 몸이 약한 사람.

최경은 : 임산부들은요?

진석진 : 임산부도 뱃속에 아기가 있으니까 몸이 무겁잖아요.

최경은 : 아... 뱃속에 아기가 있는 임신한 사람을 '임산부'라고 말하죠? (그렇죠)

임산부도 '노약자'에 들어가네요?

진석진 : 맞아요, 맞아요. (아...) 그런 노약자들이 앉는 자리를 '노약자석'이라고 합니다.

최경은 : 아... 근데 석진 씨, (네) 버스에만 있는 게 아니라 전철에도 있잖아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #1 - 최경은 & 진석진

진석진 : 전철에도 있죠.

최경은 : 그렇죠. 전철이랑 버스에 '노약자석'이 있죠?

진석진 : 네. 대한민국 사람들 중에 지하철을 타 본 사람은 다 아실 거예요.

최경은 : 네, 맞아요. 석진 씨는 노약자석에 자주 앉아 봤어요?

진석진 : 네, 버스는 자주 앉아 봤는데 지하철에서는 못 앉겠더라고요.

최경은 : 왜요?

진석진 : 아... 너무 눈치가 보여요.

최경은 : 눈치가 보여요? (네) 아... 그래요?

진석진 : 사람들이 많이 쳐다봐서 (아...) 부끄러울 것 같아요. 저는 아직 안 앉아 봐서 모르겠는데...

최경은 : 근데 진짜 신기한 게 (네) 전철에 아무리 사람이 많아도 (네)

노약자석은 항상 비어 있잖아요.

진석진 : 음... 비어 있거나 아니면 정말 노약자 분들이 앉아 있죠.

최경은 : 주로 할머니, (그렇죠) 할아버지들이 앉아 계시죠? (네)

사실 저도 예전에 강남으로 출근을 한 적이 있었는데요. (네)

보통 2호선을 타면 강남으로 가잖아요.

진석진 : 아..... 그 '지옥철'이라고 불리는 2호선이군요.

최경은 : 그렇죠. 왜 '지옥철'이라고 하죠?

진석진 : 사람이 너무 많죠. 출근 시간 때는.

최경은 : 네. 사람이 너무 많은 지하철. (네) '지옥 같은 지하철'이라고 해서 (네, 너무 불편해요)

네, '지옥철'이라고 해요. (네) 출근 시간에는 정말 너무 사람이 많아서 제 발이 좀

떠 있는 듯 한 기분이 들 때도 있어요.

진석진 : 발이 떠 있어요?

최경은 : 네. 사람이 너무 많아서 (네) 서 있는 채로 잘 수도 있어요.

진석진 : 아... 너무 이제 (네) 사람들이 너무 많으니까.

최경은 : 네. 꼭 차 있기 때문에 (네) 그런 지옥철에서도 노약자석에는 젊은 사람들은 안 앉죠?

진석진 : 네. 앉으면 안 돼요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #1 - 최경은 & 진석진

최경은 : 앉으면 어떻게 돼요?

진석진 : 혼나요.

최경은 : 혼나요? (네) 그러면 석진 씨는 안 혼나면 노약자석에 앉을 거예요?

진석진 : 음... 사람들이 없으면 앉을 수도 있겠죠. 저는 착한 사람이니까, 네,  
사람들이 없어도 노약자석은 안 앉아요.

최경은 : 아, 그래요?

진석진 : 하지만 가끔 보면, (네) 어린 애들이 앉는 경우도 있어요.

최경은 : 아... 맞아요, 맞아요.

진석진 : 근데 그럴 경우는 (네) 어머니가 (네) 같이 데리고 앉는 경우니까.

최경은 : 아, 정말 어린 아기들. (네, 네. 맞아요) 그렇죠?

진석진 : 네. 그럴 때는 봐 줘야 되요.

최경은 : 근데 저는 사실 정말 몸이 아플 때 (네) 노약자석에 앉고 싶은데, 사실 거기 노약자석에  
앉아 있으면 제가 마음이 불편해요. 사람들이 제가 아프는지 알 수가 없잖아요.  
(맞아요, 맞아요) 그래서 아무리 아파도 꼭 참고 노약자석에는 안 앉아요.

진석진 : 경은 씨. (네?) 다음에 아플 때 (네) 다른 사람이 봐도 아프다라고 알 수 있을 만큼 (네)  
어디 다리가 부러지던가 (아... 네...) 그렇게 크게 다치세요.

최경은 : 그런 일은 없는 게 좋겠죠?

진석진 : 그럼요.

최경은 : 저 다치라고 하는 거 아니죠?

진석진 : 아니요, 아니요, 아니에요.

최경은 : 아, 아니에요? (네, 네) 근데 저도 사실은 석진 씨처럼 지하철에서는 절대 노약자석에  
안 앉는데 (네) 버스에서는 사실 좀 사람들이 앉잖아요.

진석진 : 그럼요. 좀 앉죠.

최경은 : 네, 네. 그런데 제가 예전에 (네) 버스를 탔다가 너무 피곤해서 노약자석에 앉았었어요.  
(음...) 근데 제가 일부러 잔 건 아닌데 (네) 잠이 들어 버린 거예요. (네, 네)  
그리고 나서 눈을 떴는데 제 앞에 할머니가 (아...) 딱 서 있으신 거죠. (아... 맙소사)

## 이야기 (lyagi) #1 - 최경은 & 진석진

최경은 : 그래서 눈을 떴는데, 너무... 창피했어요, 사실은. 일부러 잔 게 아닌데도 (네)  
왠지 모르게 (네) 빨리 비켜 드렸어야 됐는데 못 비켜 드렸으니까 (네. 맞아요, 맞아요)  
창피해서 벌떡 일어났는데 버스가 덜컥 흔들리는 거예요. 그래서 저도 모르게  
벌떡 일어났다가 (다시) 다시 딱 앉아 버렸어요. 그래서 제 얼굴이 정말 빨개져서 (네)  
더 창피한 거죠. 그래서 벌떡 일어나서 도망갔던 기억이 있어요.

진석진 : 아, 참... 버스에 탔을 때 (네) 정말 노약자 분들이 눈에 보이자마자 바로 양보할 때 (네)  
그게 제일 좋은 거예요. (맞아요) 하지만 저 같은 경우에는 조금만 더 앉아 있다가  
양보해 드려야지 (아...) 그런 생각을 하다가...

최경은 : 석진 씨 때문에 그래요. (맞아요) 사람들이, 일부러 자는 척을 하는 사람도 있기 때문에  
혼나는 거예요. (네, 맞아요. 그러면 혼나요) 일부러 자는 척을 하지 않고 정말  
잠들어도 혼나기 때문에. (네) 그러지 마세요, 석진 씨.

진석진 : 맞아요, 맞아요. 혹시 노약자석이나 (네) 아니면 그냥 일반석에 앉아 있더라도 (네)  
노약자 분들이 보이면 바로 자리를 양보해 주는 게 좋습니다.

최경은 : 네, 맞아요. 한국에서는 (네) 노약자석이 아니어도 (네) 그냥 앉아 있다가 할머니,  
할아버지가 앞에 오시면 자리를 비켜 주는 게 예의죠. (네, 맞아요) 네.  
그런데 (네) 여러분들의 나라에서는 노약자석이 있는지 궁금해지는데요?  
혹시 여러분들의 나라에서는 (네) 노약자석이 있는지 저희 TalkToMeInKorean.com으로  
오셔서 코멘트 남겨주세요. (네) 그리고 노약자석이 있으면 자리를 비켜 주시는 지도  
꼭 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

진석진 : 네. 노약자 마크를 꼭 확인해 주세요.

최경은 : 네. 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.

진석진 : 네. 지금까지 이야기였습니다.

최경은 : 안녕히 계세요.

진석진 : 안녕히 계세요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #2 - 선현우 & 최경은

최경은 : 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기 두번째 시간입니다.

선현우 : 안녕하세요.

최경은 : 안녕하세요.

선현우 : 선현우입니다.

최경은 : 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

선현우 : 네, 여러분, 반갑습니다. 지금은 이야기 두번째 시간(네)이죠?

최경은 : 네, 맞아요.

선현우 : 오늘은 서점에 대해서 이야기를 해 볼 거예요.

최경은 : 서점이요?

선현우 : 네, 서점.

최경은 : 서점.

선현우 : 네, 책을 파는 곳이죠?

최경은 : 네, 맞아요.

선현우 : 네. 서점에서는 책을 파는데 사실 책이 아닌 (네) 다른 물건들도 많이 팔잖아요?

최경은 : 네, 맞아요.

선현우 : 경은 씨 서점에 자주 가세요?

최경은 : 아니요. 자주 못 가요.

선현우 : 자주 못가요? 아니면 자주 안 가요?

최경은 : 자주 못가요. 가고 싶은데 못 가요. (아, 그래요?) 시간이 없어요.

선현우 : 시간이 없어요?

최경은 : 네. (음~) 너무 바빠요.

선현우 : 그래요?

최경은 : 현우 씨는요?

선현우 : 저는 서점에 자주 가요.

최경은 : 아, 얼마나 자주 가요?

선현우 : 음... 일주일에 두 번?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #2 - 선현우 & 최경은

최경은 : 와, 진짜요?

선현우 : 네. 일주일에 두 번 가고, 그리고 그냥 실제 서점 말고 (네) 인터넷 서점도 자주 가는 것 같아요. (아~) 그런데 인터넷 서점에서는 책을 안 사요.

최경은 : 왜요?

선현우 : 그냥 책은 음... 직접 손으로 (네) 만져 보고 (네) 직접 그 자리에서 읽어 보고 (아~) 사는 편이어서 (아~) 예.

최경은 : 근데 저도 서점에 가는 거 좋지만, (네) 인터넷 서점이 훨씬 싸요. (그래요?) 한국에서는요.

선현우 : 맞아요. 그건 알고 있어요. 알고 있는데 (네) 음... 그냥 서점에서 직접 책을 보고 (네) 조금 읽어 보고 (네) 사고 싶어서 (아~) 서점에서 책을 사요. (네) 그런데 제가 켈 좋아하는 서점은 종각에 있는 영풍문고인데,

최경은 : 아~ 영풍문고.

선현우 : 네, 아세요?

최경은 : 유명하죠.

선현우 : 네. 영풍문고 정말 좋아요. (아~) 좋은데 (네) 얼마 전에 큰 공사를 했어요.

최경은 : 아, 그래요?

선현우 : 네, 그래서 영풍문고가 지하 1층, 지하 2층에 있는데 (아~) 지하 2층은 전부 (네) 책이 아니라 (네) 문구 (아, 정말요?) 그러니까 공책, (아~) 연필, 펜 또는 카메라, 스피커, 뭐, 컴퓨터...

최경은 : 서점 맞아요?

선현우 : 네. 지하 1층만 서점이에요. (아~) 그런데 제 생각에는 (네) 지하 2층에 그렇게 문구, (네) 전자 제품 이런 것들이 정말 많아서, 더 돈을 많이 벌고 있는 것 같아요.

최경은 : 아, 그렇군요.

선현우 : 그렇지 않아요?

최경은 : 그런 것 같아요.

선현우 : 네. 사람들은 책도 보고 싶지만, (네) 서점에 갈 때는 그냥, 그냥 무언가를 보고 싶어서 가잖아요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #2 - 선현우 & 최경은

최경은 : 네, 그렇죠.

선현우 : 그리고 돈을 쓰고 싶어서 가잖아요?

최경은 : 그래요?

선현우 : 음... 돈을 쓰고 싶어서 가는 거 아닌가요?

최경은 : 아니죠. 그게 아니라 그냥 (뭔가 가지고 싶어서) 그냥 갔는데 그런 너무 예쁜 것들이 많아서 유혹에 빠져서 사는 거예요. 돈을 쓰는 거죠. (아... 그럴 수도) 저는 그래요. (있어요?)

선현우 : 저도 물론 돈을 쓰고 싶지는 않아요. (네) 그런데 돈을 쓰면 내 것으로 (네) 물건을 가져올 수 있잖아요? (아~ 예.) 그래서 살 수 있잖아요. (네, 맞아요.) 그런 느낌 때문에 가고, (음~) 사실 보고 다 사지는 않아요.

최경은 : 다 사면 큰일나죠.

선현우 : 맞아요. 돈이 없겠죠?

최경은 : 네, 큰일나요.

선현우 : 네, 그래서 서점에 가서 책도 보고, 문구도 보고, 컴퓨터도 보고, (아~) 새로 나온 카메라도 보고. 그렇게 자주 해요.

최경은 : 아~ 저도 종로에 있는 반디앤루니스라는 서점을 좋아하는데 (음~) 그 서점을 좋아하는 이유가 우리나라에서 처음으로 (네) 서점에 의자를 뒀어요.

선현우 : 맞아요. 맞아요,

최경은 : 네, 옛날에는 항상 사람들이 서서 (네) 책을 볼 수 밖에 없었거든요. (네) 근데 반디앤루니스에서는 의자에 앉아서 책을 보다가 사면 되니까 (음) 그 점이 너무 좋아서, 그 뒤부터 반디앤루니스만 가요.

선현우 : 네, 굉장히 편해요.

최경은 : 네, 맞아요.

선현우 : 그런데 아셨어요? 그런... 다른 서점에도 (네) 의자가 이제 있어요.

최경은 : 네, 이제 생겼죠.

선현우 : 네, 네. 그래서 저도 영풍문고에 가서, 의자에 앉아서 (네) 책을 볼 때도 있고, (네)

## 이야기 (lyagi) #2 - 선현우 & 최경은

아니면 그냥, 예, 서서 볼 때도 있는데 저는 그 문구를 많이 볼 수 있어서 (아) 좋아요.

그래서 서점에 자주 가요. (아...) 네.

최경은 : 저는 일부러 문구 있는 데는 잘 안가요. (아~) 돈을 쓰게 되니까.

선현우 : 네~ 그것도 이해가 됩니다.

최경은 : 네.

선현우 : 네. 여러분은 서점에 자주 가세요? 그리고 집 근처에 서점이, 큰 서점들이 많이 있나요?

최경은 : 네, 그리고 책을 많이 읽으시나요?

선현우 : 당연하죠.

최경은 : 아, 그런가요?

선현우 : 네.

최경은 : 아...

선현우 : 네, TalkToMeInKorean.com의 이야기 두 번째 에피소드를 들어 주셔서 감사하고요,

여러분의 이야기를 들려 주세요.

최경은 : 네, 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

선현우 : 네. 그러면 저희는 코멘트 기다리고 있겠습니다.

최경은 : 안녕히 계세요.

선현우 : 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #3 - 진석진 & 최경은

최경은 : 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다. 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

진석진 : 안녕하세요. 진석진입니다.

최경은 : 네, 이야기 세 번째 시간입니다. 석진 씨, 안녕하세요?

진석진 : 네, 안녕하세요. 벌써 세 번째예요.

최경은 : 네, 벌써 세 번째 시간인데요.

진석진 : 한국 사람한테 (네) 3이라는 숫자가 아주 의미가 있는 것 같아요.

최경은 : 의미가 있다고요?

진석진 : 네.

최경은 : 어떤 의미가 있죠?

진석진 : 음... 하루에 밥을 세끼 먹잖아요?

최경은 : 네. 밥을 세 번 먹죠.

진석진 : 네. 가위바위보를 할 때도 (네) 삼세판이란 말도 있고요. (아... 가위바위보를 할 때)

세 번을 해서, 세 번을 먼저 이긴 사람이 승자가 되는 거죠.

최경은 : 네, 맞아요. 석진 씨는 그러면 숫자들 중에서 3이 젤 좋아요?

진석진 : 네. 저 3 좋고요. (네) 13도 좋아요.

최경은 : 13이요?

진석진 : 네.

최경은 : 13은 안 좋은 숫자 아니에요?

진석진 : 네. 미국에서는 좀 안 좋은 숫자인데요? (네) 13일의 금요일. (네, 맞아요)

그런 영화도 있잖아요? 그런데 제가 좋아하는 선수, 박지성 선수의 등 번호가 (네)

13번 이라서 제가 13번을 정말 좋아해요.

최경은 : 아... 그렇군요... (네...) 그런데 석진 씨 오늘 (네) 우리 숫자에 대해서 이야기하나요?

진석진 : 아니요. 경은 씨.

최경은 : 네.

진석진 : 경은 씨.

최경은 : 네.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #3 - 진석진 & 최경은

진석진 : 경은 씨?

최경은 : 네?

진석진 : 지금 스트레스 쌓이죠? 계속 부르니까 스트레스 쌓이죠?

최경은 : 네. 석진 씨. 그만 좀 불려요. 왜 이렇게 귀찮게 불려요.

진석진 : 오늘 주제가 (네) 스트레스잖아요.

최경은 : 아, 오늘의 주제가? 스트레스. (네) 스트레스 쌓이는 거에 대한 주제인가요?

진석진 : 아니요. 스트레스를 어떻게 하면 잘 풀 수 있을까. (아...) 네. 그것에 대해서 이야기해 봐요.

최경은 : 아, 좋아요. (네) 석진 씨는 그러면 (네) 스트레스가 많이 쌓였을 때 (네) 풀 수 있는  
석진 씨만의 방법이 있나요?

진석진 : 스트레스에는 한 가지만 있는 게 아니에요. (네) 여러가지가 있는데 (네) 일이 너무 많아서  
힘들 때 (네) 그런 스트레스하고 (네) 또 여자친구가 없어서 외로워서 생기는 그 스트레스  
(아... 네) 네. 그리고 부모님이 보고 싶어서 (아...) 네.

최경은 : 석진씨는 지금 (네) 부모님하고 따로 떨어져 살죠?

진석진 : 그렇죠. (아...) 부모님 보러 가려면 한 4시간을 차를 타야 돼요. (네)

네. 그런 그리움이 있어요. (네) 네. 그런 그리움 때문에 나오는 스트레스가 따로 있는데  
먼저 (네) 일이 많을 때 (네) 나오는 스트레스를 (아...) 어떻게 푸는지 알려 드리겠어요.

최경은 : 그 스트레스 종류에 따라서 푸는 방법이 다 달라요?

진석진 : 다르죠...

최경은 : 네, 말해 주세요.

진석진 : 네. 일이 많았을 때는 (네) 그때 그때 잘 풀어 줘야 돼요.

최경은 : 그러니까 어떻게 그때 그때 잘 풀죠?

진석진 : 네. 한국에는 지금 노래방이 정말 많아요. 저 노래 부르는 거 정말 좋아하거든요.

최경은 : 아... 그래요?

진석진 : 네. 노래방을 갑니다. (네) 그리고 신나는 노래 (아...) 네. 소리를 막 지를 수 있는  
그런 노래를 골라서 (예를 들어서?) 노브레인이라는 밴드가 있어요.

최경은 : 사실 저희 Talk To Me In Korean을 들으시는 많은 분들은 한국 노래를 굉장히

## 이야기 (lyagi) #3 - 진석진 & 최경은

좋아하잖아요.

진석진 : 그렇죠.

최경은 : 노래방도 굉장히 좋아하실 것 같은데 (네) 노래방에 가서 그런 노래를 부르는 게 스트레스를 푸는 데 도움이 많이 되는 군요?

진석진 : 네. 한 시간 동안 노래를 딱 부르고 나면, (네) 기분이 정말 좋아져요.

최경은 : 진석진 씨 혹시 (네) 그런 사람 아니에요?

노래방에서 꼴불견 1위, 마이크를 절대 놓지 않는다.

진석진 : 그래서 전 혼자 가요.

최경은 : 혼자 노래방에 간 적도 있어요?

진석진 : 두 명까지는 가 봤는데

최경은 : 혼자 간 적은 없어요?

진석진 : 혼자 간 적은 아직 없어요.

최경은 : 어, 다행이네요.

진석진 : 그런 적 있어요. 집에서 (네) 컴퓨터로 (네) 노래 반주를 켜 놓고 (아...)

혼자 이불을 뒤집어 쓰고 부른 적 있어요.

최경은 : 아... 그거는 괜찮을 것 같아요. 저는. (네)

저는 사실 노래를 못 해서 노래방 가는 걸 싫어하거든요.

진석진 : 언제, 경은 씨 노래 한번 듣고 싶은데,

최경은 : 아유, 저는 싫어합니다. (아이고) 진석진 씨가 불러 주세요.

진석진 : 언제?

최경은 : 지금.

진석진 : 지금이요?

최경은 : 네.

진석진 : 아유, 여자 앞에서는 조금 감미로운 노래를 불러야 되는데

최경은 : 석진 씨가 지금 노래 부르면 (네) 스트레스가 풀릴 것 같아요.

진석진 : 지금 화났어요? 지금 스트레스 쌓여요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #3 - 진석진 & 최경은

최경은 : 요즘에 조금 피곤해서 스트레스가 많이 쌓였거든요. (네, 네)

저는 사실 노래를 부르는 것보다 (네) 노래 들으면서 스트레스를 많이 풀어요. (네)

제가 좋아하는 노래를 들으면 스트레스가 많이 풀리더라고요. (으음~)

그러니까 불러 주세요.

진석진 : "있을 때 잘 해, 후회하지 말고 ♪" (아, 네. 그러면 ) 저 있을 때 잘 해 주세요.

최경은 : 다른 스트레스를 푸는 방법은 뭐가 있죠?

진석진 : 두 번째 스트레스. (네) 외로워서. (어... 외로워서) 여자 친구가 없어서. 그런 외로움.

보통 여자친구가 없을 때(네) 보통 여자친구들한테 (네) 친한 친구들한테 전화 거는  
사람들이 많아요. (아...) 특히 밤 늦은 시간에.

최경은 : 그러면 안되죠. (네) 그러면 여자들이 스트레스를 받겠죠?

진석진 : 네, 정말 그런 건 안 좋아요. (네) 그럴 때는 다른 방법이 없어요. 그냥 자야 돼요.

(아, 그래요?) 네, 다른 사람들에게 피해 주지 말고 (네) 그냥 하룻밤 딱 자고 나면 (네)  
그 다음날 이런 생각을 하죠. '아, 참 전화 안 하길 정말 잘했다.'

최경은 : 네. 석진 씨. (네) 저한테 전화하지 말고 좀 자요?

진석진 : 그래도 제가 전화할 때가 경은 씨 밖에 없는데...

최경은 : 알겠습니다. 그리고요? 다른 방법은요?

진석진 : 네, 엄마가 보고 싶을 때. 부모님이 보고 싶을 때는 (네) 한 번 울어 주세요.

최경은 : 한국에서는 근데 남자들이 울면 (네) 안 좋다는 이야기가 많잖아요. (네, 그렇죠)  
터프한 남자는 절대 울면 안 된다.

진석진 : 네. 터프한 남자는 절대 울지 않습니다. 특히 남이 보는 데서 울지 않습니다.

최경은 : 아, 집에서 혼자 (네, 혼자 읊니다) 이불 뒤집어 쓰고 (네) 많이 울었나요?

진석진 : 군대 있을 때 많이 울었어요.

최경은 : 부모님 보고 싶어서?

진석진 : 네. 한번 전화 걸었는데 (네) 부모님 앞에서 울기는 좀 그렇고, (네) 그냥 전화를  
끊고 나서 좀 울었었죠. 이렇게 우는 게 좋은 이유는 한 번 울고 나면 정말 힘이 생겨요.  
(아... 그래요?) 네. 개운해지고 다음에 더 힘을 낼 수 있는 그런 힘이 생기는 것 같아요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #3 - 진석진 & 최경은

(아... 그렇군요) 네, 경은 씨는?

최경은 : 저는 그냥 단순히 스트레스 받으면 자요. 많이 자고요. (네) 그리고 음...

맛있는 음식 먹으러 갈 때도 있고요.

저는 진짜 맛있는 음식 먹으면 스트레스가 많이 풀리는 것 같아요.

진석진 : 그래서 요즘 경은 씨가... 네 ... 좀...

최경은 : 아, 살이 찘어요? (네, 살이 좀...) 운동하겠습니다. (네)

석진 씨 때문에 스트레스 받는 거예요. 살 찘다고 말하지 마세요.

진석진 : 네, 죄송합니다.

최경은 : 그리고 맛있는 음식도 먹고, 여자들은 보통 (네) 친구들과 수다를 떨면서 스트레스를 풀잖아요? (네) 저도 마찬가지로 친구들 만나서 이야기하고, 또 맛있는 음식 먹고 이러면서 스트레스 많이 풀고요. 그리고 좋은 책 골라서 읽으려고 노력하고. 그런 것들? 조금 어떻게 보면 평범한 것들인 것 같아요.

진석진 : 음... 하지만 그런 평범한 게 가장 효율적인 거 아닐까요?

최경은 : 그럴 수도 있죠. 혹시 여러분들 중에서 자신만의 스트레스를 푸는 특별한 방법이 있으시면 저희한테 알려 주세요. TalkToMeInKorean.com에 오셔서 코멘트로 저희에게 스트레스 푸는 방법을 꼭 알려 주세요.

진석진 : 네. 경은 씨. 이따가 노래방 한번 갈까?

최경은 : 아우... 싫어요.

진석진 : 가자.

최경은 : 맛있는 거 사 주세요.

진석진 : 맛있는 거 짜장면?

최경은 : 물론 짜장면 좋아하지만 다른 거 맛있는 거 사 주세요. (알았어요)

다음에 석진 씨 노래 한 번 제대로 들려 주세요.

진석진 : Talk To Me In Korean에 나올 거예요?

최경은 : 당연하죠? 여러분들이 기대하고 있을 거예요.

진석진 : 네, 준비하겠습니다.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #3 - 진석진 & 최경은

최경은 : 네, 그러면 이야기 오늘도... 지금 말고요. 석진 씨. 아... 저 스트레스 받아요.

진석진 : 이거 클로징... 클로징 노래인데.

최경은 : 아, 저희 좋은 클로징 음악 따로 있으니까 (네) 그만.

진석진 : 알겠습니다.

최경은 : 네, 들어 주셔서 감사하고요. 여러분 꼭 저희에게 이야기해 주세요.

진석진 : 네, 안녕히 계세요.

최경은 : 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #4 - 김현정 & 최경은

최경은 : 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다. 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

김현정 : 안녕하세요. 김현정입니다.

최경은 : 현정 씨, 안녕하세요.

김현정 : 안녕하세요.

최경은 : 네, 현정 씨, 처음이잖아요.

김현정 : 그러네요.

최경은 : 네. 반가워요.

김현정 : 안녕하세요.

최경은 : 저희 항상 Talk To Me In Korean은 남자, 여자 이렇게 이야기를 했었는데 (네)

오늘은 이렇게 (네) 여자분과 같이 녹음을 하니까 좋아요, 너무.

김현정 : 정말요? 아쉬워했다는 얘기가 있던데?

최경은 : 아니에요. 진짜 너무 좋아요. 남자들은 이상한, 썰렁한 농담들을 하면서 너무 좋아하니깐

(음...) 너무 힘들었어요. 그럼 현정 씨, 오늘 우리 뭐에 대해서 이야기해요?

김현정 : 여자들의 수다에 대해서 얘기해요.

최경은 : 어, 여자들의 수다. 현정 씨는 수다 떠는 거 좋아해요?

김현정 : 네. 옛날에는 안 좋아했는데, 나이를 먹을수록 좋아지는 것 같아요.

최경은 : 아, 정말요? 저는 오히려 어렸을 때 (네) 중학교 다닐 때, 고등학교 다닐 때 정말

수다를 많이 떨었어요.

김현정 : 아, 지금은 안 떠세요?

최경은 : 지금도 물론 친구들을 만나면 (네) 오래된 친구들을 만나면, 수다 떨게 많죠.

옛날 이야기하고, 옛날에 니가 어땠고, 막 이런 이야기들을 많이 하는데 (네) 새로운 사람들을 만나면 그렇게 수다 떠는 걸 좋아하지는 않아요. (아...) 그래서 저는 오히려 어렸을 때 (예) 중학교 때, (예) 고등학교 때, 대학교 다닐 때 친구들이랑 여자들이랑 모이면, 계속 수다 떨었어요. (음...) 남자 연예인 이야기하고, 남자친구 이야기하고, 선배들 (네) 거의 좀 남자 얘기가 좀 많았죠. 그리고 또 어렸을 때는 (네) 친구들이 화장을 어떻게 하는지 가르쳐 주기도 하고, (아...) 조금 언니 같은 그런 의미였거든요. 저한테는. 그래서 친구들하고 수다를 많이 떨었었죠.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #4 - 김현정 & 최경은

김현정 : 음... 어찌 보면 여자들은 수다를 어떻게 떠느냐에 따라서 친구를 구분하는 것 같기도 해요.

최경은 : 아, 그래요? 어떻게요?

김현정 : 그러니까 (네) 친구들이 있잖아요. 그런데 (네) 만나서 그냥 연예인 이야기만 하고, (네) 그런 가벼운 이야기만 하면 (아...) 그냥 아는 사람 (아...) 도 가능한데,

최경은 : 아주 친한 친구가 아닌 (네) 그냥 아는 사람.

김현정 : 그런데 만약 자기의 주변의 고민이라든가, (네, 맞아요.)

그런 이야기를 할 수 있는 친구가 진짜 친구라고 생각을 하는 거 같아요.

최경은 : 네, 맞아요. 근데 고민을 상담하는 친구들하고도 만나면, 아니면 전화 통화를 하면 고민 상담을 막 하다가 (네) 연예인 얘기도 막 하다가 (네) 두 시간 동안 막 수다를 떨다가 (네) 전화를 끊을 때 이러잖아요. (네) "아, 우리 아... 정말 할 얘기 너무 많다. 다 얘기 못 했다. (네) 나중에 만나서 또 얘기하자." 그러고서는 전화를 끊고 (네) 다시 다음 날 만약에 또 만나면 할 얘기가 또 그만큼 많아서 (네) 두 시간, 세 시간, (네) 여섯 시간 막 이렇게 (그러니까요) 수다를 떨잖아요. (네)

현정 씨는 몇 시간까지 (음...) 한 자리에서 수다를 떨어 봤어요?

김현정 : 한, 여덟 시간?

최경은 : 여덟 시간이요?

김현정 : 네, 밥 먹고, 수다 떨고, (우와...) 또 밥 먹으면서 또 수다 떨고.

최경은 : 근데, 신기하게 할 얘기가 많죠.

김현정 : 그럼요.

최경은 : 주로 어떤 이야기 많이 하세요? 현정 씨는?

김현정 : 음... 저 같은 경우는 솔직히 제가 텔레비전을 잘 안 봐서 연예인은 잘 모르고요, (네) 그래서 그냥 평소에 하는 일 (평소에 하는 일) 에 대해서. 아... 뭐, 공부하는 거라든가, (아...) 이렇게 얘기하면 맨날 재미없는 얘기만 한다고 하는데,

최경은 : 어, 현정 씨 진지한 사람이군요.

김현정 : 그렇죠. 그렇게 믿고 싶어요. (아...) 그런데 그런 것도 있지만 심각하지 않게 남에 대해서 불평하는 얘기도 해요. (아...) 그러니까 스트레스를 푸는 방법 중 하나로 (네) 쓰기도 해요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #4 - 김현정 & 최경은

최경은 : 뒷담화.

김현정 : 그렇죠. 뒷담화.

최경은 : 뒷담화... 뒷담화가 뭐죠? 현정 씨?

김현정 : 뒤에서 몰래 얘기하는 거죠.

최경은 : 맞아요. 그 사람이 모르게 뒤에서 몰래, 조금 어떻게 보면 욕도 많이 하죠. 나쁜 이야기.  
주로. (그쵸) 주로 나쁜 이야기를 하는 거죠.

김현정 : 네.

최경은 : 아... 친구들이랑 만나면 현정 씨는 뒷담화를, 나쁜 이야기를... 하나요?

김현정 : 그런데 친구들을 만나면 할 수 있는 게 (네) 이게 친구들이 들어도 (네) 내일이면  
잊어 버릴 만하니까

최경은 : 아... 내일이면 잊어 버릴 조금 가벼운 나쁜 말.

김현정 : 그쵸. 왜냐하면 원래 같이 일하는 사람하고 애길하면 (네) 그게 문제가 되잖아요?

최경은 : 그렇죠.

김현정 : 근데 이걸 문제로 만들고 싶은 게 아니라 (네) 그냥 한 번 애길 하고,

최경은 : 속상해서.

김현정 : 네. 잊어 버리고 싶은 거죠.

최경은 : 네, 맞아요. 여자들은 특히 속상한 일이 있거나 그럴 때 친구들한테 "아... 나 이렇게  
힘든 일이 있었는데 (네) 예를 들어서 회사의 상사가 (네) 힘든 일을 시켰다 (네)  
짜증이 났다." (네) 이런 이야기들을 친구들한테 하면 그냥 얘기를 하면서 풀어 버리는  
거죠. (그렇죠) 수다를 떨면서 (네) 그런 얘기를 풀어 버리는 거죠. (네) 맞아요.

김현정 : 그대신 술을 잘 안 마시잖아요.

최경은 : 아, 맞아요. 현정 씨는 술을 아예 안 마시죠.

김현정 : 네.

최경은 : 아... 그렇군요. 그리고 또 여자들은 그런 거 있지 않나요? 뒷담화를 하면서 친해진다.

김현정 : 그쵸. 그게 굉장히 서로 모이게 만들죠.

최경은 : 네, 근데 저희 주제가 뒷담화가 아닌데.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #4 - 김현정 & 최경은

김현정 : 수다였죠. 근데

최경은 : 네, 수다 떨기였죠. 수다 떨기 중에 뒷담화가 조금 있어요.

김현정 : 그렇죠. 많이 (많이 있죠) 있죠.

최경은 : 근데 오해하는 남자들도 많은 것 같아요. 여자들은 꼭 모이면 (네) 남자 얘기, (네) 아니면 주로 뒷담화 (예...) 연예인 얘기 밖에 안 한다. (예) 근데 사실 그건 아니죠.

김현정 : 그럼요. 저는 80% 이상이 다른, 그냥 앞으로 하고 싶은 일, 아니면 지금 하고 있는 일에 대해서 얘기하지, 그렇지 않아요.

최경은 : 그쵸. 앞으로 어떻게 살아갈 건지에 대해서 (그렇죠) 서로 얘기해 보기도 하고, (네) 그런 좋은 이야기들도 많이 하죠.

김현정 : 서로 조언을 많이 구하죠.

최경은 : 네, 맞아요. 근데 남자들에 비해서 굉장히 오랫동안 (그쵸) 그리고 사실 했던 말 또 해도 (그럼요) 재밌어요. (그렇죠) 수다 떨 때는. (네) 분명히 어제 전화로 다 얘기한 건데 (근데) 얼굴을 보고 (네) 막 얘기를 하다 보면 (네) 절대 지루하지 않아요. (그렇죠) 그게 여자들의 수다 떨기 매력인 거 같아요.

김현정 : 경은 씨는 그래서 얼마나 오랜 시간 동안 얘기해 봤어요?

최경은 : 어, 저는 글썄요, 놀러 갔을 때 (네) 친구들이랑 (네) 여행간 적 있었는데 (네) 정말 밤새 이야기한 거 같아요. (아...) 밤새 친구들이랑 이야기도 하고 (네) 속상했던 거 (네) 서로한테 속상했던 거 이야기하면서 그때는 울기도 했어요. (음... 그쵸) 너 왜 그랬냐. 그때 왜 그랬냐. 그러면서 서로 좀 울다가 나중에 "그래, 우리 친하게 지내자." 결론은, 항상.

김현정 : 근데 그게 매력인 것 같아요. 마음 속으로만 생각하는 것 하고, 실제로 얘길하면서 서로 이제, 이해를 한다는 것 자체가 (네) 되게 매력적인 일인 것 같아요.

최경은 : 그렇죠. 근데 남자들은 이해를 못하죠.

김현정 : 그렇죠. 남자들은 말하기 싫어하죠.

최경은 : 근데 사실 남자들도 수다 떨기 좋아하는 사람 되게 많은 것 같은데...

김현정 : 네, 보통 그러면 남자로 안 보고, "친한 여자아이 같아." 라고 말을 하죠. 보통?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #4 - 김현정 & 최경은

최경은 : 남자들끼리도 이야기를 많이 하는 것 같아요. 남자들끼리도 자기들만의 수다 떠는 방법이 있는 것 같아요.

김현정 : 근데, 분명 다를 것 같아요.

최경은 : 다르겠죠. 당연히.

김현정 : 다음에 물어 볼까요?

최경은 : 그럴까요? 좋은 생각인데요? 좋아요. 그러면 여러분 들어 주셔서 너무 감사하고요, 여러분의 이야기를 들려 주세요. 여러분들은 여자라면 (네) 어떻게 수다를 떨고, (네) 얼마나 오랫동안 수다를 떨었는지 저희한테 이야기해 주시고요, (네) 남자라면 남자들의 수다 떨기에 대해서 이야기해 주세요.

김현정 : 네, 기다리고 있겠습니다.

최경은 : 네, 들어 주셔서 감사합니다. 안녕히 계세요.

김현정 : 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #5 - 김현정 & 최경은

최경은 : 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다. 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

김현정 : 안녕하세요. 김현정입니다.

최경은 : 네, 여자들의 수다.

김현정 : 다시 또 여자들의 수다인가요?

최경은 : 네, 여자들의 수다죠. 저 너무 좋아요. 현정 씨.

김현정 : 네.

최경은 : 오늘의 주제는 뭐죠?

김현정 : 음... 여자가 보는 매력적인 남자?

최경은 : 오... 좋은데요? 남자들이 생각했을 때 (네) 여자한테 (네) 인기가 있을 것 같다고 생각하는 남자와 (네) 여자들한테 실제로 매력적인 남자는 (네) 정말 다르죠?

김현정 : 네, 정말 달라요.

최경은 : 어떻게 다른 것 같아요?

김현정 : 음... 남자들은 보통 얼굴이 잘 생기면 (네) 인기가 있을 거라고 생각하는 것 같아요.

최경은 : 무조건.

김현정 : 네, 자기가 인기가 없으면 얼굴 탓을 해요.

최경은 : 아아... 자기가 얼굴이 안 돼서.

김현정 : 네.

최경은 : 맞아요. 진짜 (네) 그런 것 같아요. (네) 근데 사실 이거는 (네) 한국 여자들이라고 생각을 하죠. 다른 나라의 여자들은 (네) 어떻게 생각하는지 사실 모르겠어요.

김현정 : 네, 그렇죠.

최경은 : 저희가 생각하는 한국 여자들의 생각에 대해서 (네) 이야기를 하려고 하니까 혹시 이 레슨을 듣고 '어, 나는 이렇게 생각하지 않아.' 라고 하시는 분이 있다면 이거는 저희들만의 (네) 생각이니까 (네) 너무 이상하게 생각하지 말아 주세요.

김현정 : 네. 그러니까 이야기잖아요?

최경은 : 맞아요. 저희들의 이야기를 이야기하는 거죠?

김현정 : 네.

최경은 : 맞아요. 그러면 현정 씨가 생각할 때



## 이야기 (lyagi) #5 - 김현정 & 최경은

김현정 : 네.

최경은 : 인기 있는 남자, 매력적인 남자는 어떤 남자라고 생각해요?

김현정 : 음... 우선 여자들 말을 잘 들어 주는 남자?

최경은 : 음... 좋죠. (네) 여자들 말을 잘 들어주는 남자.

김현정 : 네. 이야기하자고 할 때 피하지 않고, (네) '그래, 같이 이야기하자.' (맞아요.)  
말해 주는 남자.

최경은 : 여자들은 이야기하는 걸 정말 좋아하니까요.

김현정 : 많이 좋아하죠.

최경은 : 그리고요?

김현정 : 음... 그리고... 자상한 사람?

최경은 : 자상한 사람.

김현정 : 네.

최경은 : 예를 들어서?

김현정 : 이건 어떤 친구가 한 말인데, (네) 길을 가다가 (네) 차도가 나오면 여자가 자동차하고  
가까이 가지 않게 (아아...) 이렇게 살짝 잡아당겨서 (아아...) 예,  
자기가 차 쪽으로 가는 걸 보고서 감동했다고 그랬어요.

최경은 : 아아... 저는 근데 (네) 그런 사람 보면 (네) 바람둥이가 아닐까... 라는 (네) 의심이 들어요.

김현정 : 그러니까 믿을 수 있는데 자상한 남자.

최경은 : 아, 맞아요. 그리고 또요?

김현정 : 재미있는 남자?

최경은 : 재미있는 남자.

김현정 : 네.

최경은 : 맞아요. 한국 여자들은 특히 (네) 재미있는 남자를 좋아하는 것 같아요.

김현정 : 네.

최경은 : 외모는요?

김현정 : 외모는... 첫인상에서는 중요할지 모르는데요. (네) 몇 번 만나면 (네)  
그렇게 신경 쓰지 않는 것 같아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #5 - 김현정 & 최경은

최경은 : 아아... 근데 사실 외모를 중요하게 생각하는 (네) 한국여자들도 (네) 많죠.

김현정 : 예, 있죠. 그런...

최경은 : 정말 많아요. 사실은.

김현정 : 그런데 (네) 그럴 때 보통 한국 여자들은 '아, 아직 나이가 그렇게 많지 않아서 (아, 어려서) 외모를 보는구나.

최경은 : 아아... (예) 근데 사실 제 친구 중에 아직도 (네) 잘생긴 남자를 (네) 좋아하는 친구도 많아요.

김현정 : 네, 그런데 그럴 때 보통 보면 (네) 분명 잘생긴 남자를 좋아하는데 (네) 남자친구로 좋아하기보다는 (음...) 그냥 봐서 즐거우니까 좋다고 말하는 사람이 많은 것 같아요.

최경은 : 아, 그래요? (네) 어, 맞아, 맞아. 근데 또, 저도 현정 씨랑 거의 비슷하게 (네) 자상하고 (네) 그리고 재미있고, (네) 음... 좀... 뭐랄까? 여자들 이야기 잘 들어 주는 (네) 그런 남자를 매력적이라고 생각을 하는데 (네) 반대로 (네) 제 친구 같은 경우는 (네) 나쁜 남자가 매력적이라고 (네) 생각하는 여자들도 아직도 조금은 있어요.

김현정 : 그런데 그럴 때 물어 본 적 있어요. 도대체 왜 나쁜 남자가 좋으냐고(네) 했더니 자기한테 나쁜 남자가 아니라 (네) 다른 사람한테 (아아....) 나쁜 남자인데 자기한테만 상냥하면...

최경은 : 드라마를 너무 많이 봤죠.

김현정 : 예. 그게 너무 좋대요. 까칠한 남자?

최경은 : 아아... 제 친구는, 그 친구는 그냥 나쁜 남자가 좋대요.

김현정 : 어, 진짜요?

최경은 : 예. 자기한테 툅기는 사람이 좋대요. (아아...) 자기한테 잘 해 주면 그 사람은 매력이 없게 느껴지고, 자기가 더 많이 좋아하는 사람이 좋다는 거죠. 그런...

김현정 : 힘들지 않대요?

최경은 : 그래서 굉장히 힘들어했어요. 근데 사실 결혼은 착한 남자랑 했어요.

김현정 : 그렇죠. 나쁜 남자는 그냥 잠깐만 좋고,

최경은 : 네, 그러면서 (네) 결혼하고 나서 (네) 지금 한... 3개월 됐는데 (예) 착한 남자가 제일 좋대요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #5 - 김현정 & 최경은

김현정 : 그럼요. 저도 착한 남자가 좋아요.

최경은 : 맞아요. 진짜. 저도 사실은 (네) 연예인, 잘생긴 연예인 좋아해요.

김현정 : 그렇죠.

최경은 : 예를 들어서 비도 좋아하고 강동원도 좋아하고 정말 많아요. 제가 좋아하는 연예인이.

(예, 밤새 얘기할 수 있죠.) 네, 밤새 잘생긴 연예인에 대해서 이야기할 수 있을 정도로 (네) 정말 잘생기고, 키 크고, 이런 남자를 좋아하는데 (네) 그렇지만 그런 사람이 정말 현실 속에 나타나서 (네) 연예인이 아니고, (네) 저랑 데이트를 한다고 생각을 하면 (네) 사실 만약에 그렇게 잘생겼어도 음... 너무 나쁜 남자라던가, (네) 저한테 되게 불친절하게 대하거나 (네) 그러면 사실 그 사람이 절대 잘생겨 보이지가 않아요. 저는.

김현정 : 그렇죠.

최경은 : 네. 정말 외모는 정말 잘생겼는데 성격이 너무 나쁘면 (네) 저는 못생겨 보이더라고요.

김현정 : 네, 보기가 싫죠.

최경은 : 네. 절대 매력적이지 않은 것 같아요. 그런 사람은.

김현정 : 그리고 어쩌면 잘생겨서 나쁜 점도 많아요. 여자들한테 다가가면 여자들이 보통 바람둥이 일거라고 (음... 맞아요.) 생각을 하죠.

최경은 : 네, 맞아요. 저도 그럴 것 같아요. 너무... 비가 나타나서 (네) 물론 (비 너무 좋아하는데요.) 그럴 리가 없겠지만, 비가 나타나서 (네) 경은 씨가 좋다. (네) 얘기하면 바람둥이일까 봐 (예) 걱정돼서 (네) 못 사귄...까요? 제가?

김현정 : 못 사귄 것 같은데요?

최경은 : 그렇죠?

김현정 : 네.

최경은 : 그런 점도 있을 것 같아요. 근데 너무 신기한 건 남자들은 (네) 무조건 (네) 예쁜 여자 (그러니까요) 예쁜 여자만 좋다고 애길 하는 게 (네) 저는 너무 신기한 것 같아요.

김현정 : 저도 되게 신기해요.

최경은 : 물론 자신들은 (네) 예쁜 여자가 아니라 성격도 본다. 눈이 예쁜 여자가 좋다.

김현정 : 음... 근데, 그런 말이 있죠? 얼굴이 이쁘면 성격도 좋다.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #5 - 김현정 & 최경은

최경은 : 맞아요. 그리고 소개팅할 때 (네) 한국에서는 소개팅, 미팅을 자주 하잖아요. (네)  
여자들은 소개팅을 시켜 준다고 하면, '어, 그 남자 성격이 어때? 그 남자 무슨 일을 해?'  
그 남자에 대해서 자세히 물어 보는데 (네) 남자들은 한 마디 물어 보죠.

김현정 : 예. 예뻐?

최경은 : 그 여자 예뻐? (네) 그렇게 (예) 말하는 것 같아요. 남자인 친구들하고 이야기를 하다 보면  
(네) 그 친구들이 그렇게 애길 하더라고요. 못생기고 (네) 성격이 나쁜 여자가 있고, (네)  
예쁘고 성격이 나쁜 여자가 있으면, 못생기고 성격이 나쁜 여자는 일주일 참을 수 있데요.  
(예) 근데 예쁘고 성격이 나쁜 여자는 적어도 일년은 참을 수 있다고 (우와...)  
그렇게 이야기를 하더라고요.

김현정 : 어떻게 참을 수 있죠? 그걸?

최경은 : 저도 신기해요. (음...) 어, 진짜. (음...) 아무튼 (네) 모든 한국 여자들이 그런 건 아니지만  
(네) 매력적인 남자는 (네) 자상하고 (네) 그리고요?

김현정 : 여자들의 이야기를 잘 들어 주고

최경은 : 네, 그리고요?

김현정 : 재미있는 남자를 좋아하죠.

최경은 : 네, 재미있는 남자. 그렇게 잘생기고 (네) 키 큰 남자도 물론 매력 있지만 (네)  
그런 남자들이 나쁜 남자일 경우에는 (네) 매력이 없어지는 거죠.

김현정 : 그러니까 그게 잘생긴 얼굴이 전부가 되는 게 아니라 그냥 좋은 점 중의 하나만 될 수  
있다는 거죠?

최경은 : 네, 맞아요. 한국 여자들이 전부 다 그렇다는 건 아니고요. 이거는 저희의 이야기입니다.

김현정 : 그래요.

최경은 : 현정 씨와 저의 이야기니까 너무 욕하지 말아 주세요.

김현정 : 요...욕하실 거예요?

최경은 : 욕하지 마시고요, (네) 오늘도 이야기 들어 주셔서 너무 감사하고요, (네) 여러분은  
어떤 남자를 매력적인 남자라고 생각하세요? 또는 어떤 여자를 매력적인 여자라고  
생각하세요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #5 - 김현정 & 최경은

김현정 : 코멘트 남겨 주세요. 그리고 저희한테 이야기해 주세요.

최경은 : 네, 저희한테 꼭 이야기해 주세요.

김현정 : 기다리고 있을게요.

최경은 : 네, 들어 주셔서 감사합니다. 안녕히 계세요.

김현정 : 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #6 - 선현우 & 진석진

선현우 : 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean.com의 이야기입니다. 안녕하세요. 선현우입니다.

진석진 : 안녕하세요. 진석진입니다.

선현우 : 네, 오늘 이야기 여섯 번째 시간이에요.

진석진 : 네, 여섯 번째 시간이죠.

선현우 : 석진 씨 반가워요.

진석진 : 네, 이렇게...

선현우 : 반갑습니다.

진석진 : 맨날 사무실에서 보지만 (네) 이렇게 따로 녹음실에서 보니까 더 반가운 것 같아요.

선현우 : 네. 사무실에서 항상 같이 일을 하고 있지만, (네) 이렇게 스튜디오에서 (네) 녹음을 같이 하니까 (네) 정말 좋은데요?

진석진 : 네, 형, 우리 단둘이에요.

선현우 : 네. 남자들끼리.

진석진 : 그럼요.

선현우 : 그래서 (네) 지난 시간에 또는 지지난 시간에 (네) 경은 씨하고 현정 씨가 여자들의 이야기, (네) 여자들의 대화 또는 수다 (네) 에 대해서 이야기 했잖아요. (네) 그리고 그 다음에 무슨 얘기 했죠?

진석진 : 여자가 봤을 때 매력적인 남자에 대해서 얘기했었잖아요.

선현우 : 아... 그러니까 현정 씨하고 경은 씨가 우리 이야기를 했다는 거죠.

진석진 : 그럼요.

선현우 : 예, 우리 매력적인 우리들에 대한... 이야기를.

진석진 : 왜 몰래 하는지 모르겠어요.

선현우 : 그러니까요. 몰래 했지만, (네) 방송에서 얘기를 했기 때문에 뭐... 다 들었어요.

진석진 : 네. 맞아요.

선현우 : 그래서, 우리도 오늘은 먼저 남자들에 대화에 대해서 이야기를 한번 해 볼까요?

진석진 : 음... 남자들의 대화.

선현우 : 네.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #6 - 선현우 & 진석진

진석진 : 아... 남자들이 모이면 무슨 얘기가 나올까요?

선현우 : 일단, (네) 남자들은 전화로 이야기를 할 때 (네) 석진 씨, (네) 예를 들어서 (네) 친구한테,  
친한 친구, 가까운 친구한테 (네) 전화를 해서 (네) 보통 몇 분 통화해요?

진석진 : 거의 1분을 잘 안 넘기죠.

선현우 : 네, 저도 1분을 안 넘겨요.

진석진 : 신호 가는 시간, 한 40초?

선현우 : 따르르릉 (네) 따르르릉

진석진 : 네, 늦게 받아요. 남자끼리 전화하면. (네) 전화도 늦게 받아요.

선현우 : 네, 맞아요.

진석진 : 받기 싫거든요.

선현우 : 맞아요. 우리 그러면 한 번, (네) 남자들이 전화로 이야길 할 때 (네) 어떻게 전화를 하는지  
(네) 한번 예시를 (음... ) 연기를 해 볼까요?

진석진 : 네, 알겠습니다.

선현우 : 네. 일단 석진 씨하고 저하고 아는 형, 동생이에요. 한번 이야기를 해 볼게요. (네) 제가  
석진 씨한테 전화를 하는 거예요.

진석진 : 네.

- 전화 벨 소리
- 진석진 : 여보세요.
- 선현우 : 여보세요.
- 진석진 : 어, 형!
- 선현우 : 어, 석진아 안녕.
- 진석진 : 어, 형 어디예요?
- 선현우 : 아, 나 지금 종로.
- 진석진 : 음...
- 선현우 : 우리 있다가 보는 거지?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #6 - 선현우 & 진석진

- 진석진 : 아아... 몇 시에 보기로 했죠?
- 선현우 : 7시.
- 진석진 : 아, 7시. 아, 거기?
- 선현우 : 어, 어.
- 진석진 : 아, 알았어요. 이따 봐요.
- 선현우 : 이따 보자.
- 진석진 : 네.
- 선현우 : 안녕.
- 진석진 : 네, 안녕히 계세요.

선현우 : 여러분. 몇 분이었죠? 몇 초였죠?

진석진 : 네, 거의 30초도 안 넘긴 것 같아요.

선현우 : 10초?

진석진 : 네.

선현우 : 남자들은 이렇게 (네) 짧게, 짧게 전화통화를 해요. (네) 그런데 어... 다른 나라는 어떤지 궁금해요. (으음...) 다른 나라 남자들도 (네) 이렇게 짧게 전화로 이야기를 하는지 (네) 여러분, 듣고 계시는 우리 listener 여러분? 청취자 여러분 알려 주세요.

진석진 : 네, 남자들, (네) 무슨 얘기가 더 많을 까요? 다른 나라에서는.

선현우 : 네, 남자들이 어, 전화통화 할 때 어떻게, 얼마나 길게 이야기를 하는지 코멘트로 알려 주세요.

진석진 : 네, 댓글을 남겨주세요.

선현우 : 네, 댓글. 코멘트를 기다리고 있을게요. 그런데 (네) 우리 아까 전화에서 (네) 만나기로 (네) 이야기 했잖아요? (네) 그러니까 만났어요. (으음...) 만나서 실제로 무슨 얘기를 하죠?

진석진 : 음... 만났으니까 (네) 7시면... (네) 거의 밥 먹을 시간쯤 되잖아요? (맞아요. 그러니까) 밥 먹을 곳을 정해야죠.

선현우 : 네, 밥 먹을 곳을 결정하고, (네) 밥을 먹는 거예요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #6 - 선현우 & 진석진

진석진 : 네, 밥을 먹을 때는 별로 이야기 안 하잖아요?

선현우 : 이야기를 안 해요. 예, 예. 그런데 만났으니까 (네) 무언가 그래도 이야기를 하고 싶어서 (음...) 만났잖아요? (네) 남자들은 주로 만나면 어떤 얘기를 할까요. 저도 지금 생각하고 있는데 (네) 음... 만나면 일단 (네) 일 얘기.

진석진 : 그렇죠. (예) 특히나 저하고 형하고 사이는 (네) 자주 또 보는 관계니까 (네) 뭐, 따로 뭐, 제가 형하고 그렇게 뭐, 여자친구에 대해서 얘기할 정도는, 까지는 아니니까 일 얘기를 자주 할 것 같아요.

선현우 : 네, 맞아요. 일 얘기를 자주 하고, 그리고 석진 씨하고 저하고는 지금 일을 같이 하고 있지만, (네) 어, 일을 같이 하고 있지 않은 (음...) 일을, 다른 일을 하고 있는 친구들하고는 (네) 궁금하잖아요. (음... 그렇죠) 어떤 일을 하고 있는지 알고 싶고, (음) 또, 음, 그쪽 직업은 (네) 뭐가 힘든지, (음) 뭐가 재미있는지 (음) 알고 싶으니까

진석진 : 네, 네, 그런 얘기를 할 수 있겠죠.

선현우 : 네. 일 이야기를 많이 하는 것 같고. (음...) 그 외에 뭐 여자 얘기도 하죠?

진석진 : 여자 얘기 많이 하죠. (네) 요즘 한국에서는 (네) 그 여자 아이돌 그룹? (네) 네, 요새 어떤 그룹이 나왔는데 정말 섹시하더라 (정말 귀엽다) 네, 귀엽더라. (예쁘다) 네.

선현우 : 그리고 요즘에는 어... 한 명이 가수로 활동하는 게 아니라 여러 명이 (네, 여러 명이) 그룹으로 (네) 그룹 가수들이 많잖아요? (네) 그래서 그 그룹 중에서 누가 제일 예쁘다. (음...) 누가 제일 노래를 잘한다가 아니라 (누가 제일 예쁘다) 예쁘다 (귀엽다) 네, 맞아요.

진석진 : 그런 얘기를 많이 하죠.

선현우 : 네, 그런 얘기를 많이 하고, 그리고 일 얘기, (음) 뭐, 여자 가수 이야기, (음) 여자 배우 이야기. (음) 그 외에는 또 어떤 얘기를 하죠?

진석진 : 음... 오랜만에 봤을 때는 여자친구 생겼냐? 이런 말도 많이 하고요, (네) 저는 이제 거의 (네) 서른 살이 다 되어가는 요즘에는 (네) 뭐, 돈은 잘 벌고 있나, (네) 이런 얘기도 많이 했던 것 같아요.

선현우 : 맞아요. 그러니까 다시 한 번 이야기를 하면 돈 이야기, 여자 이야기, (네) 일 이야기 (네) 이 세 가지가 되겠네요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #6 - 선현우 & 진석진

진석진 : 일 이야기도 잘 안 하니까 거의 두 가지라고 볼 수 있죠.

선현우 : 여자 이야기, 돈 이야기. (돈 이야기) 그리고 또 한 가지 남자들은 (네) 여자들보다 음... 앞으로 무엇무엇을 하고 싶다. (음...) 이야기를 더 많이 하는 것 같아요. (음...) 여자들은 지금 무엇을 하고 있다. (네) 어제 뭐 했다. (네, 네, 맞아요) 이지만 남자들은 나는 뭐 하고 싶어. (음... 맞아요) 나는 저 자동차 사고 싶어. 나는 아이폰 사고 싶어. (아... 아이폰) 나는 컴퓨터, 새 컴퓨터 사고 싶어. (네) 나는 다음달에 유럽에 갈 거야.

진석진 : 아, 그 얘기하려고 했어요. 제가.

선현우 : 예. 남자들은 앞으로 하고 싶은 그런 미래. (네) 미래의 꿈. (음) 목표. (네) 그런 것들에 대해서 이야기를 많이 하는 것 같아요. (음. 맞아요) 네.

진석진 : 보통 여자분들은 반대로 이제 현재나 아니면 과거 이야기를 많이 하죠.

선현우 : 네, 제 생각에는 그래요. (네) 그래서 저도 가장 생각이, 지금도 생각이 많지만 가장 생각이 많았던 고등학교 때는 (네) 기숙사에 살면서 기숙사에서, 학교 기숙사에서 친구들과 미래 이야기를 하면서 앞으로 무엇을 하고 싶은지, 나중에 무엇을 하고 싶은지 이야기를 하면서 (으음...) 잠을 안 잤어요.

진석진 : 아... 그 기분 알아요.

선현우 : 네. 이야기를 하고 있는데 아침이 와요.

진석진 : 아... 기분이 좋은 것 같아요. 말하면서 이렇게 시간 (아침이 오는 기분?) 아침이 딱 오면.

선현우 : 네. 그리고 그 이야기의 상당히 많은 부분은 이 나라를 바꾸겠다. (아...) 더 살기 좋은 곳으로 만들겠다. (음...) 이 세상을 바꾸고 싶다. (와, 멋집니다) 이런 이야기들 하잖아요. (네, 그렇죠) 남자들은. 가끔씩. (가끔) 항상 하는 건 아니에요. (네, 그렇죠) 항상 그런 얘기를 하면 조금 이상한... 예... 아... 이상한 것은 아니지만 아무튼 조금 다르죠? (네, 그렇죠) 네. 그래서 석진 씨랑 지금 저랑 잠깐 이야기를 해봤는데, 남자들은 주로 돈 이야기

진석진 : 여자 이야기

선현우 : 그리고 뭐 가끔씩 일 이야기 (일 이야기) 그리고 앞으로 하고 싶은 일 이야기 (네) 갖고 싶은 것 (아, 맞아요) 사고 싶은 것 (음...) 또 남자들은 옷 이야기 안 하잖아요. 옷 이야기.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #6 - 선현우 & 진석진

옷을, 이 옷을 사고 싶어. 저 옷을 사고 싶어.

진석진 : 아, 그런 애긴 잘 안 하죠.

선현우 : 안 하죠. (네) 남자들끼리 만났을 때 친구가 왔는데 어, 이 옷 멋진데. 이 옷 멋있어.

이런 애기는

진석진 : 아우, 간지러워요.

선현우 : 간지러워요? 안 하잖아요? (네) 안하고, 어, 이 컴퓨터 좋은데? 이 카메라 좋은데?

진석진 : 와... 사고 싶죠.

선현우 : 네... 와... 이 시계는 어디에서 샀어? (아... 시계) 그런 애기 많이 하는 것 같아요. (네) 네, 조금 그런 점에서 다르다고 할 수 있지 않을까 (네) 라고 생각을 합니다.

진석진 : 네, 그러면 다른 나라에서는

선현우 : 네, 남자들끼리 어떤 이야기를 하는지 (음) 코멘트로 알려 주세요. 여러분.

진석진 : 네.

선현우 : 네, 코멘트도 좋고, 비디오도 좋아요. (음... 비디오) 오디오도 좋아요. 영어도 좋고, 스페인어도 좋고, (으음) 한국어도 좋고, (네) 일본어도 좋고, (네) 석진 씨 또 우리 뭐, 알아들을 수 있죠? 중국어. (중국어) 중국어도 좋고, 프랑스어도 좋아요.

진석진 : 네, 맞아요.

선현우 : 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

진석진 : 네.

선현우 : 네, 그러면 이야기 여섯 번째 (여섯 번째) 여섯 번째 이야기였습니다.

진석진 : 여러분, 안녕히 계십시오.

선현우 : 안녕히 계세요. 선현우

진석진 : 진석진이었습니다.

선현우 : 안녕히 계세요.

진석진 : 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #7 - 선현우 & 진석진

선현우 : 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean.com의 이야기입니다.

안녕하세요. 석진 씨?

진석진 : 안녕하세요. 현우 형?

선현우 : 안녕하세요.

진석진 : 네, 안녕하세요.

선현우 : 그리고 안녕하세요. 여러분?

진석진 : 안녕하세요.

선현우 : 네. 오늘은 석진 씨,

진석진 : 네.

선현우 : 오늘은 우리가 무엇에 대해서 이야기를 하나요?

진석진 : 네, 저번 다섯 번째 이야기에서 (네) 현정 누나랑 경은 누나랑 매력적인 남자에 대해서 얘기했잖아요.

선현우 : 매력적인 남자.

진석진 : 네, 매력적인 남자.

선현우 : 여기 있잖아요, 여기.

진석진 : 그러니까.

선현우 : 여기 두 명.

진석진 : 맞아요.

선현우 : 석진 & 현우. 아하하하.

진석진 : 예, 현정 누나랑 경은 누나랑은 아주 복 받은 거예요.

선현우 : 맞아요. 정말 정말 행복하죠. 운이 좋아요.

선현우 : 왜 운이 좋냐고 생각하신다면, 여러분. 어, 석진씨하고 저하고 같은 사무실에서 일을 하고 있으니까 (맞아요) 경은 씨하고 현정 씨는 정말 운이 좋아요.

진석진 : 음

선현우 : 그래서 (네) 현정 씨하고 경은 씨가 매력적인 남자에 대해서 이야기했으니까 우리도 한번 매력적인 여자(매력적인 여자)에 대해서 이야기를 해 보고 싶어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #7 - 선현우 & 진석진

진석진 : 음, 이거 아주 긴 방송이 될 것 같은데요.

선현우 : 한 3시간? 아하하하

진석진 : 모자라요.

선현우 : 근데 사실, 또 다시 생각해보면 (네) 남자들이 생각하는 매력적인 여자에 기준? (음?)

그런 기준은 정말 단순해요, 간단해요.

진석진 : 음, 맞아요.

선현우 : 그냥 예쁘면,

진석진 : 하, 오케이.

선현우 : 네, 오케이라고 생각하는 남자가 많이 있어요.

진석진 : 네, 물론 처음 봤을 때 예쁘면 정말 끌리죠.

선현우 : 네 끌리죠, 매력을 느끼죠. (네, 매력을 느껴요.) 네.

진석진 : 하지만, 그런 지나가는 여자가 다 예쁘다고 해서, 제가 다 매력을 느낄 수도 없는 거고.

선현우 : 맞아요, 느끼면 안 되죠.

진석진 : 네.

선현우 : 문제가 있어요. (그렇죠) 특히 여자친구가 있으면, 아니면 와이프가 있으면,

진석진 : 큰일나죠.

선현우 : 네 큰일나죠. 문제가 생깁니다, 그런데 그래도, 좋은 여자 친구를 만나기 위해서,  
좋은 아내를 만나기 위해서, 남자들은 분명히 매력적인 여자를 만날 필요가 있어요.  
(맞아요, 맞아요) 예, 찾을 필요가 있어요.

진석진 : 네, 그런 여자에 대한 생각이 나이가 들면서 많이 바뀌는 것 같아요.

선현우 : 네, 맞아요, 나이가 들면서 생각이 점점 점점 변해요.

진석진 : 보통 저희가 군대를 가잖아요. 22살쯤 돼서.

선현우 : 네, 저는 21살에,

진석진 : 21살에 가셨어요?

선현우 : 아, 아니예요. 22살에 갔어요. 죄송합니다.

진석진 : 그 전에는 정말 남들이 말하는 대로 예쁘면 오케이였어요. (최고) 예, 예쁘면 최고였어요.

선현우 : 예, 예쁘면 짱, 하하.

진석진 : 네, 그러니까 성격 이런 거 다 필요없고, 예쁘고, 그냥 예쁘면 좋았어요.

선현우 : 예쁘고 예쁘고, 예쁘면 하하하하, 그런데.

진석진 : 그런데 이제 군대를 마치고 나서 (네) 앞으로 미래도 생각하니까 (네) 예쁜 것보다는  
예쁜 것도 중요하지만, 물론 중요하지만, 또 성격도 좋고, 나랑 얘기가 잘 통하는 여자.

선현우 : 네 이야기도 잘 통하고 그런 사람을 찾게 되죠. (그렇죠) 그런데 재미있는 질문 하나를  
해 볼게요. (네) 내 여자 친구가 될 사람, 내가 데이트할 사람이 아니라면,  
매력적인 여자일 필요가 없을까요? 아니겠죠? 결혼을 했어도, 여자친구가 있어도,  
저 사람은 여자로서가 아니라, 정말 사람으로서 매력이 있다 라고 느끼는 경우가  
있잖아요. (그렇죠) 그럴 때가 있는데 그때, 사람이지만, 결국 여자잖아요. 그러니까 아  
저 사람은 매력적인 여자다 가 아니라 (네) 매력적인 여성이다. 뭐랄까, attractive girl이  
아니라 attractive female person 그런 느낌? 느린 느낌을 가질 때가 있어요.

진석진 : 그렇죠 물론 있죠.

선현우 : 그럴 때 저는 개인적으로 옷을 잘 입고, 예의 바르고, 예의 바르고, 그리고 말을 잘하고  
그리고 생각이 깊고, 좀 그런 것들을 보여주는 사람이면, '아 저 여성은 매력적이다.'  
'저 사람의 남자친구는 정말 행복하겠다.' (아) 이런 생각을 할 때가 있어요.  
그냥 예쁜 것이 중요한 것이 아니라. (그렇죠) 그런데, 텔레비전을 볼 때는 그냥 여자 배우,  
여자 가수가 나올 때에는 말을 하지 않잖아요. (그렇죠) 그냥 노래하고 춤을 추고, 사진,  
(그렇죠) 사진으로 보고.

진석진 : 드라마 안에서도 뭐 착한 역할 말고, 주로 예쁜 여자들이 착한 역할을 맡고 또 매력있게만  
보이니까

선현우 : 그래서 매력적인 여자, 예쁜 여자가 정말 매력적인 여성인지, 매력적인 사람인지  
사실 알 수가 없어요.

진석진 : 맞아요, 맞아. 그 사람이 매력적인가 아닌가는 티비에서 보면 절대 모르구요, 직접  
만나서 (직접 만나서) 얘기를 나눠야지 (맞아요) 이 사람이 매력적이구나  
안 매력적이구나를 알 수 있을 것 같아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #7 - 선현우 & 진석진

선현우 : 석진 씨, 그러면 한국의 여자 가수, 여자 배우 중에 실제로 석진 씨가 만나서 매력적인지 아닌지 알고 싶은 사람있어요?

진석진 : 아, 지금이요?

선현우 : 제가 만나게 해 드릴게요.

진석진 : 진짜요? 이거 지금 이거 방송 나가는 거예요.

선현우 : 언제라고 말 안 했어요. 기회가 되면.

진석진 : 누가 좋을까요? 아 저는 정가은 씨 만나고 싶어요

선현우 : 정가은 씨.

진석진 : 네, 요새 케이블 티비에 자주 나오는데요. 아세요?

선현우 : 아니요. (아, 모르세요?) 예.

진석진 : 그럼, 아실 만한 분을 얘기해야 되겠네

선현우 : 네, 알아야 제가 소개를 하죠.

진석진 : 네 그렇죠. 그렇다고 김태희 씨를 얘기할 수 없잖아요.

선현우 : 김태희 씨도 괜찮아요.

진석진 : 아, 김태희 씨는 제가 싫어요.

선현우 : 예, 죄송합니다. 김태희 씨, 그리고 죄송합니다. 김태희 씨 팬 여러분

진석진 : 아유, 죄송해요. 제 개인의 취향이니까.

선현우 : 네 개인의 취향, 기호, 뭐 좋아하는 게 다 다르니까.

진석진 : 물론 김태희 씨도 저 싫어할 거예요.

선현우 : 그래서 석진 씨가 만나고 싶은 여자 배우, 여자 가수, 여자 연예인, 여자 모델.

진석진 : 저는 티아라의 은정 씨 만나고 싶어요

선현우 : 티아라의 은정 씨, 네 제가 한번 열심히, 최선을 다해서 한번 소개를 해 드리겠습니다.  
언젠가.

진석진 : 언젠가.

선현우 : 네 언젠가, 미래에. 그래서 이야기를 해보면 매력적인 여자인지 아닌지 알 수 있겠죠?  
(알 수 있죠) 근데 석진씨는 그냥 '예쁘다'라고 생각하는 여자의 기준이 있어요?

진석진 : 저 같은 경우에는 좀 특이하다고 생각하실지 모르겠지만. 얼굴이 하얀면 끌려요

선현우 : 아, 하얀 얼굴, 중요하죠. 얼굴이 하얀면 매력적으로 예쁘게 보여요?

진석진 : 제가 살고 있던 포항이란 데가 아주 더워서 좀 얼굴 하얀 여자를 찾기 힘들거든요.

선현우 : 포항에서는 얼굴 하얀 여자가 별로 안 보이는군요.

진석진 : 얼굴이 하얀면 좀 천사 같은 그런 기분이 들어요.

선현우 : 천사, 아 근데, 저도 이해해요. 이해가 돼요. 그럴 수 있어요. 그리고, 키?

진석진 : 키는 저보다 안 컸으면 좋겠구요.

선현우 : 석진 씨보다 안 컸으면 좋겠어요. 네 그리고.

진석진 : 그리고. 무엇보다 남자들은 자기를 잘 이해해 주는 여자? 이 경우는 정말 힘들지만 (네)

선현우 : 네, 그거는 가깝게 지내면서 이야기도 많이 하고 그래야 될 것 같으니까,

석진씨는 소개팅, 미팅, 그런 블라인드 데이트 같은 거는 하면 안 되겠어요.

진석진 : 왜요?

선현우 : 왜냐하면, 이야기를 많이 해야 하는데, 잘 모르잖아요. 그러니까 제 생각에, 석진씨는  
평소에 주변에 자주 보게 되는 친구들 중에서 좋은 사람을 만나야 될 것 같아요.

진석진 : 그래서 제가 소개팅에서 잘 안 된 것 같아요.

선현우 : 네, 석진 씨를 이해할 수 있는 사람을 만나면 될 것 같은데요?

진석진 : 네.

선현우 : 네. 좋아요. 저희는 결론은 없지만, (네) 매력적인 여자에 대해서 이야기를 해보았는데  
처음에 생각할 때는 그냥 예쁜 여자.

진석진 : 그렇죠 정말 외모가 예쁜 여자.

선현우 : 라고 생각했는데, 조금 이야기를 해 보니까, 역시 매력적인 남자처럼,  
이야기가 잘 통하는, 커뮤니케이션이 되는 사람 (네) 네, 이었으면 좋겠어요.

진석진 : 제가 마치고 전에 한 가지 비밀을 알려 드릴게요. 이건 과학적으로 증명된 거예요.

선현우 : 오, 과학적으로 증명이 됐어요?

진석진 : 네, 어떤 남자라도 옆에 있는 사람이 못 생긴 여자라도, 술자리에 (네) 술자리에서 같이  
만나면 나중에 그 여자분이 예뻐 보여요. 매력적이게 보이죠.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #7 - 선현우 & 진석진

선현우 : 술자리에서, 술을 마시면서 만나면, 예뻐 보여요?

진석진 : 예, 이거는 정말, 과학적으로 증명이 된 거구요. 실험도 해 봤어요. 정말 잘 생긴 남자와 정말 못 생긴 여자를 한 테이블에 앉혀 두고 같이 술을 마셨는데 마시기 전에는 남자가 "이 여자 정말 싫다." 이렇게 얘기 했었는데, 한 시간 후에

선현우 : 술을 마시고 나서

진석진 : 술을 마시고 나서 한 시간 후에 다시 물어 봤어요.

"이제 보니까 괜찮다. 매력 있다." 이렇게 얘기가 나온 거예요.

선현우 : 그러면 석진 씨의 어드바이스, 조언은 술을 마셔라. 입니까?

진석진 : 네, 이거 왠지, 여자 분들한테 어드바이스가 될 듯 한데.

선현우 : 네, 알겠습니다. 참고하겠습니다.

네, 그럼 석진 씨 그럼 오늘도 시간 내 주셔서 감사하구요.

진석진 : 아유, 불러 주셔서 저도 감사하죠.

선현우 : 네, 여러분, 여러분은 남자라면 어떤 여자가 매력적이라고 생각하세요?

진석진 : 아마 같을 걸요.

선현우 : 네, 아마 비슷할 것 같아요. 코멘트 남겨 주세요. (네) 기다리고 있겠습니다.

진석진 : 어디서?

선현우 : TalkToMeInKorean.com에서 기다리고 있겠습니다.

진석진 : 기다릴게요.

선현우 : 네, 안녕히 계세요.

진석진 : 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #8 - 선현우 & 김현정

선현우: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean.com의 이야기입니다. 안녕하세요. 선현우입니다.

김현정: 안녕하세요. 김현정입니다.

선현우: 오우, 현정 씨.

김현정: 네.

선현우: 현정 씨하고 저하고 이렇게 이야기 코너에서 이야기하는 거 처음이죠?

김현정: 네.

선현우: 처음인데, 반갑고요.

김현정: 반가운 거 맞아요?

선현우: 네, 반가워요. 아주 반가워요. 아... 반가워라. 반갑고요, (네) 현정 씨하고 저하고 오늘 어떤 주제에 대해서 이야기 할 거예요?

김현정: 여행이요.

선현우: 여행.

김현정: 예.

선현우: 오... 현정 씨 여행 좋아해요?

김현정: 엄청 좋아해요.

선현우: 엄청 좋아한다. 진짜 좋아해요?

김현정: 그럼요, 진짜 좋아해요.

선현우: 아... 저도 여행 진짜 좋아하는데 (네) 음... 현정 씨는 여행 갈 때 이런 것들은 꼭 가지고 간다, 그런 물건이 있어요? (음...) 꼭 가지고 가는 물건.

김현정: 다이어리요.

선현우: 다이어리.

김현정: 예.

선현우: 아, 수첩.

김현정: 예, 수첩하고, 펜.

선현우: 펜. 아... 그러니까 무언가 공책에 적는 것을 좋아해요?

김현정: 예. 기록하는 걸 좋아하는데 (음...) 여행 가면 원래 평소에는 그림 잘 안 그리는데 (네)

## 이야기 (lyagi) #8 - 선현우 & 김현정

여행 가서는 남들은 아무도 못 알아 보는 그림도 좀 그리고, (아...) 그런 거 좋아해요.

선현우: 아, 그래서, 제가 평소에 현정 씨가 그림을 그리는 거를 본 적은 별로 없어요. (네) 예, 근데 여행 가면 (네) 그림을 그려요?

김현정: 예. 그냥 앞에 있는 것들, 풍경 같은 게 있는데 (네) 물론 사진도 찍지만 (음) 그냥 그 느낌을 저만 알아볼 수 있는 (아...) 이상한 기호로?

선현우: 진짜로 알아 볼 수 있어요? 다른 사람들도 못 알아 보고, 현정 씨도 못 알아 보는 거 아니에요?

김현정: 그냥 물은 물결 모양으로 그리고요, (아...) 예, 그래서 그 때 펜이랑 또 여러 가지 색깔이 있는 색연필 (아...) 하나로 모여있는 게 있잖아요?

선현우: 네, 네.

김현정: 간단하게 그렇게 가져 가는 거고, (아...) 그 다음에 다이어리를 가져 가요.

선현우: 돈은 안 가져 가요?

김현정: 당연히 가져 가죠.

선현우: 농담이에요. 그러면 다이어리 (네) 그리고 펜 (네) 그거 말고 또 음... 여행 가면 꼭 가져 간다.

김현정: 책 두 권.

선현우: 책. 음...

김현정: 네.

선현우: 저는 생각해 보니까 여행 가서 책 읽은 적은 한 번도 없었던 것 같아요. (음...) 아니, 있었지만 별로 없었어요.

김현정: 저도 여행 가서 그냥 책이 아니라 (음) 그쪽 나라의 문화, '이것만은 꼭 알아야겠다'고 생각하는 (네) 그 문화에 관련된 책 한 권과 (아...) 그 다음에 그쪽 나라의 종교 관련된 책을 한 권 사가요.

선현우: 아, 저는 그 나라에, 만약에 외국에 여행을 가면 (네) 그 나라에 가서 책을 사요. (네) 여기서 그 나라에 대해서 책을 가져가지는 않아요.

김현정: 그러시겠죠. 저는 그 나라 언어를 잘 몰라서 한국어로 된 책을 가져가야 해요.

선현우: 아니, 뭐 현정 씨가 외국어를 잘 못 한다고 해서 제가 그거를 지금 뭐 비난하는 건 아니고요.

김현정: 그렇죠. 그냥 잘난 척을 좀 하셨죠.

선현우: 아니에요. 진짜로 그 나라에 가면 (네) 책을 사서 잠깐 읽고, (네) 뭐, 돌아와서 (네) 한국에서 시간이 있을 때 읽는데 한국에서는 잘... 그런 책들을 못 사거든요.

김현정: 그럼요.

선현우: 음, 저는 작년에 유럽에 갔을 때도 (네) 좋은 책들을 몇 권 사왔는데 (네) 그런 책들이 좋기는 좋은데 한국에서는 아마도 앞으로 한 5년 동안은 보기 힘든, 볼 수 없는 그런 책들이어서, (예) 네, 좋았어요.

김현정: 예, 저도 그것 때문에, 솔직히 말해서 외국어에 관심 갖는 가장 큰 이유가 (아... 다른 나라) 그 나라에 갔을 때 책을 살 수 있기 때문에

선현우: 네, 아, 외국어를 잘 몰라도 (네) 책은 살 수 있어요.

김현정: 근데, 읽어야 하잖아요. 사다 놓으면 그건 장식품이지, 책이 아니에요.

선현우: 네, 네. 현정 씨.

김현정: 네.

선현우: 현정 씨는 그러면 다이어리하고 펜하고 (네, 네) 가져 가서 그림을 그리고 (네) 또 책을 가져 가서 책을 읽는데 (예) 저는 뭘 가져 가는지 궁금하지 않아요?

김현정: 음... 아마 아이팟?

선현우: 또?

김현정: 녹음기.

선현우: 녹음기도 가져 가는데 저는 카메라. (예) 카메라를 꼭 가져 가고, (네) 현정 씨는 하루에 여행 가면, 사진을 몇 장 찍어요?

김현정: 700장 정도 찍어요.

선현우: 하루에?

김현정: 네.

선현우: 우와... 저는 700장까지 안 찍어요. 저도 굉장히 많이 찍는데, 한 500장? 하루에?

김현정: 저보다 적게 찍는다고요?

선현우: 예. 그래서 왜냐하면 많이 찍는데 (네) 하루에 500장 정도 찍으면 (네) 한 일주일 여행하면 벌써 3,500장이잖아요. (네) 그래서 나중에 한국에 와서 다 그것들을 보면서 (네) 정리할 시간이 없기 때문에 그냥 그날 그날 정말 꼭 찍고 싶다 하는 것만 찍는데 (네) 그래도 500장.

김현정: 음... 저는 그렇게 많이 찍는 이유가 (네) 한 번에 찍었을 때 마음에 드는 사진이 나오진 않잖아요? 근데 그거를 찍고 지우기에는 (아...) бат데리가, 건전지가 너무 모자라서 그냥 다 찍고 그걸 다시 구워서 한국에 와서 어떻게 좀 해 보자.

선현우: 아, 그래요? 음... 저는 한 번에 찍어서 뭐... 제가 원하는 사진이 잘 나와요.

김현정: 예. 신기하게도 선현우 씨는 여행 갔다 올 때마다 좋은 사람들에게 배워서 오죠. 그래서 처음 만났을 때보다 지금은 훨씬 잘 찍지만 (네) 사진을 보는 시각이 좀 이상해서

선현우: 글썄요, 그거는 뭐 사람에 따라 생각이 다르겠죠? (네...) 아무튼 저는, 현정 씨는 다이어리를 가져 가서 그림을 그리는데, (네) 음... 저는 그림을 그리지는 않고, 주로 사진을 찍거나 (네) 비디오를 만들거나 (네) 이렇게 해서 블로그에 올리고 뭐, 그러는데

김현정: 저는 글을 더 많이 쓰기는 하죠.

선현우: 음... 그래요, 저는 평소에 글을 많이 쓰는데 여행에 대해서는 잘 안 쓰는 것 같아요. 여행에 대해서 글을 쓰려고 하면 기억도 잘 안 나고, (네) 음, 저는 차라리 비디오 카메라를 켜고 (네) 비디오로 말하는 게 훨씬 더 편한 거 같아요. 여행에 대해서는. 다른 거는 글 쓰는 거 좋아하는데. 네.

김현정: 저는 여행에서는 여행에서만 쓸 수 있는 글이 있어서 한국에 돌아오면, 그걸 다시 읽으면 좀 유치하거든요. (네) 그래서 그냥 평상시에 쓸 수 없는 글, 그리고 외국에서 글을 쓰고 있으면 굉장히 많은 사람들이 와서 구경을 해요. (아...) 왜냐하면 사진은 많이 찍으니까 (네) 별신경을 안 쓰거든요. (네) 그런데 누군가가 땅에 앉아서 (네) 무언 갈 꼬적꼬적 거리고 있으니까 신기해서 많이 와서 구경을 하시더라고요.

선현우: 음... 그런 게 있을 수 있겠네요.

김현정: 네. 그리고 가끔 먹을 것도 주시고.

선현우: 아, 알겠어요. 그러면 저도 다음에 해외 여행 가서 (네) 먹을 것이 없고, 돈이 없으면 바닥에 앉아서 글을 쓸게요. 현정 씨, 여행 가면 뭐가 제일 좋은 것 같아요? 특히 한국 여행 말고, 우리 나라 안에서의 (네) 여행이 아니라 (네) 외국에 나가면, 다른 나라에 가면 (네) 현정 씨가 생각하기에 어떤 점이 제일 좋은 것 같아요?

김현정: 제가 제일 좋아하는 건 우선 한국에서 볼 수 없는 것들을 볼 수 있어서 좋고 (네) 그걸 나중에는 '아, 여기도 한국과 같구나.' (네) 라는 걸 알 수 있어서 좋아요. 그러니까 처음에 갔을 때에는 다 다르잖아요. 문화가. (네) 그래서 근데 한국에서 그걸 겪었을 때는 (네) 좀, '아 왜이래.' 라는 느낌이 드는 것도 거기는 여행에 왔으니까 조금 더 이해하기가 쉬운데 (네) 나중에 그것조차 '다 같은 사람이구나' 라는 생각이 들면서 (네) 더 많은 이해를 할 수 있게 돼서 제 자신이 착해지는 것 같아서 좋아요.

선현우: 현정 씨.

김현정: 네?

선현우: 지금 방금 한 설명 (네) 진짜 어려웠어요. 제가 한 번 정리를 해볼게요. (네) 그러니까 외국에 나가면 (네) 처음에는 '어, 외국이다. 한국하고 다르다.' (예) 이런 생각이 들어서 (네) 좋은데 또 시간이 조금 지나면 '아, 여기도 한국하고 똑 같구나.' 라는 생각이 들어서 좋다.

김현정: 네, 그러면 다음에 한국에서 그 나라 사람들을 만났을 때 (네) 더 그 사람들에게 배려해 줄 수 있고, 그 사람들이 한 행동에 기분 나빠하지 않을 수 있어요. (아...) 그래서 되게 좋아요.

선현우: 아, 이해를 할 수 있으니까. (네) '저 사람 왜 저러지?' (네) 라는 생각을 안 하니까.

김현정: 네, 그리고 맛있는 음식.

선현우: 아, 외국에 나가면 한국에는 없는 (네) 음식들이 많이 있죠?

김현정: 맛있는 음식이 많아요.

선현우: 아... 개인적으로 한국에 있는 음식이 제일 맛있어서,

김현정: 아, 그렇긴 한데요, 한국에서 만약 인도 음식이라고 나온 것들이 있잖아요. (네) 그냥 그거를 먹으면 '아, 인도 음식이 이렇구나.' 라고 생각이 드는데 (네) 진짜 인도에 가서

먹으면 그것보다 훨씬 맛있는 인도 음식이 나오잖아요.

선현우: 아, 그건 그래요. 저도 외국에 가서 한국 음식점에 가면 (네) 한국 음식보다 훨씬 맛이 없잖아요.

김현정: 그럼요.

선현우: 네, (예) 한국에서 파는 한국 음식이 (네) 진짜로 맛이 있으니까 (네) 그 점은 저도 동의를 합니다.

김현정: 네, 그러는 현우 씨는 왜 여행을 좋아하세요?

선현우: 저는 여행 가면 일단 저는 외국어 공부하는 거를 좋아하니까 (네) 외국에 나가면 외국어를 더 많이 쓸 수 있고, (네) 외국에 안 나가도 쓸 수 있지만 나가면 뭐랄까 여기서는 한국에서는 제가 외국어를 쓰면 여기에 이미 한국에 살고 있는 외국인들이잖아요. (네) 제가 같이 이야기 하는 사람들이. (그렇죠) 그래서 훨씬 더 친절하고, 준비가 되어 있어요. (아... 예) 그런데 외국에 나가서 쓰면 제가 정말로 열심히 하지 않으면 (네) '어, 그럼 이 말을 외국어로 못 하니까 한국어로 하면 된다.' 라는 생각을 할 수가 없잖아요. (그렇죠) 그래서 실제로 그 나라에서 제가 여행이 아니라 그냥 한 한달, 두달, 세달 살면 어떨까, 살면 어떤 느낌일까 하는 것들을 생각해 볼 수 있어요. 여행 가서 편의점, (네) 편의점에 들어가서 그냥 뭐 물을 하나 사는데 (네) 그거를 여행 와서 한다고 생각하지 않고, 제가 계속 여기서 살고 있다고 (네) 생각을 해볼 수 있으니까 좋은 것 같아요. 제가 만약에 말을 한마디도 안하고 그냥 돈을 내고 물건을 가져 오고 이렇게만 하면 별로 재미 없을 것 같아요. 그래서 그런 점이 좋고, 또 친구들도 많이 만날 수 있고, (네) 그래서 좋아요.

김현정: 그러면 여행을 갔을 때 (네) 얼마의... 기간이 (네) 얼마가 돼야 적당하다고 생각하세요?

선현우: 제일 좋은 것은 (네) 3주일? (아...) 3주일 있으면 그 도시 또는 그 나라의 문화 (네) 그리고 생활 방식 이런 것들을 잘 알 수 있다고 생각해요. (음...) 3주 있으면 똑같은 지하철, 똑같은 버스를 3주 동안 계속 탈 수 있고, (네) 날씨도 많이 바뀌고 (네) 그런 다음에 주말도 두 번이나 보내고, (아...) 이런 것들을 해 보면서 어떤 패턴, (예) 패턴을 찾을 수 있잖아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #8 - 선현우 & 김현정

김현정: 여행자들한테 (네) 이런 말이 있는데 혹시 아세요?

선현우: 뭔데요?

김현정: 여행을 간지 2주가 된 여행자를 조심해라. (왜요?) 라는 말이 있는데 사람이 여행을 가면 (네) 2주가 지나면 (네) 대충 이제 밥을 먹는 거라든가 이런 것에 많이 익숙해져요. (네) 그래서 '내가 여기를 다 안다.' 라는 생각이 든데요. (네) 새로운 여행자들에게 많이 가르쳐 주려고 노력을 하게 돼요. (네) 근데 그때 당시에 약간 거만해지는 그 모습이, 그 나라를 다 알 수는 없는 거잖아요. 솔직히 말해서. (네) 그런데 '여기는 원래 이래요.' 라고 말을 하면서 사람들에게 잘못된 지식을 많이 전해주기 딱 쉬운 기간이라고 그래서 (음...) 2주 된 여행자를 조심하고 한달이 지나면 다시 '내가 아직 여기를 모르는구나.' 라는 생각에 겸손해진다고

선현우: 아... 그러면 한달? 한달이 좋을까요? 그것도 맞아요. 예. 저도 그렇게 생각해요. 정말 시간이 지나면 아, 나는 여기를 다 알아. (음...) 라고 생각할 수 있는데 그것을 조심하면

김현정: 네, 그러면 정말 좋죠.

선현우: 예, 한달 넘게 있으면 여행이 아니고,

김현정: 예, 근데 저는 그 기간이 걸리더라고요. 처음에 아까 신기했던 (네) 기간이 한달이 걸리고 한달이 지나야 '아, 여기도 한국과 다르지 않구나.'

선현우: 아... 저는 개인적으로 그 시간이 3주였어요.

김현정: 음... 제가 느리군요.

선현우: 네, 현정 씨가 좀 느리잖아요.

김현정: 그래서 저는 두달 이상이 좋아요.

선현우: 아, 네. 열심히 우리 일해서 곧 현정 씨 여행 갈 수 있게 해드릴게요.

김현정: 제가 2년동안 여행을 못 갔어요.

선현우: 네, 현정 씨, 그러면 우리 여행을 가고 싶으면 (예) 빨리 다시 일을 해서, (네) 네, 열심히 돈을 벌고, (네) 또 시간을 만들어야죠?

김현정: 네.

선현우: 네, 그러면 현정 씨, 오늘 여행에 대해서 이야기 해봤는데 현정 씨가 여행 가면 무엇을 가지고 가는지, (네) 그리고 여행이 왜 좋은지 그런 것들을 제가 물어봤어요. (예)



## 이야기 (lyagi) #8 - 선현우 & 김현정

그러면 우리 또 다음 시간에 만날까요?

김현정: 네, 안녕히 계세요.

선현우: 여러분 들어주셔서 감사하고요, 예, 저희 현정 씨하고 저하고 나눈 대화를 모두 적은 PDF를 Talk To Me In Korean.com에서 보실 수 있으니까 와서 이야기도 들어 보시고, PDF도 보시고, 질문도 남겨 주세요.

김현정: 네, 제가 인사하고 나서 이렇게 많은 말을 하다니 좀 어색해요.

선현우: 안녕히 계세요.

김현정: 안녕히 계세요.

선현우: 네.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분, 최경은입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분, 진석진입니다.

경은: 네, 저는 오랜만에 이야기에 나오는 것 같아요.

석진: 정말요?

경은: 아니가요? 이야기를 너무 하고 싶어서 그런 느낌이 들었는지도 모르겠네요.

석진: 네, 저번에 매력적인 남자에 대해서 얘기한 이후로는 처음이죠.

경은: 그렇죠.

석진: 지금 생각해 보니까 오래 됐네요.

경은: 그렇죠. 네, 이야기에 빨리 나오고 싶었어요. 석진씨, 근데 오늘 뭐에 대해서 이야기하죠?

석진: 오늘은 누나, 여행 좋아해요?

경은: 여행, 너무 좋아해요. 어, 저는 이거 하면 안될 것 같은데.

석진: 아, 너무 길게 얘기할까봐?

경은: 아니요, 너무 가고 싶어서, 이렇게 여행에 대해서 얘기하면 더 가고 싶잖아요.

석진: 나중에 가면 되죠.

경은: 아 그렇죠?

석진: 네, 올해 어디 놀러 가요.

경은: 그럴까요? 예 좋아요. 석진 씨는 여행 좋아하세요?

석진: 네, 저도 여행 정말 좋아해요.

경은: 아, 여행 많이 다녔어요?

석진: 음, 해외여행은 많이 안 가 봤는데요, 국내에, 국내 쪽으로는 많이 가 봤어요.

경은: 아, 한국으로 여행 많이 다녔어요? 어디 다녔어요?

석진: 경주 (경주), 그리고 제주도( 제주도).

경은: 경주는 유명하죠?

석진: 정말 유명하죠.

경은: 왜 유명하죠?

석진: 경주에는 옛날 성도 있구요, 옛날에 지어진 박물관도 많구요. 유적지라고 할까요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #9 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 네. 문화 유산이 많죠.

석진: 네. 문화 유산이 참 많아요.

경은: 그리고 경주는 수학여행, 하하

석진: 꼭 가죠, 고등학생들 꼭 가죠.

경은: 고등학생들이 수학여행을 가는 곳으로 유명해요.

석진: 네, 맞아요.

경은: 가서 한국의 역사에 대해서 배울 수 있잖아요.

석진: 그럼요.

경은: 직접 눈으로 보고, 배우는 게 중요하니까

석진: 네.

경은: 고등학생들이 경주로 수학여행을 자주 가죠.

석진: 네. 경은 누나 그거 아세요?

옛날에는 저희 부모님 때에는 신혼여행을 경주로 많이 갔었어요.

경은: 어, 진짜요?

석진: 네 그때는 모두가 좀 가난하던 그런 시절이었잖아요.

경은: 아, 그렇죠. 해외 여행이 그리고 안 되었을 때 아닌가요? 해외 여행을 갈 수 없었던 때 아니었나요?

석진: 어려웠었죠, 그때. 많이 어려웠었고.

경은: 지금은 사실 굉장히 많은 사람들이 비행기로 해외여행을 가잖아요. (맞아요)

근데 옛날에는 해외여행을 거의 못 갔죠. 너무 비싸서.

석진: 너무 비싸서

경은: 너무 비싸서. 네 맞아요. 그래서 옛날에는 비행기 한번 타봤다 하면 우와~~~

경은: 이 반응, 이렇잖아요.

석진: 나 비행기한번 타봤다 이러면 친구들이 "우와~~ 짱이다."

경은: "니네 집 진짜 부자구나!"

석진: 네 정말 그랬어요.

경은: 근데 요즘에는 정말 많은 사람들이 해외여행을 가죠.

석진: 안 가는 곳이 없더라고요.

경은: 네 맞아요. 그럼 석진 씨, 혹시 여행을 가는 이유가 뭐예요?

석진 씨는 여행을 좋아한다고 했는데, 왜 여행을 좋아해요?

석진: 음, 뭔가 새로운, 새로운 경험을 해보고 싶어서, 그래서 여행을 자주 가요.

경은: 아, 새로운 경험. 어떤 경험을 할 수 있을 까요?

석진: 음, 저 같은 경우에는 좀 장난치는 것을 좀 많이 좋아해요.

경은: 네, 맞아요. 장난꾸러기잖아요.

석진: 네, 경주에 갔을 때도, 경주 자체가 워낙 새로운 곳이지만 저한테는,  
그 안에서 또 새로운 걸 느끼고 싶어서, 제가 외국인인 척 하고 다녔어요.

경은: 믿어요?

석진: 아, 믿었었죠. 네, 그래서 지나가는 사람마다 외국어로 물어 봤어요.

경은: 영어로?

석진: 네, 길을 많이 물어 봤었어요.

경은: 네, 사람들이 근데 영어로 대답해 줬어요?

석진: 네, 영어로 대답해 줬어요.

경은: 우와, 언제 그런 걸 했어요.

석진: 저는 고등학교 때.

경은: 고등학교 때.

석진: 고등학생때 가서, 친구 한 명이랑 가서, 그런 외국인인 척 하고 다녔었죠.

경은: 재미있었겠는데요.

석진: 네 너무 재미있었어요. 그러다가, 제가 지금도 그렇게 영어를 잘 하진 않지만,  
그 때는 더 못 했었거든요. 그러니까 얘기를 많이 하다 보면 영어를 길게 못 썼었어요.  
그러다 답답하니까 중간에 "I mean 아 그러니까" 그렇게 말해 버린 거예요.

경은: 아, 갑자기 영어로 쓰다가, 갑자기 한국어로 말했어요?

석진: 네, 너무 당황해서, 도망갔어요.

경은: 그 사람의 반응을 봤어요?

석진: 못 봤어요.

경은: 아. 못 봤어요. 네, 그렇군요. 저는 여행을 가는 게 너무 좋은 이유가.

석진: 네.

경은: 가서 새로운 사람을 만날 수 있어서 너무 좋아요.

석진: 음.

경은: 사실 저는 혼자 여행을 간 적이 두 번 있었거든요.

석진: 와, 어디로요?

경은: 처음에는 호주로 여행을 갔었고요, 물론 그 때는 친구랑 같이 갔지만 거의 혼자서 돌아다니는 적이 많이 있었거든요. 그리고 유럽으로 여행을 갔었는데 혼자 다니는 여행은 정말 좋은 게, 친구를 금방 사귄 수 있어요. 그래서 그런 숙소에서 친구들을 만나서 그 친구들하고 같이 돌아다닐 수 있는 그런 장점이 있어요. (아~) 근데 제가 호주를 7년 전에 갔다 왔는데 그때 만난 사람들이랑 아직도 연락을 하고요, 유럽을 3년 전에 갔었는데 그 때 만난 사람들 하고 아직도 만나요.

석진: 와!

경은: 정말 오래 됐는데도, 계속해서 만나서 결국은 정말 좋은 친구가 된 거죠.

여행을 혼자 갔기 때문에 그런 친구들을 많이 얻을 수 있었다고 생각해요.

그래서 더 좋아요. 너무 좋아요.

석진: 보통 혼자 여행한다고 하면, 저 같으면 정말 무서울 것 같아요.

경은: 저도 처음에는 무서웠어요. 근데 한번 해보니까 친구를 만날 수 있는 그런 게 너무 좋아서, 한 번 다시 한 번 혼자 여행 한번 가보고 싶어요.

석진: 경은 누나 말씀 들어 보니까, 저도 정말 여행가고 싶어요.

경은: 하하, 그쵸? 어디 가고 싶어요.

석진: 저는 브라질 되게 가보고 싶었어요.

경은: 브라질, 예쁜 여자들이 많아서 그런 거죠.

석진: 그런 것도 있죠.

경은: 그런 것만 있는 거 아니에요?

석진: 아니에요, 저 삼바 좋아해요. 삼바 구경도 해보고 싶구요. 뭔가 분위기? (음) 네.

경은: 정열적인.

석진: 예, 정열적인 분위기를 한 번 느껴보고 싶어요.

경은: 브라질, 멀잖아요 한국에서는.

석진: 맞아요, 한 12시간 넘게 비행기를 타야 될 거예요, 아마.

경은: 혹시 우리 TalkToMeInKorean 에 리스너 분들 중에서 브라질 사람이 있을 수도 있어요?

석진: 네, 있어요.

경은: 브라질, 석진 씨가 다음에 혹시라도 브라질을 가게 되면 한번 만나요. 하하.

석진: 그래요. 한번 만나요.

경은: 괜찮을 것 같죠?

석진: 저 바히아 한번 가 보고 싶어요. 바히아가 도시 이름이에요.

경은: 아, 브라질 안에 있는 도시 이름이에요?

석진: 거기가 약간 시골...

경은: 아, 자연도 예쁘고 그런 곳인가요?

석진: 네, 그렇게 발전된 곳이 아니에요. 네, 그래서 거기에 가서 정말 한번 쉬고 싶기도 하고, 좀 열정을 한 번 더 느껴 보고 싶기도 하고 막 그래요.

경은: 저는 항상 석진 씨랑 녹음을 하면 비디오로 동영상으로 만들고 싶어요.

이렇게 춤 얘기를 하면 꼭 춤을 추시더라고요.

석진: 아하하 정말, 경은 누나 앞에서 삼바를 못 보여 드리는 게 정말 아쉽네요.

경은: 다음에 비디오로 삼바를 보여 주세요.

석진: 아니에요... 트위터로 막 날라와요, 메시지가 막 와요. 삼바 보여 달라고.

얼마 전에 제가 노래를 불렀었잖아요. 그때 청취자 분들이 노라조의 "수퍼맨"을 불러 달라고 하시는 거예요. 그거는 정말 부르려면 저 술을 마셔야 될 것 같아요. 제 정신으로는 못 하겠어요.

경은: 기대할게요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #9 - 진석진 & 최경은

석진: 오마이갓!

경은: 그리고 저희도 좋은 곳으로 여행가기를 기대해 봐요.

석진: 네, 정말 저 기대하고 있어요.

경은: 여러분 여행 좋아하세요. 여러분의 여행 이야기를 저희한테 들려 주세요.

석진: 네, TalkToMeInKorean.com에 오셔서 여러분의 여행 이야기를 들려 주세요.

경은: 네. 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.

석진: 네. 감사합니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #10 - 선현우 & 김현정

현우: 안녕하세요. 선현우입니다.

현정: 안녕하세요. 김현정입니다.

현우: 네, 여러분. 다시 한 번, 현정 씨하고 이야기를 해 볼 거예요. 반갑습니다, 현정 씨.

현정: 반가워요, 현우 씨.

현우: 네, 어서오세요. 오늘은 현정 씨하고 재미있는 이야기를 해 볼 건데, 현정 씨는  
부지런한 사람이에요? 아니면 게으른 사람이에요? 저는 답을 알고 있어요.

현정: 저는 두 사람입니다.

현우: 부지런할 때도 있고, 게으를 때도 있어요?

현정: 네. 현우 씨는 어떤 사람이에요?

현우: 저는 게으른 사람이에요.

현정: 이 방송 듣고 누군가가 땅을 치겠는데요?

현우: 아 저는 정말 게을러요. 부지런한 사람이 되고 싶은데, 저는 원래, 태어났을 때부터  
게을렀고, 지금도 게으르고, 앞으로도 게으른 사람일 것 같아요.

현정: 여기서 질문 하나 할게요. 게으르다는 게 무슨 뜻이에요?

현우: 게으르다라는 뜻은, 아무것도 하기 싫고, 아무것도 안 하고, 해야 되는 일이 있는데  
안 하고 있는 사람을 게으른 사람이라고 하죠.

현정: 네. 게으르다는 뜻을 알고 있는데 그렇게 얘기하시는 거예요?

현우: 예. 물론 저는 일을 많이 해요. 일을 많이 하고 항상 일을 하는데, 그리고 항상 공부도 하고,  
무언가 하고 있어요. 그런데, 부지런히 하지는 않고, 게으르게 해요.

현정: 그러면, 한 가지 일을 정말 많은 시간을 들여서 계속 한다는 건데, 그런 건가요?

현우: 아니에요. 저는, 그러니까, 제가 왜 저를 게으르다라고 하냐면, 저는 앞으로 해야 되는 일이  
있잖아요. 지금 이 일을 해야 돼! 이런 것들을 해야 되니까 지금 바로 하면 부지런한  
사람인데, 지금 당장 해야 되는 일이 아니라, 제가 하고 싶은 일, 제가 지금 재미있다고  
생각하는 일, 아 이거 너무 재미있어. 이거는 꼭 해야 돼! 이걸 정말 중요해! 이런 일만  
하는 거예요. 그래서 제 앞에 일이 이것도 있고, 저것도 있고, 저것도 있고, 일이 많이  
있어요. 그런데 먼저 이게 더 중요하더라고 생각하는 일이 있으면, 다른 일은 잘 안 하고



이거 먼저 하는 그런 게으른 사람이에요.

현정: 정말 정말 정말 동의해요.

현우: 그런 것 같아요?

현정: 네, 저도 그런 성격인데 현우 씨가 그러니까, 제가 그럴 수가 없어서 슬프네요.

현우: 네, 그러니까, 물론 부지런한 것은 좋은 것 같아요. 음, 현정 씨 주변에 부지런한 사람 예를 들어서 누가 있어요?

현정: 음... 부지런한 사람?

현우: 없어요?

현정: 있나요?

현우: 예, 없군요. 저는 제 주변에 부지런한 사람들이 몇 명 있는데, 제 주변에서 제일 부지런한 사람은 저희 어머니. 하기 싫어도, 지금 이 일을 해야 한대라고 생각하면 꼭 하세요.

현정: 네, 어머니들이 보통 그러시는 것 같아요.

현우: 네. 굉장히 부지런하죠. 아침에 일어나서 일찍 일을 하러 가고, 그리고 또 일찍 와서도 또 일을 하고 하시는 분들이 많이 있는데, 그래서, 그런 분들을 보면, 특히 저희 어머니를 보면, 굉장히 부지런하시다라고 생각이 들고요. 대신에 저는 항상 바쁘고 항상 무언가를 하고 있지만, 사실 부지런해서가 아니라, 이게 너무 재미있으니까. 하루 종일 아침부터 저녁까지 비디오 게임을 하고 있는 사람이, 부지런한 사람일까요? 굉장히 게으르다고 할 수 있어요. 제 생각에는. 왜냐하면 다른 일들을 하기 싫어서, 비디오 게임을 열심히 하는 사람들도 있거든요. 그게 나쁜 것이 아닐 수도 있지만, 그냥 부지런하다고 생각하지는 않아요. 그래서 바쁜 사람은 부지런한 사람이라고 말할 수는 없다고 생각해요. 그래서 저는 바쁜 사람인데, 굉장히 하는 일도 많고, 맨날 바빠요. 맨날, 항상 전화해야 되고, 여기저기 전화하고, 이 사람 저 사람 만나고, 이거저거 하는데, 부지런하지는 않아요.

현정: 네. 이제는 확실하게 알겠네요.

현우: 네, 저는 게으른 사람이에요. 그리고 저는 게으른 게 좋아요.

현정: 그리고 보면, 같이 일하는 사람들이 다 게으른 것 같아요.

현우: 경은 씨도 좀 게으른가요? 경은 씨는 부지런한 것 같아요.

현정: 우리 중에서는 부지런한데, 기본적으로 다 하고 싶은 일을 더 많이 하는 것 같아요.

현우: 하고 싶은 일을 열심히 부지런히 하고, 하기 싫은 일, 그리고 해야 되는 일, 해야 되는데 하기 싫은 일은 다 게을러요.

현정: 그렇죠.

현우: 그게 좋은 거 아닐까요?

현정: 저는 그런 거 되게 좋아해요.

현우: 저도 그래서 외국어를 공부할 때도, 게을러요. 게을러서, 어제 이거 배웠으니까 오늘은 이거 배워야 돼라고 생각하는 것이 아니라, 이거 배우고 싶으니까, 나는 이거 하고 싶어. 다른 거 하고 싶어, 라고 생각해서, 게으르게 해요. 천천히.

현정: 저도 시간이 더 걸리더라도, 재미있는 걸 먼저 하죠.

현우: 네. 그런데 게으르게 하면, 어떨 때는 게으르게 하면 시간이 더 걸리지만, 게으르게 하면 더 잘 될 때도 있어요. 게으르게 했기 때문에. 왜냐하면 게으른 사람한테는 재미없으면 아무것도 의미가 없거든요. 그러니까 재미있는 것만 하니까 더 잘하는 거 아닐까 생각해요.

현정: 그래서 제가 두 가지 사람이라고 말할 수 있는 것 같아요. 그러니까, 재미있을 때에는 정말 그것만 하게 되잖아요? 그러면 그 때 만났던 사람들은 저에게 굉장히 부지런한 사람이라고 얘기를 해요. 그리고 제가 하기 싫은 일을 할 때 만난 사람들은 제가 정말 게으르다고... 하하.

현우: 저는 현정 씨 그냥 부지런한 사람이라고 생각했어요, 근데...

현정: 저도 그렇게 생각했어요. 서로가 잘못 알고 있었던 거네요.

현우: 네, 네. 저 사실 게으르니까, 앞으로 저한테 일 시키지 마세요.

현정: 그럼 제가 해야 되잖아요.

현우: 네, 현정 씨가 다 하세요.

현정: 저는 현우 씨보다 훨씬 게으르니까, 현우 씨에게 더 많은 일을 줄게요.

현우: 그러면 우리, 현정 씨도 게으르고 저도 게으르니까, 경은 씨한테 일 다 시키죠. 경은 씨가 부지런하니까.

현정: 경은 씨는 너무 연약해서 안 돼요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #10 - 선현우 & 김현정

현우: 워워워. 누가요, 누가?

현정: 경은 씨가 얼마나 상냥하고 착한 사람인데, 괴롭히면 안 돼요.

현우: 그래도 부지런하니까 일 많이 시키죠?

현정: 현우 씨가 강하니까, 열심히 하세요.

현우: 아, 네, 뭐... 알겠습니다. 오늘 게으름에 대해서 이야기해 봤는데, 현정 씨도 게으른 사람, 저도 게으른 사람이에요. 네, 여러분. 이 방송을 듣고 계시는 여러분은 게으른 사람이에요, 아니면 부지런한 사람이에요? 좋은 게으름, 좋은 부지런함, 또는 나쁜 부지런함... 여러 가지가 있을 수 있겠죠? 여러분은 어떻게 생각하시는지, TalkToMeInKorean.com에 오셔서 코멘트 남겨 주세요. 네, 그러면 여러분 다음 시간에 뵈겠습니다.

현정: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #11 - 선현우 & 최경은

최경은 : 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean 의 이야기입니다.

선현우 : 안녕하세요. 선현우입니다.

최경은 : 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

선현우 : 경은 씨, 안녕하세요?

최경은 : 네, 안녕하세요?

선현우 : 오늘 다시 경은 씨하고 (네) 이렇게 이야기 레슨을 녹음을 하는데 (네) 오늘 주제가 굉장히 재미있다고 들었어요.

최경은 : 네. 아르바이트.

선현우 : 아르바이트. 음... 아르바이트라는 단어는 사실 한국어 단어는 아니었어요. 그렇죠?

최경은 : 네, 맞아요.

선현우 : 원래는 독일어에서 (아...) 온 단어이고 제가 알기로는 원래 독일어에서 일본으로 갔다가 (음...) 다시 일본에서 한국으로 들어 온 단어라고 들었어요. (아, 그래요?) 네.  
원래 독일어에 "arbeite"라는 단어가 "아르바이트", 이렇게 된 것 같은데...

최경은 : 아, 그렇군요.

선현우 : 네. 그런데 아직도 아르바이트라는 단어를 쓰는 이유가 뭘까요?

최경은 : 글썄요? 한국에서 아르바이트가 생긴 지 얼마 안 돼서 그런가요?

선현우 : 아... 아르바이트라는 이 개념이. (네) 음... 그럴 수도 있겠어요. (네) 그럴 수도 있고, 다른 단어가 없어요. 그렇죠?

최경은 : 맞아요.

선현우 : 뭐, 파트 타임, 영어에서 온 파트 타임이라는 말도 있고. 뭐, 글썄요. 별로 없는 것 같아요.

최경은 : 네. 그냥 아르바이트라고 하고 (네) 요즘에는 줄여서 알바라고 하죠?

선현우 : 맞아요. 알바라고 하고, 뭐, 알바몬, 알바 뭐뭐뭐, 이런 싸이트도 있잖아요? (네, 웹사이트)  
웹사이트도 생겨서 이제 그냥 알바가 (알바) 평소에 많이 쓰이고 (네) 길게  
아르바이트라고 할 때도 있어요.

최경은 : 네, 맞아요.

선현우 : 경은 씨는 (네) 아르바이트 많이 해 봤어요?

최경은 : 네, 많이 해 봤어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #11 - 선현우 & 최경은

선현우 : 잠깐만요. 그런데 보통 아르바이트는 누가 해요?

최경은 : 음... 보통 학생들이 많이 하죠.

선현우 : 학생들이 보통 많이 하고, (네) 요즘에는 학생이 아닌 사람도 아르바이트를 하죠?

최경은 : 음... 맞아요.

선현우 : 옛날에는 그냥 고등학생, 대학생 (네) 이 정도 (네) 그랬는데 요즘에는 다른 일을 하다가  
(네) 잠깐 쉬고 (네) 하루 종일 일하고 싶지 않으니까 (그렇죠) 다른 공부도 하고 싶고,  
뭐, 다른 일도 준비하고 싶으면 잠깐 아르바이트를 하는 사람도 있어요.

최경은 : 네. 그리고 요즘에는 취업이 잘 안 돼서,

선현우 : 음, 직업을 찾는 게 좀 어려워서,

최경은 : 네. 어렵죠. (네) 그래서 우선 취업하기 전에 아르바이트를 하면서 취업 준비를 하는  
사람이 많아요.

선현우 : 네, 맞아요. 그리고 자기가 정말 하고 싶은 다른 일을 하기 전에 (네) 돈을 벌어야 하니까  
(맞아요) 네. 그 때까지만 아르바이트를 하는 사람들도 많이 있어요.

최경은 : 네.

선현우 : 그런데 경은 씨는 아르바이트를 많이 해 봤다고 하는데, 보통 사람들은 어떤  
아르바이트를 해요? 그리고 경은 씨는 어떤 아르바이트를 해 봤어요?

최경은 : 음... 보통 학생들은 과외를 많이 하죠. (네) 우리나라에서는?

선현우 : 대학생들이 많이 하죠?

최경은 : 네. 대학생들은 과외를 많이 하고, (네) 사실 저는 고등학교 때는 안 해 봤어요.

선현우 : 아... 아르바이트를?

최경은 : 네. 아르바이트를 안 해 봐서 고등학교 때는 잘 모르겠고요. (네) 대학교 때는 여러가지  
아르바이트를 해 봤는데, (네) 신기한 거 많았어요.

선현우 : 아... 그래요? 어떤 신기한 아르바이트가 있었어요?

최경은 : 어... 제일 신기한 건 교통량 조사 아르바이트.

선현우 : 교통량 조사?

최경은 : 옛날에는, 10년 전에는, (네, 네)

선현우 : 10년 전에

## 이야기 (lyagi) #11 - 선현우 & 최경은

최경은 : 아, 나이가 밝혀지네요.

선현우 : 아니에요.

최경은 : 10년 전에는 (네) 이 도로에 버스가 몇 대 지나가고 승용차가 몇 대 지나가는 지를  
조사를 했어요.

선현우 : 아... 교통량?

최경은 : 네. 교통량 조사.

선현우 : 교통의 양을 (네) 조사하는 (네) 아르바이트. (네) 얼마 동안 했어요?

최경은 : 잠깐 했어요. 잠깐.

선현우 : 잠깐?

최경은 : 네. 그냥 친구가 이런 아르바이트도 있다. 신기하다 해서 한 번 해 봤고요.

선현우 : 아, 경험을 위해서.

최경은 : 네. 경험을 위해서 해 봤고. (네) 가장 좋았던 건, 어..., 시험 감독.

선현우 : 시험 감독?

최경은 : 네.

선현우 : 또, 또, 또 뭐 있어요?

최경은 : 또? 시험 감독도 했고. (네) 그리고 결혼식 가서 (네) 신부 들러리 하는 거 했었어요.

선현우 : 아, 정말요?

최경은 : 그거 좀 재미있었어요.

선현우 : 신부 뒤에서,

최경은 : 네. 신부 뒤에서 웨딩드레스 잡아 주고 (네) "어떻게 하세요."라고 알려 주는 그런  
들러리가 있어요. (네) 도우미라고 하나요?

선현우 : 요즘에 도우미라고 하는 것 같아요.

최경은 : 네. 도우미 역할도 해 봤었어요. (아... 우와) 되게 여러 가지 많이 했고요. (네)  
또 악세사리도 팔았었어요.

선현우 : 아, 정말요? (네) 어디에서요?

최경은 : 그거는 한국에서 한 건 아니고 호주에 갔을 때 (네) 한국 악세사리를 팔았었어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #11 - 선현우 & 최경은

그런 아르바이트도 했었고요. 되게 다양하게 많이 했죠?

선현우 : 우와... 저랑 비교하면 (네) 정말 많이 했어요.

최경은 : 네, 신기한 것들. (네) 많이 했어요.

선현우 : 저는 그런 아르바이트는 해 본 적이 없고 (네) 저는 너무 간단한 거.

최경은 : 과외?

선현우 : 예. 과외만 했어요. 저는 고등학교 때 부터 과외를 했거든요.

최경은 : 진짜요?

선현우 : 네. 고3 때부터 과외를 했는데 과외라는 것이 뭔지 잘 모르시는 분이 계시면,  
과외는 개인 수업이에요.

최경은 : 네. 일대일로.

선현우 : "과"라는 것은 학교 수업 과목을 말하는 거고 그 다음에 "외"는 바깥, 그래서 학교에서  
수업 받는 것 외에 밖에서 또 수업을 받는 거라서 "과외"인데 과외활동 이런 것들은  
학교 끝나고 태권도를 배우러 가거나 아니면 피아노를 배우러 가거나 이런 거를  
과외 활동이라고 하는데, 이제 학교에서는 수업을 받아야 되는데 (네) 또 집에 가서 또  
과외 수업을 받는 거예요. (맞아요) 그래서 그거를 과외 수업, 과외 수업, 과외.  
그래서 과외라고 하면 그냥 개인 수업을 말해요.

최경은 : 네. 그런데 보통 태권도를 배우거나 (네) 피아노를 배우거나 같은 그런 활동은 과외라고  
하지는 않고 (음...) 그냥 학원에 간다 (네) 이렇게 말을 하는데 아르바이트로 과외를  
했다는 것은 일대일로 가르쳐 준다는 거죠?

선현우 : 그렇죠. 일대일로, 뭐, 영어, 수학, 아니면 국어 (네) 국어는 한국어죠?

최경은 : 한국어

선현우 : 그리고 과학, (네) 이런 것들을 가르쳐 주는데 저는 영어를 주로 많이 가르쳤고,

최경은 : 고3 때?

선현우 : 네. 고3 때 중학교 학생들을 가르쳤었고 그리고 대학교에 가서는 고등학생 과외도  
하고 그리고 대학생 과외도 하고 그리고 또 수학도 가르쳤었어요.

최경은 : 아, 그래요? (네) 오... 신기하네요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #11 - 선현우 & 최경은

선현우 : 그래서 저는 주로 아르바이트를 가르치는 일을 많이 했던 것 같아요. (음...)

지금도 가르치는 일을 하고 있지만.

최경은 : 그런데 보통 고3들은 과외를 절대 안 하죠? (그렇죠) 과외를 받죠, 보통 고3들은.

(저는 그런데) 지금 잘난 척 하는 거죠? 똑똑하다고. (네)

선현우 : 아니, 그냥 재미있었다고, (아... 네) 경은 씨가 특별한 아르바이트를 많이 했듯이 저는 특별히 고3 때 (네) 과외를 했으니까.

최경은 : 한국 사람들이 (네) 보통은 고3 때 과외를 받죠?

과외를 아르바이트로 하지는 않아요, 잘. (네, 네)

선현우 : 저는 수능 시험도 다 끝나고 12월부터 시작을 했어요. (아...) 아직 졸업하기 전에. (네, 네)

그래서 방학 때 시작을 했고 그리고 서울에 와서 과외를 했는데 저는 과외를 한 것은 특별하지 않아요. 다른 사람들도 많이 하니까 (네) 그런데 저는 과외를 할 때 그 과외 학생을 만나야 과외를 할 수 있잖아요?

최경은 : 네.

선현우 : 어디에서 과외 학생을 찾을 수가 있는가? 이런 고민들을 항상 하잖아요.

최경은 : 네.

선현우 : 저는 그게 정말 좀 특별했어요.

최경은 : 어떻게요?

선현우 : 한 번은 미용실에 가서 머리를 자르고 있었어요. 그런데 머리를 잘라 주시는 그 미용사? (네) 미용사 아주머니의 아들. 과외를 하게 됐고.

최경은 : 어....

선현우 : 그리고 또 한 번은 친구가 아르바이트를 하고 있는 레코드 전문점. (어....) 음악 CD, 테이프 이런 것을 파는 데. (네) 거기에 몇 번 놀러갔다가 거기 주인 아저씨의 아들, 딸 과외를 하고.

최경은 : 어, 진짜요?

선현우 : 네. 그리고 그냥 친구랑 놀다가 친구가 유학을 가게 된 거예요. (네)

그래서 친구의 학생을 또 제가 가르치고, 그런 식으로 과외를 많이 했어요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #11 - 선현우 & 최경은

최경은 : 잘난 척이네요.

선현우 : 예? 왜요? 왜요? 왜 그렇죠?

최경은 : 잘난 척인 것 같은데?

선현우 : 특별한 과외.

최경은 : 아... 그렇군요.

선현우 : 과외 학생을 만나게 된 특별한 방법. 그래서 재미있었고.

최경은 : 신기하네요.

선현우 : 네, 신기해요. 그리고...

최경은 : 성적은 많이 올랐어요? 학생들?

선현우 : 물론이죠, 물론이죠. 당연하죠. (네) 그래서 보통 과외 아르바이트로 많이 하고 (네)  
경은 씨처럼 특별한 아르바이트 많이 하는데 과외가 아니고, 또는 아주 특별한  
아르바이트가 아니면 보통 뭘 하죠?

최경은 : 음...

선현우 : 서빙?

최경은 : 네. 서빙 많이 하죠.

선현우 : 서빙 많이 하고, 그리고... 글썽요. 서빙 말고 사무실.

최경은 : 네, 사무실에서 아르바이트도 하고.

선현우 : 그런 거를 보통 사무 보조라고 하는데 사무실에 가서 문서 작업.

최경은 : 네, 맞아요.

선현우 : 연구소, 아니면 대학교.

최경은 : 네. 저도 해 봤어요. 사무 보조.

선현우 : 대학교에서 사실 아르바이트 하는 거 많이 있는데. (음 맞아요) 제가 저희 대학교,  
제가 학교에 다닐 때 봤던 재미있는 아르바이트들 중 하나는 도서관?  
도서관에 책을 빌리러 갈 때가 있잖아요?

최경은 : 네.

선현우 : 그런데 책을 빌리러 가는 거 말고 그냥 공부하러 가는 사람들도 있어요.

최경은 : 그렇죠. 많아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #11 - 선현우 & 최경은

선현우 : 예, 그런 거를 "열람실" 이렇게 말 하는데 열람실에 가려면 학생증이 필요하잖아요. (네)  
학생증, 학생 카드를 그 문에 "틱"하고 이렇게 대고 들어가는데 그거를 안 가져온 다른  
학교 학생들, 아니면 학생이 아닌 사람들이 들어가면 안 되니까 (네) 그 앞에 책상을  
놓고 앉아서

최경은 : 진짜요?

선현우 : 그냥 보는 거예요. 보는데 보는 것만 할 필요는 없어요. 자기 공부를 할 수 있어요.  
그래서 자기 공부를 하면서 사람들이 카드를 찍나 안 찍나 (네) 보는 거예요. (아...)  
그런 아르바이트가 있어요.

최경은 : 오, 그래요? 저는 처음 들었어요. (네) 보통 열람실에 책도 빌릴 수 있으니까,  
책을 빌려 주기도 하고 감시하기도 하는, 그렇게 같이 일을 하지 않나요?

선현우 : 예, 그런 사람도 있고. (감시만 하는) 저희 학교 같은 경우는 책 빌리는 곳 따로 (아...)  
그리고 공부하는 곳 따로 있는 경우도 있어서 보는 거예요. 그냥 보고 앉아 있으면  
한 시간에 5,500원씩 주는.

최경은 : 우와. 좋은데요?

선현우 : 그래서 수업 받다가 수업이 없는 시간에 가서 앉아 있어요.

최경은 : 우와. 신의 아르바이트인데요?

선현우 : 신의 아르바이트요?

최경은 : 제 친구들하고 저는 이렇게 쉬운 아르바이트를 신의 아르바이트라고 했었어요.

선현우 : 그렇게 말할 수도 있겠죠? 신의 아르바이트라고 말할 수도 있겠고,  
그래서 경쟁이 심해요.

최경은 : 어, 그럴 것 같아요.

선현우 : 자기가 하고 싶어서 먼저 경쟁이 심하고 자리가 잘 안 생겨요. 네.  
아무튼 그런 아르바이트들이 있어요.

최경은 : 네.

선현우 : 오늘 경은 씨랑 아르바이트 이야기를 해 봤는데 (네) 우리 listener 여러분들은 (네)  
어떤 아르바이트를 해 봤는지 그리고 하고 있는지 궁금한데요?

최경은 : 네. 그리고 혹시 신기한 아르바이트 있으면 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #11 - 선현우 & 최경은

선현우 : 오... 경은 씨가 해 본 아르바이트들 보다 더 신기한 아르바이트가 있으면,

최경은 : 저희한테 이야기 해 주세요.

선현우 : 네. 꼭 이야기 해 주세요. 그리고... 네, 또 궁금한 거 있어요?

최경은 : 아니요. 없어요.

선현우 : 없어요? (네) 그럼 갈까요?

최경은 : 네.

선현우 : 안녕히 계세요.

최경은 : 안녕히 계세요.

선현우 : 네.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #12 - 선현우 & 진석진

석진: 네, 안녕하세요.

현우: 안녕하세요. 선현우입니다.

석진: 진석진입니다.

현우: 석진씨, 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요, 현우형.

현우: 네, 반갑습니다. 오늘은 우리 무엇에 대해서 이야기할 거예요?

석진: 형이 잘하는 거.

현우: 아~ 제가 잘하는 거요?

석진: 네.

현우: 아~ 요리, 운전?

석진: 무슨 소리예요 차도 없는 사람이!

현우: 음, 그럼 제가 뭘 잘 하죠?

석진: 형 맨날 운동 많이 하잖아요.

현우: 아 운동, 근데 운동 정말 좋아하고 많이 하는데, 잘하는 거 하고, 많이 하는 거 하고  
어떻게 다르죠?

석진: 잘하는 거 하고, 많이 하는 거라? 분명 차이가 조금 있는 것 같은데, 좋아하지 않으면  
많이 할 수 없잖아요?

현우: 그렇죠? 그리고 많이 하면 잘하게 되나요?

석진: 많이 하게 되면 잘할 가능성이 많아지지 않을까요?

현우: 네, 그런 것 같아요. 저도 운동 진짜 좋아하고, 여러 가지 운동을 하는데, 음, 저는 평소에  
그 스키, 수영, 야구, 농구 이런 스포츠는 별로 안 하는 것 같아요.

석진: 네, 정말 현우형 스포츠 하는 걸 본 적이 없어요, 제가.

현우: 석진 씨는 스포츠 좋아하죠.

석진: 현우형이 잘 안 해 봤던 스키, 축구, 농구, 수영까지 저는 너무 좋아해요.

현우: 저는 싫어하지는 않아요, 싫어하진 않고, 스키 그리고 스노보드를 한 번도 타러 가 본 적이  
없을 뿐, 좋아해요.

석진: 아, 정말요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #12 - 선현우 & 진석진

현우: 가면 재밌게 탈 것 같은데, 아직 한 번도 갈 기회가 없었어요.

석진: 지금은 제가 형보다 잘하는 운동이 있다는 게 정말 자랑스럽네요.

현우: 근데 석진 씨 제가 알기로는 주말에 가끔씩 축구하러 가죠.

석진: 네. 요즘 매주 일요일마다 축구하러 가고 있어요.

현우: 축구하러 가서 몇 시간 정도 해요?

석진: 거의 두 시간? 두 시간 축구해요.

현우: 저도 예전에 중학교, 고등학교 때, 그리고 군대에 있을 때는 축구를 했었는데, 지금은 누구랑 축구를 해야 될지도 모르겠고, 그리고 집 근처에 축구를 할 수 있는 곳도 별로 없고, 그리고 사실은 별로 하고 싶지도 않고. 그래서 안 하고 있어요.

석진: 하기 싫으면 안 하는 게 좋아요.

현우: 하면 재미있는데, 하기 전까지 시간이 조금 걸리는 것 같죠? 그래서 저는 스포츠는 안 하고 혼자 하는 운동? 혼자 운동만 하면 왠지 친구가 없는 것 같지만, 저는 왠지 친구들이랑 같이 하는 운동보다 혼자 하는 운동이 더 재미있어요.

석진: 근데 형이랑 저랑 별로 좋아하지 않는, 싫어하는 운동이 하나 있어요. 공통적으로 싫어하는 운동.

현우: 공통적으로 싫어하는 운동은 달리기?

석진: 맞아요, 달리기. 정말 싫어요.

현우: 저는 예전에 심심해서 그냥 한번 어떤 기분일까 궁금해서 10km만 마라톤을 나가 본 적이 있는데, 뛰기는 뛰었는데 정말 재미없었어요.

석진: 정말 힘들어요.

현우: 한국어로도 그런 표현이 없어서 영어 표현을 빌려서 쓰는데, 그 "runner's high"라고 하는 거 있잖아요.

석진: "runner's high". 달리다 보면 굉장히 기분이 좋아지고.

현우: 한국어로는 딱히 그런 용어가 없어서 "runner's high"라고도 하는 데, 저는 그런 걸 많이 안 느껴 봐서 아직까지는 저는 그런 "runner's high"보다는 헬스장 같은 데 가서 운동을 하거나, 춤을 추러 가서 혼자 연습을 하거나 철봉을 하거나, 평행봉을 하거나 이런 게 훨씬 재밌는 것 같아요. 시간도 별로 안 들고. 축구를 하러 가면 두 시간?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #12 - 선현우 & 진석진

석진: 두 시간.

현우: 두 시간 걸리는데, 두 시간 있으면 잠깐 운동하고 쉬거나 다른 거를 하고 싶을 것 같아요.

저는 석진 씨는 그럼 스포츠는 말고 다른 운동은 평소에 하는 거 있어요?

석진: 평소에 제가 체조를 좀 했어요. 스트레칭이라고 하죠. 네. 요즘 아침마다 몸이 너무 굳어 있다는 느낌이 많이 들어서 요즘은 매일 아침 저희 집 옥상에 올라가서 스트레칭을 하고 씻고 아침을 준비하죠.

현우: 운동은 스트레칭이든 축구든 수영이든, 아니면 턱걸이 아니면, 그냥 걷기. 이런 거 든 다 좋은 것 같아요. 너무 심하게 하면 안 되지만, 운동을 하면 다 좋은 것 같은데 저희들, 석진 씨하고 저 말고 우리 팀에 경은 씨하고 현정 씨 있잖아요. 이 두 사람은 운동을 정말 안 좋아해서 한국어로는 그런 표현 있잖아요. "운동하고 담을 쌓다". 담을 쌓아서 운동이 못 넘어오게.

석진: 아~ 그 담이 63빌딩 만하죠.

현우: 아, 진짜 높죠? 네, 운동하고 담을 쌓은 여성 두 분하고 일을 하니까, 물론 사무실에서 운동을 할 필요는 없지만 안타까워요. 조금.

석진: 안타깝죠.

현우: 네. 운동하면 더 건강해지고, 예뻐지고 더 재미있는데.

석진: 항상 그래도 생각은 하더라고요, "아~ 운동 해야 하는데 운동 해야 하는데" 생각은 하는데요. 안 하더라고요.

현우: 근데 "운동해야 하는데 해야 하는데"는 이 두 사람 경은 씨랑, 현정 씨 말고도 그렇게 생각하는 사람들 정말 많은 것 같아요. 그런데 운동은 사실은 안 하고.

석진: 막상 시작하면 어려운 게 아닌데.

현우: 맞아요. 그냥 조금씩 하면 좋은 것 같고, 그래서 저는 항상 바빠도 집에 가기 전에 집 근처에 철봉이 있어요. 가서 운동을 하고 가요.

석진: 네, 멋집니다.

현우: 네, 감사합니다. 가면 밤 12시? 11시 반? 이쯤에 가도 농구를 하는 사람들이 있어요.

석진: 정말 남자다워요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #12 - 선현우 & 진석진

현우: 네 남자다운 사람들이...아, 여자들도 있어요.

석진: 어, 진짜요?

현우: 저희 집 근처에 있는 농구장에는 사람이 정말 많아요. 밤에, 불도 안 켜 주는데 사람이 많은 데. 참 재밌는 것 같고, 많은 사람들이 더 운동을 더 많이 했으면 좋겠어요.

석진: 맞아요.

현우: 여러분 운동 좋아하세요?

석진: 좋아하시죠?

현우: 좋아하시면, 어떤 운동을 좋아하시는지, 그리고 만약 운동을 싫어하시면, 특별히 싫어하는 운동이 있는지, 그리고 왜 싫어하는지. (달리기처럼) 네 달리기처럼. 왜 싫어하는지 이야기를 해 주세요.

석진: 네. 기대할게요.

현우: 어디에서?

석진: TalkToMeInKorean.com에서.

현우: 네, 기다리겠습니다. 저희는 그럼 다음 방송에서 뵈겠습니다.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #13 - 최경은 & 김현정

경은: 안녕하세요, 현정 씨.

현정: 안녕하세요, 경은 씨.

경은: 안녕하세요.

현정: 네.

경은: 네. 우리 오늘 어떤 거에 대해서 이야기할 거예요?

현정: 운동이요.

경은: 운동이요. 오, 운동 좋아하세요?

현정: 가끔 좋아해요.

경은: 가끔 좋아해요?

현정: 네. 아마도?

경은: 어떤 운동 좋아해요?

현정: 탁구?

경은: 탁구 좋아해요? 탁구 잘 쳐요?

현정: 고등학교 때 동아리가 탁구였어요.

경은: 와, 진짜요? (네) 너무 안 어울려요.

현정: 아니. 제가 학교에서 있을 때는 (네) 움직이는 거 좋아했거든요. 그래서 동아리는 운동부 같은 데 들었었는데, 하지만 시합에 나가는 운동부는 안 들었어요.

경은: 그러면, 탁구 말고 또 다른 어떤 운동부에 들었었어요?

현정: 배드민턴?

경은: 배드민턴이요? 근데 배드민턴이 저희가 학교 다닐 때 사람들이 굉장히 많이 쳤잖아요.

현정: 네.

경은: 그래서 저는 배드민턴이 굉장히 쉬운 운동이라고 생각했었는데, 제대로 배우면 굉장히 어렵다고 하던데요?

현정: 네. 팔이 아파요.

경은: 팔이 아파요? 그러면 시합에는 절대 안 나갔어요?

현정: 그러니까 시합에 나가는 운동부는 힘들잖아요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #13 - 최경은 & 김현정

경은: 근데 배드민턴이나 탁구도 시합하지 않아요?

현정: 운동부가 작으면 시합하지 않아요.

경은: 그래요?

현정: 네.

경은: 그러면 배드민턴 동호회들끼리 같은 것도 안 해요?

현정: 네, 그냥 안에서만 했는데요. 작으니까 선배도 무섭지 않고 가르쳐 주는 사람도 없고. 그냥 자기들끼리 노는 거였어요.

경은: 사실 고등학교 운동부는 선배들이 무섭기로 유명하죠?

현정: 네 농구부같은 그런 거?

경은: 네 농구부, 야구부...

현정: 그 쪽에는 가지 않았어요.

경은: 그러면 언제부터 운동이 싫어졌어요?

현정: 아니, 지금도 배드민턴이랑 탁구는 좋아요.

경은: 그래요?

현정: 그런데 힘들게 하는 게 싫어요. 놀러가서 하는 건 좋은데, 땀을 뻘뻘 흘리면서 한 시간 이상 해야 한다는 거는 싫어요.

경은: 저는 이해할 수 있어요. 달리기.

현정: 예. 달리기는 초등학교 때까지만 좋아했어요.

경은: 저는 달리기를 한 번도 좋아한 적이 없어요.

현정: 음.

경은: 달리기가 세상에서 제일 싫어요.

현정: 하지만 경은 씨는 구두신고 잘 달리잖아요.

경은: 늦었을 때, 뛰어야만 할 때 뛰긴 하지만, 그런 거 있잖아요. "꼭 운동으로 달리기를 해야 한다. 건강을 달리기를 한다." 이런 거를 저는 절대 이해할 수가 없어요.

현정: 저는 하려고 해봤어요.

경은: 그래요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #13 - 최경은 & 김현정

현정: 그랬는데 무릎이 아파서 그만 뒀어요.

경은: 네. 근데 여러분 오해하지 마세요. 한국 여자들이 모두 운동을 싫어하는 건 아니고요.

현정: 그럼요.

경은: 좋아하는 사람들 굉장히 많은데, 현정 씨와 제가 좀 싫어해요.

현정: 재미있는 운동은 좋아하는데. 우리가 지금 할 수 있는 운동이 별로 없잖아요? 달리기하고...

경은: 자전거, 저는 자전거 타는 거는 좋아하고요. 제가 좋아하는 운동은 자전거 타기, 그리고 인라인 스케이트 타기.

현정: 탈 줄 알아요?

경은: 잘 타요. 자전거랑 인라인은 잘 타요.

현정: 인라인 배우고 싶어요.

경은: 진짜요? 저희 다음에 주말에 인라인 타러 갈까요? (그럴까요?) 인라인 스케이트 타러 한강에 가면 여의나루 역이라고 있어요. 서울에. 여의나루역에 가면 인라인 스케이트 빌려 주니까 저희 꼭 가서 탈까요?

현정: 저는 그리고 그것도 하고 싶어요. (뭐요) 스케이트.

경은: 아, 스케이트, 저 스케이트도 좀 타요. 이거 봐요 제가 운동을 싫어하지는 않아요.

현정: 그러네요.

경은: 네. 그런 타는 운동 있잖아요.

현정: 네.

경은: 뭐 인라인 스케이트나 자전거나 또 뭐가 있을까요? 스노보드 이런 것들은 좋아해요. 근데, 달리기 아니면 헬스 이런 것들은 정말 싫어해요.

현정: 저랑 비슷한데요?

경은: 그리고 수영은 좋아해요.

현정: 수영은 물에 뜰 수만 있어요.

경은: 아, 그래요? 근데, 현정 씨는 제주도 사람이잖아요.

현정: 네.

경은: 제주도에서 태어나서 오랫동안 제주도에서 살았는데, 수영을 못 해요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #13 - 최경은 & 김현정

현정: 그러니까 그게, 사람들이 이상하게 생각하는데, 제주도 사람 중에서 수영을 잘하는 사람 별로 없어요.

경은: 그래요?

현정: 왜냐면, 수영장에 갈 필요가 없잖아요.

경은: 음, 바닷가에서 수영할 수 있잖아요.

현정: 그러니까, 바닷가에 수영할 수 있는데, 바닷가에서는 저 멀리까지 수영한다기보다는 물놀이를 하는 거잖아요. 수영을 할 필요가 그다지 없어요.

경은: 그러네요. 근데 웬지 바닷가 근처에 살면, 수영을 잘 할 것 같은...

현정: 엄마는 잘 하세요.

경은: 그러세요?

현정: 그래서 가끔 문어를 잡아와요.

경은: 문어요?

현정: 네, 바다에 가면 문어나, 그런 게 있잖아요. 저는 바닷가에 있는 성게는 캘 수 있는데.

경은: 성게요?

현정: 네. 그러니까, 바닷가에 성게랑, 조개랑, 이런 게 있잖아요. 그런 거는 제가 딸 수 있는데. 문어는 바다 속으로 들어가야 해서 저는 못하죠. 하지만 엄마는 해요.

경은: 멋지세요.

현정: 그럼요.

경은: 저희 주제로 다시 돌아가서, 운동에 대해서 다시 이야기 할까요? 현정 씨는 지금 운동 전혀 안 하고 있나요?

현정: 그러네요. 문제가 많아요.

경은: 할 계획은 있으세요?

현정: 우리 수영 다니기로 하지 않았나요?

경은: 다닐까요. 진짜?

현정: 그럴까요?

경은: 좋아요. 근데, 저는 사실 현정 씨를 배신하고 운동을 시작했어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #13 - 최경은 & 김현정

현정: 언제요?

경은: 오늘 아침부터.

현정: 어디로?

경은: 저희 집 뒤에 뒷동산이 있잖아요.

현정: 네. 두 시간 걸린다는 ?

경은: 근데 가 보니까 굉장히 낮은 산이었어요. 두 시간이 아니라 아침에 일찍 일어나서 엄마랑 같이 산에 잠깐 올라갔다가 내려오니깐 딱 한 시간 걸렸어요.

현정: 그래서 저는요?

경은: 현정 씨도 아침 일찍 같이 운동할래요?

현정: 경은 씨 어머니랑요?

경은: 저희 어머니 되게 좋아요.

현정: 혼나지 않아요? 늦게 걷는다고?

경은: 아니에요. 혼나지 않아요. 근데 생각해 보니까 곧 있으면 장마라서, (아, 네) 못 걸을 수도 있겠다는 생각이 드니까, 다시 수영을 우리 계획해 봐요.

현정: 그런데, 있잖아요, (네) 현우 씨랑 석진 씨는 맨날 운동을 한단데, 진짜 턱걸이를 300개 하고 있을까요?

경은: 저도 처음에는 턱걸이를 300개를 하는 줄 알았어요. 근데 그거 알아요? 현정 씨? 제가 저번에 석진 씨랑 놀이터에 갔는데, 턱걸이 세 개도 못했어요. 진짜.

현정: 이제까지 다 거짓말?

경은: 다 거짓말이었어요. 진짜.

현정: 그러면서 우리한테.....

경은: 네. 우리는 그래도 운동 많이 하진 않지만.

현정: 거짓말 안 하잖아요.

경은: 거짓말은 안 하죠. (네) 맨날 운동 많이 한다고 하면서..... 모르겠어요. 운동을 많이 하는지.

현정: 조금만 움직여도 힘들어해요.

경은: 그러니까요. 여러분 저희를 믿어 주세요. 알겠죠?

현정: 네. 우리 앞으로 수영 열심히 할 계획인데요. 세 달 후에 얼마나 열심히 했는지 또 방송으로

## 이야기 (lyagi) #13 - 최경은 & 김현정

---

녹음을 할 테니까. (좋은 생각이에요.) 다시 한 번 들어 주실 수 있죠?

경은: 네, 여러분 꼭 다시 한 번 들어 주시고요. 여러분도 운동 열심히 하세요.

현정: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

최경은: 안녕하세요, TALK TO ME IN KOREAN의 이야기입니다.

최경은: 안녕하세요, 현정 씨.

김현정: 안녕하세요, 경은 씨.

최경은: 네, 안녕하세요, 여러분.

김현정: 안녕하세요.

최경은: 현정 씨, 오늘은 (네) 뭐에 대해서 이야기할까요.

김현정: 여름인데 춥다.

최경은: 어디가요? 어디가 여름인데 추워요?

김현정: 사무실이에요.

최경은: 사무실이에요?

김현정: 네.

최경은: 사무실은 솔직히 안 추워요, 현정 씨.

김현정: 저는 너무 추워요.

최경은: 현정 씨는 추위를 정말 많이 타나 봐요.

김현정: 네.

최경은: 아... 저도 추위를 정말 많이 타는데, 현정 씨는 더 많이 타는 것 같아요.

김현정: 제가 조금 추운 거를 힘들어해요. (아...) 그러니까, 많이 추우면 (네)

몸이 그걸 느끼지 못 해서, 너무 추우니까 괜찮은데요 (아...) 조금 추우면 정말 추워요.

최경은: 어, 신기한데요?

김현정: 네... 그렇죠?

최경은: 그런데, 사실 한국의 여름은 (네) 굉장히 덥고 (네) 습하잖아요?

김현정: 더운 것은 괜찮은데, 습하면 끈적끈적해서 (아...) 너무 힘들어요.

최경은: 네, 맞아요. 습하면 몸이 끈적끈적해지고 원래 썸 기분이 나빠지잖아요. (네) 습하면...

근데 사실 서울은 (네) 건물에만 들어가도 에어컨이 나오니까 습한 건 사실 못

느끼겠어요, 저는.

김현정: 근데 문제는, (네) 저는 에어컨이 너무 싫어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #14 - 최경은 & 김현정

최경은: 너무 추워서요?

김현정: 네.

최경은: 그렇죠. 밖에 나가면 너무 덥고 (네) 건물 안에 들어가면 에어컨 때문에 또 너무 춥고.

김현정: 그래서 감기 걸리고.

최경은: 맞아요. 감기 걸리죠. 저는 그래서 사실, 여름에도 항상 긴팔을 들고 다녀요. (아...)

지하철에 타면 너무 추워서 (네) 어떻게 하지를 못 하겠는 거예요. 정말 팔이 얼 것 같아요.

김현정: 네.

최경은: 그죠? 그 정도로 춥죠?

김현정: 네. 지하철, 은행.

최경은: 아, 은행.

김현정: 그리고 우리 사무실!

최경은: 사무실은 솔직히 안 추워요.

김현정: 아니에요. 석진 씨가 더위를 너무 타서 (아...) 언제나 선풍기도 틀어놓고 에어컨도 틀어 놔요.

최경은: 아, 진짜요. 그 선풍기 바람이 현정 씨 자리까지 가나요?

김현정: 네.

최경은: 아, 그렇구나. 저는 쯤 사무실은 더운 것 같아요.

김현정: 정말요?

최경은: 네.

김현정: 우와. 그러면 (네) 경은 씨도 그 작은 선풍기를 사면 (아...) 정말 많이 추워져요.

최경은: 그러면 또 추울 것 같아요.

김현정: 어쩔 수가 없군요. 경은 씨.

최경은: 네. 저는 조금 추위도 많이 타고, 더위도 많이 타서 (음...) 저는 여름도 별로 안 좋아하고 겨울도 별로 안 좋아해요.

김현정: 저도 봄, 가을이 제일 좋아요.

최경은: 그렇죠, 봄가을이 제일 좋죠.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #14 - 최경은 & 김현정

김현정: 놀러 다니기 딱 좋은 날들.

최경은: 그렇죠?

김현정: 또 여름을 춥게 만드는 또 한 가지 방법.

최경은: 음... 뭐가 있죠?

김현정: 무서운 이야기?

최경은: 아, 저 정말 싫어요. 저는 그래서 여름만 되면 (네) 사람들이 무서운 이야기를 많이 하고 (네) 또 텔레비전에 무서운 영화들을 많이 보여주잖아요? (그렇죠) 근데 사실 저는 무서운 이야기나 무서운 영화를 너무, 너무 싫어해서 정말 여름에는 텔레비전 켜기가 싫어요.

김현정: 아, 경은 씨 꿈에 나타난다고 그랬죠.

최경은: 네, 저는 악몽을 좀 심하게 꾸는 편이라서... (네) 음... 너무 싫어요.

김현정: 저는 그런 것에서는 무섭지 않은데, 친구들이 가끔 무서운 이야기를 해 달라고 (네) 자꾸 말하면 아는 게 없는데, (네) 그래서 결국 제 주변에 있었던 이야기를 해 주거든요? (아...) 그러면 그 얘기를 한 번 들은 친구들은 두 번 다시 저한테 무서운 얘기 해 달라는 말을 안 해요.

최경은: 아, 진짜요? 그러면 현정 씨가 다음에 저 말고 현우 씨나 석진 씨랑 같이 (네) 같이 이렇게 이야기를 할 때 무서운 이야기 특집으로, 무서운 이야기를 해 주면 (음...) 저희 리스너분들이 시원한 여름을 맞을 수 있지 않을까 싶은데요.

김현정: 그런데 제가 하는 무서운 이야기는 다 있었던 일인데요?

최경은: 음... 그래도 무서우면 좋은 것 아닌가요?

김현정: 경은 씨 같은 분이 있으면 어떡해요?

최경은: 아... 그런 분한테는 미리 경고 메시지를 써 놔야죠. (아...) 그런데 괜찮을 것 같은데요?  
무서운 이야기 특집.(음....)

김현정: 그런 걸 한국어로 뭐라고 하죠?

최경은: 납량특집.

김현정: 네.

최경은: 그런 걸 납량특집이라고 합니다. 그런데 사실 여름에 차가워지는 방법 하나 더 있어요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #14 - 최경은 & 김현정

김현정: 뭔데요?

최경은: 시원한 음식 먹기.

김현정: 아, 팔빙수!

최경은: 팔빙수, 냉면, 콩국수.

김현정: 식혜!

최경은: 식혜도 좋고요. 한국에 시원하게 먹을 수 있는 음식들이 굉장히 많죠.

김현정: 네.

최경은: 저는 사실 아이스크림은 먹어도 시원해지는 느낌 잘 모르겠어요. (음...) 차라리 냉면이나  
뭐, 그런 팔빙수나 이런 것들 (네) 먹으면 괜찮은 거 같아요.

김현정: 아, 저도 냉면 먹고 싶어요.

최경은: 그럼 우리 점심으로 오늘 냉면 먹을까요?

김현정: 그럴까요?

최경은: 네, 좋아요. 여러분, 여러분만의 여름을 특별하게, 시원하게 보낼 수 있는 방법이 있으시면  
저희에게 알려 주세요. 네, 그럼 여러분 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.

김현정: 안녕히 계세요.

최경은: 안녕히 계세요.

진석진: 안녕하세요, 여러분.

장지원: 안녕하세요, 여러분.

진석진: 네, 처음 듣는 목소리시죠. 저는 지금 지원 씨랑 같이 있습니다. 장 지원 씨. 네, 지원 씨.  
저희 Talk To Me In Korean 식구들한테 한번 인사하고, 소개해 주세요.

장지원: 안녕하세요, Talk To Me In Korean 여러분. 저는 장지원이라고 하고요,  
대학생 2학년이에요.

진석진: 네, 대학생. 정말 어려요. 정말 얼굴만 봐도 정말 어린애 같고요. 네, 저랑은 한 7년  
차이 나나요? 몇 살이시죠?

장지원: 저 지금 빠른 91년생이라서, 스무 살이에요.

진석진: 스무 살이에요? (네) 네, 몇 살 차이 나는지는 그렇게 중요한 게 아니니까요, 넘어가죠.

장지원: 네.

진석진: 이번 이야기에서는 저희 무엇에 대해 얘기하기로 했죠?

장지원: 첫인상이요.

진석진: 네, 첫인상. 사람을 처음 봤을 때 느끼는 인상이죠. (네) 지원 씨는 첫인상이 제가 봤을 때  
정말 착했어요. 처음 봤을 때 '아, 정말 착하고 어린 여자애구나'라는 생각을 많이 했었거든요. (네)  
그런데, 같이 있다 보니까 터프한 면이 많이 있는 사람이란 걸 알게 됐어요. 지원 씨는 저 첫인상  
어땠어요?

장지원: 석진 씨 첫인상은 약간 무서웠어요.

진석진: 어딜 봐서 제가 무서워요?

장지원: 석진 씨가 굳은 표정을 하고 있을 때 조금 무섭거든요. 또 가끔씩 사진 찍을 때 포즈 잡으  
시는 거 볼 때 조금 느끼하다고 생각했어요.

진석진: 느끼하다, (네) 느끼하다. 느끼한 거 여자들이 좋아하나요?

장지원: 잘생긴 남자가 느끼하면 좋아하죠.

진석진: 어, 잘생기면서 느끼하면, 아마 장동건, 원빈, 그런 사람을 보고 잘생기면서 느끼하다고 할  
수 있겠네요.

장지원: 네.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #15 - 진석진 & 장지원

진석진: 그러면 저는요?

장지원: 석진 씨가 잘 아실 거 같은데요?

진석진: 네. 저도 장동건 씨와 원빈 씨처럼 느끼하지만, 그 분들처럼 잘 생기진 않았어요. 지원 씨가 가지고 있었던 저의 첫 인상은 무섭고 좀 느끼하게 생겼다, 이거군요.

장지원: 뭐, 그렇게 되겠죠?

진석진: 그런데 저 사실, 그렇게 무섭지 않잖아요.

장지원: 네. 일주일 동안 지내다 보니까 석진 씨가 좀 웃긴 분이라는 걸 알게 됐어요.

진석진: 제기 얼마나 재미있고, 또 여자들한테 얼마나 제가 잘 해 주는데요.

장지원: 여자들한테 잘 해 주신다는 것은 잘 모르겠고요.

진석진: 아, 좀 더 있어 봐야겠네. 일주일이라는 시간은 너무 짧은 것 같아요.

장지원: 같이 더 있는다고 해서 제 생각이 바뀔 것 같지 않지만 어쨌든 한번 봐 볼게요.

진석진: 그래서 제 첫인상이 좋았다는 거예요, 나빴다는 거예요?

장지원: 뭐 그렇게 따지자면 나빴다고 하는 편이 맞겠죠?

진석진: 음... 그런데 첫 인상은 그렇게 중요한 게 아니에요. 제가 친구를 사귄 때도 첫인상이 나빴던 친구가 알고 보니까 성격이 대개 좋은 경우가 많이 있어요. 그럴 때는 사람, 그 사람이란 더 가까이 지내게 되죠. (네) 그렇죠, 지원 씨도 그런 적 있죠.

장지원: 네, 저도 그런 적 있죠.

진석진: 첫인상하고는 다른 사람을 알게 되고, 더 친하게 된 적.

장지원: 네, 그런 적 많이 있어요.

진석진: 그러니까 첫인상은 그렇게 중요하진 않다고 저는 생각해요. (음) 중요한 건 사람의 마음이고, 성격이죠. (네) 지원 씨는 첫인상에 아주 신경을 썼던 적이 있었나요?

장지원: 네, 있어요.

진석진: 언제였어요?

장지원: 면접 보러 올 때 첫인상에 많은 신경을 썼던 것 같아요.

진석진: 아, 면접 볼 때요? 면접 보러 올 때 첫 인상 많이 중요하죠. (네) 어떻게 하셨나요?

장지원: 일단은 조금 더 예뻐 보이기 위해서 렌즈를 끼거나, 화장을 하거나, 옷 차림새에 신경을 쓰

거나 했죠.

진석진: 말도 지금처럼 아주 예쁘게 했겠네요.

장지원: 네, 그랬던 것 같아요.

진석진: 평소에는 지원 씨 이렇게 얘기 안 하잖아요.

장지원: 아니에요. 그러면 석진 씨는 (네) 첫인상에 많은 신경을 썼던 때가 있었나요?

진석진: 저도 물론 회사 면접을 보러 갔을 때 첫인상에 많은 신경을 썼지만, 그것보다 더 전 소개팅 할 때 ...

장지원: 소개팅 할 때요?

진석진: 네, Talk To Me In Korean 리스너 분은 잘 모르시겠지만, 제가 사투리가 아주 심해요.

장지원: 네, 쯤 그런 편이죠.

진석진: 네, 제가 경상도 사투리가 아주 심한데, 일부로 안 쓰려고 표준어를 막 따라 하고 했었거든요. 그래서 말을 할 때 "안녕하세요, 저는 진석진이에요." 막 이렇게 들으면 어색할 정도로 그렇게 표준어를 따라하곤 했어요. 그러니까, 잘 하지 못하는데 표준어를 따라하곤 했어요.

장지원: 그 결과가 좋았나요?

진석진: 그 결과는 지금 제가 솔로인 걸로 보면 잘 알 수 있겠죠?

장지원: 알 수 있을 것 같네요. 힘내요, 석진 씨.

진석진: 감사합니다. 이번 이야기에서는 저와 지원 씨가 첫 인상에 대해서 이야기 해 봤어요. 각 나라마다 첫인상을 결정하는 그 시간이 각각 다르다고 해요. 일본은 한 16초 정도 더 걸린다고 하고요, 미국은 더, 한 20초, 30초 정도 걸린다고 하는데, 우리나라는 그 첫인상을 결정하는 시간이 아주 짧다고 해요. 4초, 6초? 처음 봤을 때 저 사람이 '아, 마음에 든다.' 아니면, '아, 저 사람 참 별로야'라고 결정하는 시간이 아주 짧다는 얘기죠. (네) 네, 지원 씨도 그렇게 첫 인상을 보고 판단하는 그 시간이 짧은가요?

장지원: 네, 저도 짧은 편이에요.

진석진: 한 몇 초 정도 될 것 같아요?

장지원: 저는 한 5초 정도 걸릴 것 같아요.

진석진: 5초. (네) 그래서 지원 씨한테 첫인상을 좋게 남기려면 5초 동안 아주 잘 해야 되겠네요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #15 – 진석진 & 장지원

장지원: 뭐, 그렇게 되겠죠.

진석진: 네, 5초 동안 뭐, 맛있는 거 사 주고

장지원: 5초 동안이요?

진석진: 아이스크림 사 주고, 이제 좋게 얘기도 해 주고, 뭐 어디 어깨도 주물러 주고...

장지원: 그럼 좋겠죠.

진석진: 네, 5초 동안은 저도 할 수 있을 거 같아요. 여러분은 좋은 첫인상을 남기기 위해서 무엇을 해 보셨는지, 저는 정말 궁금해요. 그렇죠, 지원 씨.

장지원: 네, 궁금해요.

진석진: 좋은 첫인상을 남기는 방법, 혹시 좋은 방법이 있으시다면, 저희 Talk To Me In Korean 이야기에서 댓글을 남겨 주세요.

장지원: 네, 안녕히 계세요.

진석진: 네. 여러분, 안녕히 계세요.

선현우: 안녕하세요. 선현우입니다.

이소연: 안녕하세요. 이소연입니다.

선현우: 네, 소연 씨, 오랜만이에요. 잘 지내셨어요?

이소연: 네, 잘 지냈어요.

선현우: 네. 오늘은 이야기 레슨에 참여하게 됐는데, 어때요? 오랜만에 오니까.

이소연: 이야기 레슨은 처음이에요.

선현우: 네, 맞아요. 저희랑 같이 레슨을 한 적은 있었는데, 레벨 1 레슨 15,16 이 정도였죠.

이소연: 네, 그랬던 것 같아요. 너무 오래전 일이라서 기억도 가물가물하고, 이야기는 오늘 처음 참여하게 됐는데 재밌는 얘기 많이 하고 싶어요.

선현우: 이야기 말고 그리고 레슨 말고, 저희 7 random korean expressions 비디오에 한번 나온 적이 있죠.

이소연: 네. 그랬었죠. (네) 지하철에서 여러 가지 거울이랑, 지도를 소개했던 게 기억나요.

선현우: 그때 소연 씨 비디오보고 지금도 소연 씨를 기억하는 사람들이 저희한테 가끔씩 코멘트로 "소연 씨는 왜 안 나와요? 소연 씨 어디 있어요?" 계속 물어봐서, 어쩔 수 없이 오늘 초대 를 했어요.

이소연: 어쩔 수 없이 나오게 된 이소연입니다.

선현우: 반갑고요. 오늘은 밖에 사실은 비가 오고 있어요.

이소연: 오늘, 진짜 오랜만에 외출한 건데, 비가 오네요.

선현우: 비가 오면 소연 씨는 좋아요? 아니면 안 좋아요?

이소연: 저는 원래 비오는 걸 정말 싫어해요. 왜 싫어하면, 비가 오면 옷을 입을 때 제약이 많잖아요. 신발도 신경을 써야 되고, 젖으면 안 되니까, 그리고 치마나 뭐 이렇게 흰 바지 같은 것도 못 입으니까. 옷 입는 것 때문에, 어렸을 때부터 비오는 걸 싫어했는데, 요즘은 비가 오면 비를 핑계 삼아서 집에서 책도 마음껏 읽을 수 있고 그래서 비 오는 거 예전보다 많이 좋아하게 된 것 같아요.

선현우: 그 말은 비가 오면 밖에 안 나가고 집에 있다는 거죠? 그래서 신발도 신경을 쓴다고 했는데, 신발도 신경을 썼기 때문에 오늘 장화를 신고 왔죠?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #16 - 선현우 & 이소연

이소연: 네. 여름 장마철을 대비해서 장화를 샀습니다.

선현우: 이번에 산 거예요?

이소연: 네, 뉴욕 갔을 때 샀어요.

선현우: 뉴욕 재밌었죠?

이소연: 네, 재밌었죠.

선현우: 사실, 비가 올 때 말고, 그냥 홍대나 신촌이나 이런 데 가면 비 안 와도 여름에 더운 날 말고 겨울에 장화신은 사람들 좀 볼 수 있어요.

이소연: 보셨어요.

선현우: 네, 패션 아이템으로 .

이소연: 저는 보지 못했어요.

선현우: 그러면 소연 씨는 비올 때만 장화신어요?

이소연: 네, 비 안 오는 날엔 엄마가 못 신게 해요.

선현우: 저도 예전에 장화 신은 적 있어요.

이소연: 언제요?

선현우: 혹시 장화라는 단어를 모르시는 분들도 계실지 모르겠는데, 비가 올 때 신는 긴 부츠를 장화라고 하잖아요?

이소연: 네.

선현우: 그런데 어렸을 때는 우산을 써도 우산을 잘 받치지 못하고, 잘 들고 있을 힘도 없고 그러니까 엄마들이 어린이들한테는 우산을 주는 대신에, 장화를 신게 하고 그리고 비옷을 입게 하잖아요.

이소연: 네.

선현우: 그래서 초등학교 때, 학교에 가는 길에 가방 메고 그 위에 비옷 입고 그리고 장화신고 갔던 기억이 나요.

이소연: 상상할 수가 없어요. 오빠가 25년 전에

선현우: 네, 네. 24년 전 25년 전인데, 정말 귀여웠을 것 같죠.

이소연: 네. 되게 귀여웠을 것 같아요. 노란 비옷을 입고, 부츠를 신고.

선현우: 파란 부츠였던 것 같아요. 파란 부츠에 어떤 만화 캐릭터가 그려져 있었어요.

이소연: 저는 아기 때 장화신은 기억이 안 나는데, 남잔데도 장화를 신었네요.

선현우: 저는 광주에서 태어나서 계속 자랐잖아요. 광주는 그 당시에 제 나이랑 비슷한 어린이들은 다 장화를 신었었어요.

이소연: 패션 리더 도시네요.

선현우: 그랬었죠. 그래서 광주는 비도 많이 오고 눈도 많이 와요. 광주가 서울보다 조금 산이 많고, 가깝게 산이 있어서 여름에도 비가 많이 오고, 겨울에도 눈이 많이 오는데 그래서 어렸을 때 비가 너무 많이 와서 제 허리까지 물이 차서 사람들이 운전도 못하고, 걸어서 길도 못 건너고 그런 일이 있었어요. 그런 걸 한국어로 홍수.

이소연: 홍수라고 하죠.

선현우: 네, 홍수라고 하는데, 홍수가 광주에서는 자주 났었어요.

그런데 한 11년 전에 서울로 이사 오고 나서부터는 홍수는 잘 겪어본 적이 없는 것 같아요.

이소연: 네, 저도 서울에 25년 동안 살면서 큰 홍수는 겪어본 적이 없는 것 같아요.

선현우: 비가 많이 와도 홍수날 일이 많지 않고, 그리고 비오면 지하철타면 되고 그리고 지하철 타기 싫으면 택시도 있고, 그리고 서울은 밖에 있는 것보다는 누구를 만나도 다 안에 들어가고 카페, 서점, 쇼핑, 다 건물 안에서 할 수 있으니까 비가 와도 크게 생활에 문제는 없는 것 같아요. 근데 저는 비가 싫어요.

이소연: 네. 비 싫죠. 오빠는 비를 왜 싫어하세요.

선현우: 그냥 신발도 젖고, 그리고 우산을 들면 손이 하나가 없어지는 것하고 똑같잖아요. 손을 못 쓰니까. 그리고 여러 가지가 있겠죠. 버스나 지하철 바닥이 더러워지고. 아직 제 나이가 많지 않지만, 허리나 무릎이 아프고.

이소연: 네. 비가 오면 무릎이 아파요.

선현우: 네. 맞아요. 그래서 저기압 그리고 습도 때문에 무릎이나 허리가 아픈데 조금 아픈데. 불편한 것 같아요. 그래서 비가 안 오고, 날씨가 좋은 날이 정말 좋은 데, 저는 비 오는 날보다 그리고 날씨가 좋은 날보다 더 좋은 날이 뭐냐면 비가 온 다음.

이소연: 비가 온 다음날.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #16 - 선현우 & 이소연

선현우: 비가 온 다음날. 공기도 깨끗하고 덥지도 않고.

이소연: 네, 좀 더 신선한 거 같아요.

선현우: 맞아요. 비가 공기 속에 있는 공기 안에 있는 먼지들을 다 씻어주잖아요.

이소연: 씻어 내려가고 깨끗한 공기만 남고, 시원한 하루가 되는 것 같아요. 비가 온 다음날은

선현우: 특히나 여름에 비가 한 번 썩 하고 오고 나면 다음 날 여기가 서울이 맞나? 서울이 아닌 것 같은 그런 생각이 들어요. 그래서 좋은데 오늘은 일단 비가 아침에 한 번 왔다가 그리고 다시 그쳤다가 또 지금 비가 오고 있어요. 정말 장마철인 것 같아요.

이소연: 네. 지금 장마철이에요.

선현우: 네. 비가 한꺼번에 많이 오는 그런 기간을 장마, 아니면 장마철이라고 하는데 요즘에 장마철이어서 비가 계속 오는데, 소연 씨는 계속 집에 계시겠네요.

이소연: 아니에요. 그래도 오늘은 시간 있어서 녹음을 하러 여기까지 왔습니다.

선현우: 근데 만약에, 친구랑 약속을 했어요. (네) 친구랑 약속을 했는데, 비가 와요 그럼 집에 있고 싶잖아요. 친구한테 뭐라고 해요? 나 비오니까 안 나갈게 안녕? 아니면 나 아파서..... 그런 식으로 다른 이유를 이야기를 해요?

이소연: 저는 친구한테 비가 오는 데 괜찮을까? 하고 친구의 의견을 물어봐요.

선현우: 친구는 괜찮은데 소연 씨가 먼저? 비오는 데 정말 괜찮아? 진짜로 오늘 꼭 만나야 돼?

이소연: 그래서 다른 시간이 괜찮다고 하면 약속을 미루거나 아니면 친구가 오늘 괜찮다. 그래도 보자. 라고 하면 기쁜 마음으로 장화를 신고 나가겠죠.

선현우: 혹시 친구 미안하라고 그렇게 가는 것 아니에요? 장화신고? 힘들게 힘들게.

이소연: 아니에요. 그래서 온 거 아니에요. 오빠.

선현우: 알고 있어요. 알고 있고요. 네, 오늘 비 오는 날에 대해서 이야기를 해봤는데, 저는 비 오는 날보다는 정말 비가 온 다음날이 좋기 때문에 오늘 밤에 비가 많이 온데요. 그리고 나서 내일 날씨가 맑아지겠죠?

이소연: 근데 장마철이니까, 내일이 맑은 것을 확신할 수 없어요.

선현우: 하긴..... 맞아요. 그래도 일단 내일 날씨가 맑아졌으면 좋겠어요.

이소연: 네, 저도 그랬으면 좋겠어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #16 – 선현우 & 이소연

---

선현우: 네. 공기도 깨끗하고 토요일이기도 하고, 그러니까 기대가 되고요. 소연 씨 자주 좀 오세요. 자주.

이소연: 네, 정말 시간을 잘 쪼개서 오겠습니다.

선현우: 비올 때도 좀 오세요.

이소연: 비올 때 집에 있지 말고 여기로 올게요.

선현우: 여기가 집이라고 생각하세요.

이소연: 알겠습니다.

선현우: 네. 그럼 소연 씨 다음 시간에 또 봐요.

이소연: 네. 감사합니다.

선현우: 안녕히 계세요.

이소연: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #17 - 진석진 & 최경은

최경은: 안녕하세요, 최경은입니다.

진석진: 네, 경은누나.

최경은: 네, 안녕하세요.

진석진: 네, 진짜 오랜만이에요.

최경은: 네, 오랜만이에요.

진석진: 네. 그동안 현정 누나하고 현우 형하고만 이야기 했는데 재밌었어요?

최경은: 네, 재미있었어요.

진석진: 저하고 할 때보다?

최경은: 조금?

진석진: 아..... 내가 더 재미있는데. 그러면 오늘 이야기로 출발!

최경은: 오늘 이야기는 주제가 뭐예요?

진석진: 술버릇이에요.

최경은: 술버릇.

진석진: 네, 저한테는 없는.....

최경은: 제가 봤는데요?

진석진: 제가 술을 먹고 주정하는 걸 보셨다고요?

최경은: 네, 봤어요. 근데 석진 씨 주정하다가 뭐예요?

진석진: 보통 술주정이라 하죠. 술주정은 술을 마시고 평소와는 다르게 다른 사람한테 안 좋은 행동을 하거나 피해를 주는 행동을 (아.....) 할 때, (예를 들어) 저는 안 그렇지만 술을 마시고 말을 반복하거나, 괜히 친구한테 화풀이를 할 때.....

최경은: 아..... 그리고 우는 사람도 있잖아요.

진석진: 네, 우는 사람도 있어요.

최경은: 술만 마시면 우는 사람도 있고.....

진석진: 네, "나 너무 외로워. 나 왜 이렇게 살아야 해." 막 이렇게.....

최경은: 네, 우는 사람들도 있고, 대개 다양한 술주정을 그리고 술버릇을 가지고 있죠, 사람들이.

진석진: 네 맞아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #17 - 진석진 & 최경은

최경은: 그리고 잠을 자는 사람도 있잖아요.

진석진: 술을 먹고 잠을 자는 사람은 정말 신사라고 생각해요, 저는.

최경은: 아..... 그래요? 저는 그냥 집에 잘 들어가는 사람이 신사 같은데요?

진석진: 그 술자리는 참여하고 싶은 마음이 있으니까 (아.....) 네, 집에는 가지 않고 (아.....) 대신 잠을 자는 거죠.

최경은: 석진 씨가 그래요?

진석진: 아, 저는 술버릇 없어요.

최경은: 아, 그래요. 석진 씨 술 마시는 거 좋아해요?

진석진: 한국 사람은, 한국 남자는 다 술 마시는 거 좋아하는데, 저도 술 마시는 건 좋아해요. (네) 하지만, 잘 못 마셔요.

최경은: 잘 못 마셔요. (네) 맞아요, 석진 씨 술 한 잔만 마시면, 맥주 한 잔만 마시면 얼굴이 빨개지죠.

진석진: 네, 맥주 한 잔, 그리고 소주는 세 잔. 세 잔 마시면 저는 죽어요.

최경은: 죽어요, 진짜 죽어요?

진석진: 아, 진짜 죽는 건 아니고요.....

최경은: 힘들어요?

진석진: 네, 힘들고 자고 싶고 (아.....) 그래요.

최경은: 그게 술버릇이죠.

진석진: 저의 술버릇은 술을 마시고 자는 거예요. 경은 누나는 술버릇 뭐예요?

최경은: 저는 술버릇 없죠.

진석진: 정말 솔직히 저는 경은 누나랑 오랫동안 술을 마셔본 적이 없었기 때문에 (아.....) 누나 술버릇을 잘 모르겠어요.

최경은: 전에 한 번 석진 씨랑 그리고 다른 친구들이랑 술 같이 오래 마셨잖아요.

진석진: 네, 정말 오랫동안 마셨죠.

최경은: 그랬는데, 석진 씨가 자버렸잖아요. 그래서 기억을 못하는 거예요.

진석진: 그래서 제가 경은 누나 술버릇을 기억 못하는 거예요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #17 - 진석진 & 최경은

최경은: 근데 사실 그날은 안 취했어요.

진석진: 맞아요, 얼마 안 마셨어요.

최경은: 조금 마셨어요. 그렇지만 석진 씨는 얼굴이 빨개서 잤죠.

진석진: 기억이 안 나요.

최경은: 아, 기억이 안 나요. (네) 술버릇 중에 꼭 그렇게 말하는 사람이 있어요. 기억 안 나요.

진석진: 아..... 필름이 끊긴다고들 하죠.

최경은: 아..... 네, 필름이 끊기다, 기억이 안 나는 거죠.

진석진: 네, 네.

최경은: 그 날 술자리에서 자기가 어떤 행동을 했는지 (네) 기억이 전혀 안 나는 거를 가지고 나 어제 필름 끊겼어 이렇게 말하잖아요.

진석진: 맞아요, 맞아요.

최경은: 석진 씨는 필름 끊긴 적 많아요?

진석진: 어, 저는 필름 끊긴 적은 정말 없어요.

최경은: 어..... 한 번도 없어요?

진석진: 네, 필름이 끊기기 전에 잠을 자기 때문에 전혀 끊긴 적은 없어요.

최경은: 아, 그럼 다음날 기억이 나요?

진석진: 다 기억나요.

최경은: 어, 저번에 물어 봤는데 기억 못했잖아요.

진석진: 그때는 너무 많은 일이 있었기 때문에 그 조그만 일은 제가 기억 못했어요.

최경은: 아, 그래요. 혹시 친구 중에서 (네) 기억에 남는 술버릇 이런 거 있어요?

진석진: 친구 중에 술 마시면 꼭 주위에 있는 물건들을 부수는 애들이 있어요. (어.....) 참 안 좋아요.

최경은: 그럼요, 그런 술버릇은 정말 안 좋죠.

진석진: 네, 그래서 술 마시고 저희 기숙사로 같이 들어 왔는데 기분이 좋아서 소화전 버튼을 눌러 버린 거예요. 소화전 눌리니까.....

최경은: 소화전이 뭐죠?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #17 - 진석진 & 최경은

진석진: 소화전은 불이 났을 때 위험한 상황을 알려주기 위해서 사이렌이 있는 기계예요. 그 소화전의 버튼을 눌러 버린 거예요. 그러니까 기숙사 전체에 사이렌이 울리고 (네) 모든 학생들이 다 나온 거예요. (어.....) 그리고 그 친구는 기숙사 방에 들어갔는데 들어가면서 문을 잠가 버려서 제가 같이 사는데 저도 못 들어간 거예요. 제 방에.....

최경은: 그런 안 좋은 버릇을 가지고 있는 사람들은 (네) 술을 마시면 안 될 것 같아요, 정말. (맞아요, 맞아요) 제 친구 중에서는 (네) 굉장히 귀여운 술버릇을 가지고 있는 친구가 있는데 (어.....) 노래를 굉장히 잘하는 친구예요. (네, 네) 정말 잘해서, 저희가 항상 노래방에 가면 가수라고 (와.....) 그렇게 말을 하는데 그 친구가 어느 날 술이 취해서 저희가 같이 택시를 탔는데, 옆에, 택시 운전기사님의 옆에 앉아서 노래를 부르기 시작하는 거예요.

진석진: 우와, 정말 귀엽겠는데요.

최경은: 네, 그래서 너무 귀여워서 저희가 다음날 너 어제 노래 부른 거 기억 나냐고 (네) 물어봤어요. 친구가 전혀 기억을 못하는 거예요.

진석진: 아..... 필름이 끊겼군요.

최경은: 네, 그렇죠. 그래서 너무 재미있었던 기억이 있어요. 아직도 계속 (네) 그 친구를 놀리고 있죠, 저희가.

진석진: 다음에 혹시 그 분하고 술을 마실 자리가 있으면 저도 꼭 불러 주세요.

최경은: 알겠습니다.

진석진: 네.

최경은: 그럼 여러분 혹시 술버릇 가지고 있나요? 여러분의 술버릇을 저희에게 이야기 해주세요.

진석진: 네, 필름 끊기지 마시구요, 제대로 전달해 주셔야 되요.

최경은: 네, 창피하다고 생각하지 말고요, 얘기해 주세요.

진석진: 네, 그럼 여러분, 안녕히 계세요.

최경은: 네, 안녕히 계세요.

진석진: 누나, 술 마시러 가자.

최경은: 싫어.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #18 - 진석진 & 최경은

최경은: 안녕하세요, 석진 씨.

진석진: 안녕하세요, 경은 씨.

최경은: 네, 안녕하세요.

진석진: 네.

최경은: 석진 씨 오늘, 어떤 이야기를 할까요?

진석진: 음..... 누나, 솔직하게 말해 주세요. 누나는 얼마나 자주 목욕탕에 가세요?

최경은: 저는, 어, 일 년에 한 번?

진석진: 일 년에 한 번?

최경은: 석진 씨는 자주 가요?

진석진: 저는 기억이 안 나요.

최경은: 그러면서 왜 이렇게 놀라요.

진석진: 경은 누나같이 예쁜 여자는 깔끔해야 되잖아요.

최경은: 제가 언제 더럽다고 했어요. 목욕탕에 자주 안 가지, 집에서는 매일 샤워를 해요.

진석진: 매일 샤워를 해도 안 벗겨지는 때가 있어요.

최경은: 아, 진짜요?

진석진: 그럼요.

최경은: 석진 씨 기억도 안 난다면서요.

진석진: 그래서 제가 좀 더러워요.

최경은: 아, 더럽긴 하죠, 석진 씨가. 어렸을 때는 일주일에 한 번씩 엄마랑 저희 언니랑 같이 목욕탕을 갔었어요.

진석진: 네, 맞아요.

최경은: 석진 씨도 그랬어요?

진석진: 네, 특히 남자 같은 경우에는, 한국의 남자들은 어렸을 때 여탕에 자주 갔어요.

최경은: 맞아요. 여자 목욕탕에 꼭 남자 아이들이. 몇 살까지 가능하죠?

진석진: 보통 일곱 살?

최경은: 네, 일곱 살까지는 엄마를 따라서 여자 목욕탕에 갈 수 있어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #18 - 진석진 & 최경은

진석진: 하지만 저는 초등학교 2학년 때까지 가 본 것 같아요.

최경은: 초등학교 2학년이면 몇 살이죠?

진석진: 그때는 제가 일찍 들어가서 9살인데, 보통 아이들 같은 경우에는 10살.

최경은: 그러면 9살까지 여자 목욕탕에 갔었어요?

진석진: 네. 그런데 그때는 너무 어려서 그게 좋았는지 (에이, 거짓말) 기억이 안 나요.

최경은: 근데 꼭 목욕탕을 가면, 남자 아이들이 있어요. 그래서 초등학교를 들어가면, 일곱 살, 여덟 살에 초등학교를 들어가잖아요. 그러면 같은 반 남자 친구를 목욕탕에서 만나면, 어우, (어우, 맙소사) 너무 싫어요.

진석진: 그렇죠, 그 때는 그 남자애도 충격을 많이 받아요.

최경은: 저는 근데 어렸을 때 목욕탕을 가면, 엄마가 때를 밀어 주잖아요. (네, 네) 보통. 근데 그게 너무 싫었어요.

진석진: 아, 저도 너무 싫었어요.

최경은: 아프잖아요.

진석진: 정말 아파요. 온 몸이 새빨개져요.

최경은: 네, 온몸이 빨개지도록 때를 밀어야 된다고 어렸을 때는 생각을 하잖아요. 요즘에는 별로 안 그렇죠?

진석진: 요즘에는 좋은 타월이 많이 나왔어요. 그냥 비누만 묻히고 닦아도, 때가 막 벗겨지는 그런 좋은 타월이 있기 때문에.....

최경은: 석진 씨가 더러워서 그런 거 아니에요?

진석진: 아니에요. 요새 홈쇼핑에도 많이 팔아요.

최경은: 아..... 그래요?

진석진: 나중에 보여 드릴게요.

최경은: 근데 요즘에는 사실 사람들이 목욕탕을 일주일에 한 번씩 가지는 않아요.

진석진: 음..... 예전에는 일주일에 한 번씩은 꼭 갔었는데, 경은 씨 말처럼 요즘에는 샤워하는 사람들이 많이 생겨서, 샤워를 많이 하지 목욕탕에는 자주 안 가는 것 같아요.

최경은: 맞아요, 대신에 찜질방을 많이 가서, 찜질방 안에 목욕탕 시설이 있잖아요.



진석진: 음..... 맞아요.

최경은: 그래서 찜질 하면서 그냥 친구들과하고 놀고, 아니면 부모님이랑 같이, 가족끼리 가서 계란 먹고 식혜 마시고 그런 재미로 같이 갔다가 검사검사 목욕도 하는 거죠 목욕탕에 가서 (맞아요) 요즘에는 그런 것 같아요.

진석진: 누나는 그럼 찜질방 가서 때를 벗기거나, 목욕은 안하는 거죠?

최경은: 저는 찜질방을 두 번 가 봤어요. 두 번 밖에 안 가 봤는데, 별로 찜질하는 걸 안 좋아해요. 저는. 찜질방에 가는 이유는 계란과 식혜가 먹고 싶어서. 근데 찜질방에 두 번 갔을 때, 한번은 가족들이랑 같이 갔어요. 가족들이랑 같이 갔을 때는 엄마가 있잖아요. 엄마 때문에 때를 밀었어야 했어요.

진석진: 아직도 어머니께서 때를 밀어 주시나요?

최경은: 아니요. 이제는 제가 엄마를 밀어 드리죠. 엄마 등.

진석진: 정말, 착하네요. (당연하죠) 효녀입니다. 효녀.

최경은: 남자들은 그런 말 있지 않나요? 목욕탕을 같이 가면 정말 친한 친구다.

진석진: 그런가요?

최경은: 제가 아는 사람들이 그런 얘기를 해 줬었는데, 아니에요?

진석진: 저는 친하지 않아도 목욕탕에는 같이 가요. (아 그래요?) 상관없어요. 보통 자기가 스스로 등을 밀지 못하니까, 친구들이 서로 등을 밀어 줘요. 그러면서 더 가까워지는 것 같아요.

최경은: 맞아요. 그러면서 더 친하게 된다고 얘기를 하는 것 같아요. 그렇죠?

근데, 석진 씨 직장인들 있잖아요. 직장인들 중에서 피곤하면 꼭 일하다가 몰래 사우나 가는 사람들이 있잖아요.

진석진: 네, 요새 광고에도 많이 나와요.

최경은: 네, 광고에도 일하다가 도중에 피곤해서 목욕탕을 갔는데, 그 목욕탕에서 부장님을 만나는, 그래서 깜짝 놀라는.

진석진: 무서운 부장님.

최경은: 그런 것들도 많잖아요. 석진 씨는 목욕탕에 가면 피곤이 풀리는 것 같아요?

진석진: 네, 피곤이 짹 풀려요. (그래요?) 네, 몸을 일단 씻고, 그 뜨거운 탕에 몸을 톡 담그면, 모든

## 이야기 (lyagi) #18 - 진석진 & 최경은

피로가 싹 사라지는 것 같아요.

최경은: 제가 어렸을 때 정말 이해하지 못했던 게, 뜨거운 물에 들어가서 아 시원하다.

진석진: 맞아요, 맞아요.

최경은: 이렇게 말하는 사람들이 있어요. 근데 이제는 조금 이해를 해요.

진석진: 저도 요즘 너무 이해하고 있습니다.

최경은: 여러분 혹시 절대 이해 못 하신다면, 한국에 와서 목욕탕에 가서 뜨거운 물에 한 10분 정도 있으면 피곤이 풀리면서 시원하다는 느낌을 알 수 있을 거예요.

진석진: 정말 시원한 건 아닌데요. 탕에 몸을 담그면, 피로가 시원하게 풀린다는 그런 느낌이에요.

최경은: 맞아요, 그렇죠. 그럼 여러분은 한국에 와서 목욕탕에 가 본 적이 있는지, 아니면 요즘에는 외국에도 찜질방이 생겼대요.

진석진: 네, 뉴욕에 찜질방이 생겼는데, (비싸다고) 네, 많이 비싸다고 하더라고요.

최경은: 네, 혹시 찜질방을 가보신 분들은 이야기 해 주세요. 그러면 들어주셔서 감사하고요.

진석진: 네, 목욕탕 들어가 보시고요, 정말 시원했는지 알려 주세요.

최경은: 네, 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #19 - 진석진 & 최경은

현정: 안녕하세요.

현우: 안녕하세요. 선현우입니다.

현정: 김현정입니다.

현우: 네, 현정 씨. (네) 오랜만에 같이 이야기를 녹음하는데.

현정: 그러게요.

현우: 네. 정말 오래됐죠. 잘 지내셨어요?

현정: 너무 잘 지냈는데.

현우: 네.

현정: 현우 씨는 어땠어요?

현우: 저는 많이 바빴어요. 바빴지만, 잘 지내고 있어요. 오늘은 지난 번 시간에 이어서 무서운 이야기에 대해서 조금 더 이야기를 해 볼 건데.

현정: 경은 씨가 도망갔어요.

현우: 경은 씨하고 현정 씨하고 무서운 이야기를 하다가, 경은 씨가 자기는 "무서운 이야기를 들을 수 없다." 라고 해서 도망간 거예요?

현정: 꿈에 나타난 데요.

현우: 그래서 제가 지금 대신, 경은 씨 대신 왔군요.

현정: 네.

현우: 저도 사실은 무서운 이야기를 많이 알고 있지는 못해요. 사람들이 친구들하고 만나서 재미로 하는 무서운 이야기는 잘 모르고, 그냥 제가 겪었던 일들 몇 가지 있어요.

현정: 오늘 무서운 이야기는 모두 있었던 일입니다.

현우: 그래요? 그리고 저는, 무서운 이야기를 하기 전에 일단 현정 씨가 무서워요.

현정: 왜요?

현우: 그냥 무서워요. 그리고 사실은 경은 씨도 무서워요. 무서운 사람들하고 일하고 있어요.

현정: 현우 씨는 안 무서워요?

현우: 저는 안 무섭죠. 저는 정말 착하고 사람들에게 친절하고, 아주..... 아무튼

현정: 이런 걸 한국에서는 (네) 착한 아이 콤플렉스라고 해요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #19 - 진석진 & 최경은

현우: 콤플렉스이기까지 해요?

현정: 그럼요. 현우 씨는 경은 씨하고 저한테만 화내요.

현우: 저희 리스너 여러분들은 그 말을 아마 안 믿으실 거 같고, 일단 바로 무서운 이야기로 들어가 보죠.

현정: 네.

현우: 현정 씨는 그러면, 아까 저한테는 무서운 이야기를 조금 알고 있다고 했는데.

현정: 네.

현우: 어떤 무서운 이야기를 알고 있어요?

현정: 친구들이 무서운 이야기를 해달라고 하면, 크게 두 가지로 얘기를 하는데요. 하나는 제가 중학교 때, 중학교 3학년 때 친구가 갑자기 귀신을 봐서 한 달 동안 학교 수업을 할 수 없었어요.

현우: 친구가 귀신을 봐서, 학교 수업에 못 온 거예요? 아니면 학교 수업 전체를 못한 거예요?

현정: 우리 반 전체를 못하게 만들었어요.

현우: 그래요? 귀신을 봤어요? 직접?

현정: 그러니까, 친구가 음악 시간이었는데, 갑자기 비명을 지르는 거예요.

현우: 혼자? 어떻게 질렸어요?

현정: 께야!

현우: 그렇게?

현정: 하고 질렸는데 그때, 그 친구가 다른 곳에 있다가 전학을 온 친구였거든요.

현우: 다른 학교에 있다가 우리 학교로.

현정: 전학 와서 일 년이 지난 후였는데, 전학 온지 얼마 안 돼서 그 친구가 옛날 학교에서 정말 친했던 친구가 교통사고로 죽었대요. 근데 전학을 오고 멀리 있으니까, 무덤에 찾아가지 않고, 장례식에도 안 갔었대요. 그러니까 일 년이 지나니까 찾아온 거예요. 같이 가자고.

현우: 어디를 같이 가자고?

현정: 당연히 자기가 죽었으니 죽은 곳으로 같이 가자고 그러겠죠?

현우: 그게 언제였어요?

현정: 중학교 3학년 때,

현우: 현정 씨가 16살 때. (그렇죠.) 그러니까 다시 정리를 해 보자면, 다른 학교에서 이 학교로 옮긴 것을 전학이라고 하는데, 전학해 온 친구가 있었는데 그 친구가 귀신, 그러니까 유령 또는 ghost라고 하죠. 귀신을 본 거예요. (그렇죠) 음악 시간에. 그래서 그 귀신이 누군가 물어 봤더니, 전에 다니던 학교에 다니던 친구였는데, 자동차 사고로 죽었어요. 근데 장례식에도 못 가고, 무덤에도 못 가니까 같이 가자고 따라온 거예요.

현정: 그래서, 납작한 벽 있잖아요. 칠판이나, 바닥에나, 천장, 벽에 딱 달라붙어 있는 모습으로 계속 쫓아다니는 거예요. 그래서 친구가 너무 무서워서, 집에도 못 가고, 사람이 적게 있으면, 자기가 정말 끌려갈까봐, 사람들 많이 있는 곳에 오는데, 소리 지르고 막 부들부들 떨고 하니까 수업이 진행이 될 수 없어서. 한 달 동안.

현우: 그럼 현정 씨도 공부를 안 했겠네요.

현정: 그렇죠.

현우: 그 친구 때문에.

현정: 근데, 그 때 제가 제일 무서운 걸 몰라서, 그 친구가 저한테 이렇게 딱 붙어가지고 계속 소리 지르고 있어서 귀가 아팠어요.

현우: 그게 왜 그런 줄 알아요. "이 친구라면 귀신이 와도 무서워서 도망가겠구나."라고 생각한 거예요.

현정: 그렇지 않고, 제가 지켜줄 수 있다고 생각했기 때문이지 않을까요?

현우: 그게 그거죠. 똑같은 거죠.

현정: 뭔가 다른데.

현우: 아무튼, 좀 무서운데요.

현정: 그래서 처음에 선생님들이 한국은 중학교 3학년이 되면 고등학교로 올라가기 위해 시험을 보잖아요. 그 시험이 한두 달 정도 밖에 안 남은 때였거든요. 그 친구가 공부를 그렇게 잘 하지 못했어요. 이 친구가 공부를 하기 싫어서 이렇게 쇼를 한다고.

현우: 선생님들이 안 믿어 준 거예요?

현정: 부모님도 안 믿으셨죠. 근데 그게 열흘이 지나가기 시작하니까, 선생님들도 뭔가 이상하다고

생각해서.

현우: 현정 씨는 믿었어요?

현정: 그렇죠. 사람이 떨고 있는데, 믿지 않을 리는 없잖아요.

현우: 그 친구는 그렇게, 무서워서 도움을 요청하는데 다른 사람들이 안 믿어 주고.

현정: 그렇죠. 어른들이 믿어 주지 않아서.

현우: 정말 힘들었을 것 같아요. 귀신은 계속 따라오고. 현정 씨는 직접 귀신을 본 적 있어요?

현정: 본 적은 없고 당한 적은 있어요. 고등학교 때 야영 같은 걸 가잖아요. 그러면 담력 훈련이라고 있는데, 무서운 걸 얼마나 견디느냐 하는 그런 훈련을 하는데요. 그 때 무덤이 큰 무덤가에 가서, (왜 하필 무덤가에 갔어요?) 무서운 걸 얼마나 이기는지를 보는 거잖아요. 선생님들이 무덤에 애들을 넣어 둔 거죠.

현우: 그래도 돼요?

현정: 그러면, 현우 씨는 담력 훈련할 때 어디서 했어요.

현우: 담력 훈련이란 걸 해 본 적이 없어요. 담력 훈련을 왜 해요?

현정: 아니, 아영 가면 12시쯤에, 밤 캄캄해지면 선생님들이 시키던데.

현우: 저는 광주에서 살았는데 (네) 광주가 서울하고도 또 다르고, 제주도 하고도 달라서 서울은 도시잖아요. 제주도는 자연이 많고. (그렇죠) 근데 광주는 도시도 있고, 자연도 있었어요. 그래서 저희 가족이 살고 있던 아파트 바로 옆에 대나무 숲이 있고, 조금만 벗어나면 숲이었기 때문에 매일매일 밤이 담력 훈련이었기 때문에, "따로 어디 가서 담력 훈련을 한다."는 생각은 전혀 해 보지 못했어요.

현정: 근데 학교에서 전체적으로 다 하는 거였어요. 그래서 무덤에 가면 벽이 있어서, 한 팀이 들어가면, 다른 팀이 보이지 않아요. 그런데 여자 몇 명을 던져 놓고, 손전등을 딱 두 개만 줘요. 그리고 종이 쪽지를 찾아 와라. 그러면 이제 잠을 자게 해 주겠다. 그래서 처음엔 여자애들이 재밌으니까 막 웃으면서 돌아다니다가 한 시간이 지나도 찾을 수가 없는 거예요. 캄캄하고 이제 지치고 여자애들이 막 울기 시작했어요. 근데, 저는 졸린 걸 정말 싫어하거든요? 그러니까, 졸린데 여자애들이 우니까 너무 귀찮아져서 여자애들하고 떨어져서 혼자 돌아다니면서 손전등 없이 무덤을 뱅글뱅글 돌았어요. (네) 그리고 귀신한테 나 자야겠으니까, 빨리

## 이야기 (lyagi) #19 - 진석진 & 최경은

종이 쪽지를 달라고 얘기를 했는데. 그렇게 한 바퀴를 돌고 나니까. 종이 쪽지가 보이는 거예요. 그래서 찾아서 선생님한테 주고 우리 팀은 텐트로 갔거든요. 그런데 가다가 살짝 넘어졌는데, 갑자기 다리가 크게 찢어져서 피가 계속 나오는 거예요 그래서 어른들이 그렇게 말하잖아요. 귀신한테 뭔가 부탁하면 댓가를 치러야 한다는 말이 있거든요.

현우: 그래요?

현정: 그래서, '이 귀신이 나에게 쪽지를 찾게 해 주고, 나를 다치게 했구나.'라고 생각했어요.

현우: 넘어져서 다친 거 아니에요?

현정: 크게 넘어진 것 아니고 "아야"하고 넘어졌는데 갑자기 피가 철철철하며 나진 않잖아요. 그리고 그때 300명이 담력 훈련을 했는데, 7명이 딱 우리 팀만 그 쪽지를 찾았거든요. 그래서 다들 무섭다고 그랬었어요.

현우: 현정 씨는 그러면 일단 조금도 기본적인 질문을 한번 해 볼게요. 현정 씨는 귀신을 믿어요?

현정: 네. 근데, 볼 수는 없는 거 같아요. 둔한 거 같아요, 제가.

현우: 아니 뭐 예민해도, 귀신을 못 보는 사람은 계속 못 보잖아요.

현정: 현우 씨는 보는 데 안 믿는다는 소리가 있던데.

현우: 저는 현정 씨한테 얘기했는데, 저는 귀신을 본 적이 몇 번 있어요. 근데 저는 귀신을 본 적은 있지만, 믿지는 않아요.

현정: 어째서 그래요?

현우: 그러니까, 눈에 신기한 것이 보일 수 있잖아요. 밤에 저 앞에 사람이 없는 데 사람이 있고, 저 앞에 예를 들어서 사람이 막 달려왔는데, 눈을 깜빡이고 나니까 사람이 갑자기 없어지는 거예요.

현정: 그건 귀신이죠.

현우: 그렇지만, 그게 귀신이라고 생각하지 않고, 뭔가 제 눈이 이제 헛것을 본다고 하죠, 한국어로. 헛것을 보다. 실제로는 없는데 있는 것처럼 보이는 거예요. 이런 것들도 조금 어려운 말로 착시 현상이라고 하는데 illusion이라고 하는데, 이런 착시현상 또는 illusion 때문에 본 거라고 생각하는 거죠. 저는 군대에 있었을 때, 군인이었을 때 귀신을 되게 많이 봤어요. 산 속에서 총을 들고 서 있으니까, 깜깜하니까 제 생각에는 즐려서 본 경우도 조금씩 있었던 것 같아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #19 - 진석진 & 최경은

현정: 말도 안 돼요.

현우: 졸리니까 눈이 이제 깜깜하니까 잘 안 보이잖아요. 그러니까 저 앞에서 사람이 걸어오는 것처럼 보이기도 하고.

현정: 현우 씨 눈 좋잖아요.

현우: 네, 눈은 좋은데. 아무튼 저는 진짜 많이 봤어요. 진짜 많이 보고 또 사실은 귀신보다 더 무서운 걸 많이 봤어요.

현정: 그게 뭔데요?

현우: 교통사고. 현정 씨는 다른 사람이 교통사고 나는 거를 몇 번 정도 봤어요?

현정: 한 번도.

현우: 한 번도 본 적 없어요? 저는 제 교통사고가 생기는 것을 진짜 많이 봤어요. 수십 번 봤어요. 거의 한 며칠에 한 번씩은 봤던 것 같아요.

현정: 그럼 죽은 사람도 있었어요?

현우: 있었어요. 그래서 사실은 귀신이 무섭지는 않고 그런 교통사고 나서 (진짜 무서울 것 같아요.) 요즘에는 자주 안 보는데, 대학교 처음 들어갔을 때부터 많이 봤었어요. 제가, 이건 좀 무서운 애긴데, 제가 고등학교 3학년이었을 때, 대학교에 가기 전에, 제 생일날, 제 생일날, 친구들을 만나려고 가는데, 저 앞에 한 200미터 앞에서 이거는 이제 그 학생들이 조심하지 않아서 그렇게 된 건데, 오토바이를 세 명이 같이 타고 가다가, 커브를 꺾어야 되는데, 멈추거나 확실히 돌지 못하고 그 옆에 보도 블럭에 부딪혔어요. 부딪혀서 제 눈앞에서 세 명이 하늘로 날아가서 땅에 떨어졌죠. 그런 것들을 많이 봤어요, 많이 보고 또 집에 가다가 예를 들어서 왼쪽에서 끼익 하는 소리가 나서 보면, 오토바이하고 자동차하고 부딪히고 있고, 그런 것들을 많이 봐서 저는 귀신보다는 살아있는 게 중요하니까, 귀신보다는 살아있는 사람이 다치는 거가 더 무서운 것 같아요. 그래서 그런 걸 정말 많이 봤어요. 볼 때마다 땀이 나죠. 식은땀이라고 하는데, 등에 식은땀이 짝 흐르면서 조심해야지 그리고 '저 사람 빨리 나왔으면 좋겠다.'라고 생각하고.

현정: 뭔가 역시 현우 씨는 평범하지 않아요.

현우: 근데 이거 말고도, 무서운 그런 무서운 느낌을 느낀 적이 굉장히 많은데, 사실 그게 다 저는 귀신이야기나 뭐 유령이야기, 뭐 현정 씨가 말한 담력 테스트, 이런 이야기 캠프 가서 귀신을 보고 이런 이야기가 아니라, 실제로 사람이 다치고 이런 걸 봤기 때문에 무서운 이야기를 할



## 이야기 (lyagi) #19 - 진석진 & 최경은

때는 잘 이야기를 할 수가 없어요. 재미있는 이야기는 아니잖아요. 실제로 있었던 이야기니까.

현정: 저도 그래서 이런 이야기를 한 번 하면 친구들이 두 번 다시 저한테 해 달라고 하지 않아요.

현우: 부탁을 안 해요?

현정: 네. 무섭다고. 그 다음부터 꿈을 꾸게 됐다고 하니까. 제가 이런 말할 땐 별로 안 무서운 데, 진짜 무서워서 가기 싫어하는 곳이 한 군데 있어요.

현우: 어딘데요?

현정: 극장이요.

현우: 극장? 극장을 싫어해요?

현정: 그러니까, 영화가 무서운 영화를 많이 하잖아요, 여름에. 근데 영화는 무서워도 그냥 약간 놀라는 정도? 근데 여자들의 비명 소리가 너무 무서워요 진짜.

현우: 저도 몇 달 전에 한 두 세 달 전에 친구들 한 여덟 명 정도 같이 Paranormal activity라는 영화를 보러 갔었어요. 너무 재미있었는데, 그 영화가 무서운 영화잖아요. 정말 주변에서 사람들이 소리를 막 지르니까 (그러니까요) 분위기가 영화보다 그 분위기가 무서운 건 맞아요.

현정: 예. 그래서 저는 그렇게 비명을 지르니까. (네) 두 번 다시 극장에 가고 싶은 마음이 없어서.

현우: 곧 있으면 Paranormal activity 2나오는데 같이 보러 가실래요?

현정: 아니요. 그거는 용감한 석진 씨랑 같이 가세요.

현우: 경은씨도 아마 재밌게 볼 것 같은데.

현정: 경은 씨 울 거예요.

현우: 왜요, 재미있잖아요. 영화잖아요. 무서운 이야기도 이야기일 뿐이고, 영화도 영화일 뿐이고, 저는 아직도 그런 사고가 더 무서워요.

현정: 근데, 아까 켈 처음 말했던 그 친구 같은 경우도 나중에 부모님들이 그 말을 믿으시고, 한국에는 무당이라는 게 있잖아요, 그 무당한테 찾아가서 어떻게 하면 좋겠냐고 물어봤어요. 그랬더니 그 무당이 칼을 베개 속에 넣고 자라고, 그리고 무덤에 가서 용서를 빌라고 잘 못했다고 그렇게 했더니 귀신이 안 나타났어요. 그런 걸 보니까, 진짜 있을 법 하다고 생각하죠. 그래서 그 친구는 두 번 다시 제주도에 오지 않아요.

현우: 저는 잘 모르겠어요. 그게 실제로 효과가 있었던 건지, 아니면 그렇게 생각하면 또 효과가 있을 수 있잖아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #19 - 진석진 & 최경은

현정: 그래도 한 달 동안이나 힘들었는데요.

현우: 모르겠어요. 제가 그 친구가 되어보지 않아서 모르겠지만. 저는 아직까지는 그런 거를 잘 믿지 않기 때문에 이야기를 들어도 아 그렇구나 하고 넘어가요. 그냥.

현정: 아니 진짜 귀신을 보는데 귀신을 믿지 않는 다는 건.

현우: 아니 귀신을 본다는 게 아니라 신기하게 사람하고 비슷한 거, 이상한 이미지, 이런 것들을 많이 봤다는 것 뿐이죠.

현정: 그 말을 백 명한테 물어 보면 뭐라 그럴까요.

현우: 글썄요 귀신하고 이야기를 해 본 적이 없기 때문에, 이야기를 해 보고 제가 직접 말을 해 보고 그러면 믿겠는데 그래서 아직은 안 믿고 있어요. 여러분은 어떻게 생각하시는지 모르겠네요. 여러분이 혹시 저희들한테 해 주고 싶은 무서운 이야기가 있는지 궁금하기도 하고요.

현정: 사실이 아니어도 괜찮아요.

현우: 사실이 아니어도 괜찮으니까, 재미있는 무서운 이야기가 있거나 아니면 여러분이 친구한테 들은 무서운 이야기가 있으면 TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 코멘트로 이야기해 주세요.

현정: 네, 경은 씨가 울지도 모르니까 많이많이 해 주세요.

현우: 알겠습니다. 그러면 저희는 다음 이야기에서 뵙고 이만 물러가겠습니다.

현정: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕하세요, 석진 씨?

석진: 안녕하세요. 멋진 사나이, 진석진입니다.

현우: 석진 씨, (네) 방금 그거 군대에서 부르던 노래 아니에요?

석진: 네. "진짜 사나이"죠.

현우: "진짜 사나이"라는 노래인데, 오늘 저희는 지금 군대 이야기를 하고 있어요.

석진: 네, 남자들이 정말 좋아하지만 여자들은 정말 싫어하는 군대 이야기죠.

현우: 남자들이 군대 이야기를 하는 건 좋아하지만, 군대를 가는 건 안 좋아하죠?

석진: 네. 저 오늘 예비군 훈련이잖아요. (네, 맞아요) 그래서 오늘 훈련 받으러 가야 하는데 정말 싫어요.

현우: 물론 군대에 대해서 더 설명을 하겠지만 (네) 예비군은 뭐예요? 군대는 "army"잖아요. (네, 네) 예비군은 뭐하는 데예요?

석진: 예비군은 "reserve forces"라고 해서, 군대는 이미 끝냈지만, 전역을 했지만, 앞으로 비상사태가 발생할지 모르니까, 아직은 한국이 휴전 상태잖아요. (맞아요) 그런 사태를 대비해서 일정 나이까지는 지속적으로 훈련을 받는다는 거죠.

현우: 그러니까 군대는 끝냈는데, (네) 군대에 갔다 왔는데 몇 년동안 계속 훈련을 받는 거죠. (그렇죠) 근데 얼마나 자주 훈련을 받아요?

석진: 지정된 시간이 있어요. 1년에 32시간인가? 4년간은 32시간, 그렇게 받아야 하고, 4년이 지나면 또 줄고 하는데, 지금은 잘 모르겠어요, 너무 오래 돼서.

현우: 맞아요. 그냥 가는 거죠?

석진: 관심도 없고요.

현우: 그냥 부르면 (가야죠) 갔다가 (네) 시간 다 지나면 오는 건데. 저도 사실은 예비군 훈련을 다 받았어요. 끝나서 이제 안 가도 되는데, 작년까지 갔었어요. 가서 (네) 6시간, 8시간 아니면 그냥 3일 연속으로 8시간. 8시간, 8시간, 8시간 이렇게 하면 24시간이잖아요? (네, 네) 24시간하고 또 6시간, 6시간 이렇게 해서 36시간 (36시간) 채웠던 기억이 나는데. 예비군은 예비군이고, 예비군은 일하다가 아니면 뭐, 학교 다니다가 잠깐 몇 달에 한 번 씩, 잠깐 갔다 오는 거니까 괜찮아요. (괜찮죠) 참을만 한데 군대는 어때요? 석진 씨, 군대 언제부터 언제까지

갔다 왔어요?

석진: 제가 군대를 2002년 4월달에 (네) 갔다가 (네) 2004년 5월달에 제대를 했어요. (아, 네) 그 때 2002년에 뭐 있었는지 아시죠? (월드컵) 월드컵있었잖아요

현우: 그건 마찬가지예요, 저도. 저도 2001년 9월부터 2003년 11월까지 있었어요. 그래서 월드컵은 밖에서 못 봤죠. (네) 아시다시피 2002년에 한국에서 월드컵이 열렸는데 (네) 군대에 있는 사람들은 운이 좋아서 휴가를 나온 사람이 아니면 (아...) 갈 수가 없었죠.

석진: 그 열기를 진짜 느껴보고 싶었는데 (네) TV로만 보고 (네) 그 때는 저는 이제 계급도 낮았기 때문에 (네, 네) 자유롭게 응원도 하지 못하고.

현우: 군대에 (네) 한국 군대에 계급에 대해서 잠깐 이야기해 볼까요? (네, 그래요) 제일 낮은 거, 제일 먼저 들어가면 뭐죠?

석진: 제일 낮은 계급은 이등병이에요.

현우: 네, 이등병이고 그 다음에?

석진: 그 다음에 일병.

현우: 일등병 또는 일병 (일병) 그리고?

석진: 상병 (상병, 그리고?) 병장이죠.

현우: 병장까지 가면 끝. 병장하고 나면 집에 가는 거예요.

석진: 네, 끝내면 이제 집에 가야죠.

현우: 네. 병장하기 전에 가는 사람도 있지만 대체적으로는 병장하고 나면 집에 가는 거죠.

석진: 그렇죠.

현우: 그런데 석진 씨는 (네) 군대에 있을 때 (네) 어땠어요? 좋았어요? 아니면 싫었어요?

석진: 좋은 점도 있고 싫은 점도 있고,

현우: 뭐가 제일 좋았어요?

석진: 좋았던 건 제가 군대가기 전에 몸이 안 좋았어요. (네) 농구를 하다가 (네) 허리를 크게 다쳐가지고 (네) 디스크 판정도 받았어요. (아...) 그런데 아침 일찍 새벽 6시까지 나와서 운동을 하잖아요. (맞아요) 그 때 처음 한 달간은 정말 허리도 아프고 (네) 힘들었는데 그 한 달이 지나니까 몸이 너무 가벼워지고 (네) 건강해지는 거예요. (오...) 그게 너무 좋았어요.

현우: 그런 거는 정말 군대의 좋은 점인 거 같아요. (네, 네) 운동을 평소에 안 하던 사람들은 (네) 군대 가면 운동을 할 수 있고 또 평소에 아팠던 곳이 있는 사람들은 좀 나을 수도 있고. 그러면 군대의 나쁜 점은 뭐가 있을까요?

석진: 제가 제일 크게 느꼈던 안 좋은 점은 (네) 군대 안에 부대가 있잖아요. (네) 부대 밖을 벗어나기가 정말 어렵다는 거죠.

현우: 그렇죠. 어쩔 수 없죠.

석진: 휴가나 그런 외박을 받지 않는 이상 지정된 구역을 벗어나기가 정말 힘들어요. (음...) 그래서 너무 나가고 싶은데 (네) 조금만 밖에 나가면 음식도 사 먹을 수 있고, 친구들도 보고 싶고 (네) 그런데 나갈 수가 없다는 게 정말 많이 힘들었어요.

현우: 맞아요. 그렇게 그냥 나갈 수가 있으면 군대가 아니겠죠? (그렇죠) 그리고 이 군대에 가는 것이 (네, 네) 의무잖아요. (의무죠) 네, 우리가 선택할 수 있는 것이 아니라 (네) 꼭 누구나 가야 되는 거기 때문에 의무가 아니고 그냥 직업으로 (네) 평생 군인을 하면 (네) 갈 수 있어요. (갈 수 있죠) 갔다가 뭐, 출근하고 퇴근하고, 집에도 갔다 올 수 있고, 밖에도 나갈 수 있는데, (네) 우리는 2년 동안 꼭 의무로 해야 되니까 (네) 밖에 나가면 안되잖아요. (그렇죠) 그래서 못 나갔는데, 저도 사실은 굉장히 2년이 길게 느껴졌는데.

석진: 아우, 너무 길죠.

현우: 너무 길죠. 그런데 지금 생각해 보면 그래도 빨리 지나갔던 거 같아요.

석진: 지나간 다음에 생각 해 보면 다 짧아 보이는 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요. 저는 군대에서 재미있는 일들이 많이 있었는데 (네) 그 중에서 가장 신기했던 경험은 (네) 군대에는 나이하고 상관없이 먼저 들어간 사람이 계급이 높잖아요. (그렇죠) 랭킹이 높으니까 저보다 두 살, 세 살 어린데, 제 고참, 선임이고 저보다 나이가 뭐, 7살, 8살 많은 사람들도 저보다 후임인 거예요.

석진: 제가 아는 분은 애까지 있으신 분이 있었어요. (네, 네) 계급이 낮았는데(네) 애가 벌써 한 명이고 (네) 서른 살 가까이 되신 분이었어요.

현우: 그러니까 지금 석진 씨가 군대를 가는 것하고 똑같네요.

석진: 그렇죠. 지금 제 나이 때 군대를 가면 그렇죠.

현우: 오... 그렇게 너무 재미있었고 조금 특수한 사회잖아요. (네, 네) 특별한 사회이니까 경험하는 것도 많았고 다 이야기 할 수는 없지만 군대를 안 갔으면 그런 것은 그냥 상상만 해도 (네) 이해가 안 될 것 같아요. 뭐, 소설에서 다른 사람 책에서 읽어도 이해가 안 될텐데 (네) 군대를 갔다 왔으니까 정말, 우리가 지금 살고 있는 사회랑 많이 다른 사회를 한 번 경험하고 왔잖아요.

석진: 맞아요, 맞아요.

현우: 그리고 또 한 가지, 아까 석진 씨도 아침 6시에 일어나서 운동을 했다고 했는데 (네) 군대에 가면 하기 싫어도 해야되는 일들이 진짜 많아요. (네) 진짜 하기 싫어서 죽겠는데, 죽고 싶을 정도로 하기 싫은데 해야되요. (네) 그리고 해요. 열심히 하고 잘 해요.

석진: 시키면 합니다. (네)

현우: 군대에서는 "불가능이 없다"라고 말을 하는데 그런 것들 때문에 조금은 사람이 강해지는 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 확실히 그런 것 같아요.

현우: 네, 강해지고 조금 더 용기도 생기고 그리고 군대를 다녀 온 다음에 어려운 일이 있어도 "아, 군대에서는 이것보다 더 힘든 것도 (어려운 것도 했는데) 어려운 것도 했는데 이 정도 쯤이야. 이 정도는 다 할 수 있어." (맞아요, 맞아요) 라고 생각하는 때가 가끔씩 있어요.

석진: 가끔 있죠.

현우: 네, 항상은 아니고 (네, 네) 가끔씩. 조금은 도움이 돼요.

석진: 저는 이제 군대 가기 전에 성격이 정말 여렸어요. 욕도 잘 할 줄 모르고. 정말이에요, 이거는. 정말 욕도 잘 할 줄 모르고 뭐, 말을 하라고 하면 "네, 저는요..." 이런 식으로 목소리가 작고 항상 자신없는 그런 모습이었는데 (네) 군대 가서 이것 때문에 많이 혼나고 몇 대 맞았어요. 이렇게 맞고 나니까 갑자기 정신이 번쩍 드는 게 (네) "아, 내가 여기서 살아 나가려면 강해져야겠다." 이런 생각밖에 들지 않더라고요. 그러다보니 강해졌어요. (네) 심적으로 강해진 것까지는 좋은데 욕이 많이 늘었어요.

현우: 괜찮아요. 사무실에서는 욕 안 하니까.

석진: 네, 안 하죠. 하면 큰일 나죠.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #20 - 선현우 & 진석진

현우: 경은 씨한테만 욕하지 마세요.

석진: 현정 누나한테도 저 안 합니다.

현우: 군대에서 나쁜 버릇을 배워서 나오는 사람들도 많이 있는데 (맞아요) 담배를 배운다던가 석진 씨처럼 욕을 배운다던가, 그런 것들이 있는데 군대, 전반적으로 저는, 다른 사람들이 저한테 "군대 어땠어요?"라고 물으면 그냥 "좋았어요." 라고 이야기 할 수 있는데 (네) "다시 가고 싶어요?" 라고 물으면 "절대"

석진: 병장만 하라고 하면.

현우: 저는 병장하라고 해도 절대, 안 갈 거예요. 너무 너무 싫어요. (네) 절대 절대 돌아가고 싶지 않고 (네) 근데 그냥 좋은 기억, 좋은 추억, 특별한 경험(네)이었던 거 같아요. 저는 군대 이야기는 사실은 "선현우의 오디오북" 두 번째 책에서 자세하게 이야기를 하려고 합니다.

석진: 그러면 이거 trailer인가요?

현우: 네. 조금은. 이야기하려고 하니까 관심있으신 분들은 그것도 들어 보시고 오늘은 여기까지 할까요, 석진 씨?

석진: 진짜 남자들끼리 모여서 군대 얘기하면 (네) 하루 종일 얘기해도 모자라요.

현우: 맞아요. 끝이 안 나죠?

석진: 하지만 여러분들이 다 이해를 하기가 힘들실 거니까 (네) 이쯤에서 마무리하겠습니다.

현우: 다음에 또 기회가 되면 더 군대 얘기해 볼까요? (네) 일단은 오늘은 여기까지.

석진: 아, 오늘은 여기까지.

현우: 네. 저희 이야기를 듣고 궁금한 점이 있으시거나 또는 코멘트가 있으시면.

석진: 멋진 사나이 ~♪

현우: 그리고 이 노래를 배우고 싶으면

석진: 많고 많지만 ~♪

현우: TalkToMeInKorean.com에 오셔서 코멘트 남겨주세요. 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 멋진 사나이 ~♪

현우: 안녕하세요. 선현우입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 진석진입니다.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 안녕하세요.

현우: 석진 씨, 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 현우 형.

현우: 잘 지냈어요?

석진: 네. 잘 지냈습니다.

현우: 지난 번 이야기에 이어서 일주일만인데 (그렇죠?) 지난 번에 우리가 군대 이야기를 했잖아요.

석진: 군대 얘기, 인기가 정말 많았어요.

현우: 군대 이야기를 했더니, 저희는 사실은 평소에 다른 한국 사람들 앞에서 군대 이야기를 하면 별로 재미없어 하는데, 지난 시간에 군대 이야기를 했더니.

석진: 많은 분들이 좋아하셨습니다.

현우: 맞아요. 정말 재미있다고. (맞아요) 또 한국에만 있는 이야기이기도 하잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

현우: 다른 나라에도 군대가 있지만, 한국은 좀 특이하기 때문에 재미있어 했던 것 같아요. 오늘은 조금 더 어느 나라에서나 할 수 있는 이야기를 해 보고 싶은데, 석진 씨. (네) 석진 씨는 평소에 자기가 건강하다고 생각하세요?

석진: 저 완전 건강해요. 좀 아팠으면 좋겠어요.

현우: 그래요? 석진 씨 생각해 보니까 경은 씨나 현정 씨에 비해서 안 아프는 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 제가 감기도 잘 안 걸리고요, 어디 다치는 일도 별로 없는 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요. 석진 씨가 몸이 아파서 사무실에 못 나오고 그러한 경우를 거의 본 적이 없는데.

석진: 아예 없죠.

현우: 네. 아예 없죠. 가끔씩 일요일에 축구하고.

석진: 어제 너무 힘들었어요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #21 - 선현우 & 진석진

현우: 팔 다리가 아파서 걸을 때 할아버지처럼 걸을 때는 있지만 그거는 아픈 게 아니죠?

석진: 근육이 뭉친다고 하나요?

현우: 그리고 근육통?

석진: 근육통 때문에 할아버지처럼 그렇게 걸어 다녔는데.

현우: 맞아요. 그리고 며칠 지나면 더 건강해지잖아요.

석진: 그럼요.

현우: 그래서 저는 주변에 자주 아픈 그런 여자 분들이 있으면, 친구들이 있으면 여자들한테는 대체로 "운동을 안 해서 그래" 라고 말을 하는데, 운동이 진짜 좋은 것 같아요.

석진: 그렇죠. 운동도 중요하고, 스트레스 안 받는 것도 정말 중요해요.

현우: 석진 씨는 요즘에 스트레스 안 받아요? 좀 일이 많아서?

석진: 아니에요. 일은 저 만족하고 있고, 일 그렇게 많지 않아요. 그런데 요즘 뭐 이성관계? 저 요즘 너무 외로워요.

현우: 사랑은 항상 어려운 것 같아요.

석진: 너무 어렵습니다.

현우: 그래도 잘 풀릴 거라고 생각하고요. 그런데 요즘에 지금 현정 씨도 그랬고, 경은 씨도 그랬고 가끔씩 아팠잖아요.

석진: 그래서, 오늘 경은 누나가 오늘 회사를 안 나왔죠?

현우: 사실은 회사에 오다가 아파서 다시 집으로 돌아갔어요. 이런 안타까운 일이. 있어서는 안 되는데. 지금 아파요. 많이 아파요. 그래서 이 주제를 생각하게 됐어요. 건강이 정말 중요한데, 석진 씨는 건강을 어떻게 유지하세요?

석진: 제가 몸이 살이 많이 찌거나, 몸이 움직이는데 둔해졌다? 움직이기가 너무 불편하다 그렇게 느낄 때에는 운동을 해요. 매일 아침에 욕상에 올라가서 체조를 합니다. 스트레칭. 체조를 하고 팔굽혀 펴기도 하고 그렇게 많이는 하지 않아요.

현우: 많이 할 필요도 없어요.

석진: 아침에 20분 정도 하고 다음 달부터는 제가 수영을 하려고. (수영) 집 근처에 수영장이 있거든요. 그래서 한 달간 등록을 하고 수영을 하려고요.

현우: 좋아요. 좋아요. 지금 이야기를 들어보니까 석진 씨가 건강을 지키는 방법은 운동인데 또 저  
도 사실은 운동을 진짜 좋아해서 정말 좋아해서 운동을 정말 많이 했어요. 지금은 안하는데.

석진: 현우 형 운동하는 건 정말 대단하죠.

현우: 아니에요. 진짜 좋아하는데 그리고 많이 하는데 요즘에는 못 하고 있어요. 그런데 석진 씨나  
저나 '그래 건강을 지키자'라고 이야기를 하면 둘 다 아마 운동 이야기를 하다가 끝날 것 같  
아요. 근데 여자들은 그리고 조금 더 나이가 드신 분들은 운동이 아니라 자꾸 음식을 이야기  
하더라고요. 어떤 음식을 먹어야 건강해진다. 아니면 이런 음식은 건강에 안 좋다. 또 이런  
음식이 몸에 좋다. 그리고 에너지를 좀 줄 수 있다. 이런 이야기를 하는데 저는 그런 이야기  
를 들을 때마다 "정말로 그럴까? 정말 이 밥을 먹으면, 이 음식, 몸에 좋은 음식을 먹으면 다  
음날 건강이 좋아질까?"

석진: 그럼 현우 형이 말씀하시는 거는 굳이 몸에 좋은 음식을 먹지 않아도, 운동을 많이 하고, 그  
렇게 한다면 충분히 건강해질 수 있다는 그런 말이지요?

현우: 그렇죠. 기본적으로 매일 매일 라면을 먹고 콜라를 마시고 포테이토, 그런 후렌치 프라이 이  
런 거를 먹으면 안 좋겠죠.

석진: 제가 학교에서는 그런 생활을 했었어요. 돈도 별로 없고, 그러다보니까 맨날 편의점에서 사  
먹을 수 있는 그런 김밥, 라면만 한 며칠 동안 그렇게 먹었는데 일주일 지나니까 어지럽더라  
고요.

현우: 맞아요. 맞아요. 저도 비슷한 경험을 한 적이 있는데 저는 절대로 그렇게 살 수는 없어요. 그  
런데, 그렇게 하지 않고 그냥 평소에 평범한 한국 음식, 밥 먹고 반찬 그 다음에 고기, 야채  
이런 거 먹고 살면 꼭 "좋은 음식, 좋은 음식" 이렇게 찾아서 안 먹어도 괜찮은 거 같다는 생  
각인데 어떤 분들은 "소에 그렇게 밥만 먹으면 안 된다. 진짜 특별한 음식, 보양식 먹어야 된  
다. 또는 비타민제를 먹어야 된다." 그런 사람들이 있어요. 제 주변에.

석진: 그럼 형은 건강을 위해서 특별한 음식이나 그런 비타민을 먹어 본 적이 있나요?

현우: 비타민제를 받아서 먹은 적은 있는데 그리고 도움이 되는 것 같아요. 기분으로는.

석진: 기분상.

현우: 그런데 실제로 비타민제를 안 먹어서 뭐 어디가 아프고, 어디가 아팠는데 비타민제를 먹었는

데 갑자기 안 아프고 이런 경우는 없었어요. 그래서 비타민제 비싸잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠. 비싸죠.

현우: 그리고 비타민제 말고 다른 음식들 뭐 몸에 좋다하는 음식들 비싸잖아요. 비싸고 또 저희 부모님이 저한테 전에 서울에 오시면서 인삼을 가져왔어요. (인삼!) 네. 인삼을 포장해서 가져 오셨는데 인삼을 냉장고에 삼십 개를 넣어 놓으셨어요. 삼십 개. 삼십 개를 넣어놓으셨는데 하나에 만원이에요. 하나에 만원이에요.

석진: 와. 삼십 만원이 냉장고 안에 있네요.

현우: 그래서 인삼이 뭐 손가락 정도, 손가락의 두 배의 길이. 별로 크지도 않아요. 근데 하나에 만원이라는 거예요. 저는 하나씩 먹을 때마다 만원을 먹는 거잖아요. (그럼요.) 그래서 저는 "만원이면 할 수 있는 일이 정말 많은데 이 삼십 개, 이 삼십 개를 먹어서 제가 일 년을 더 살 수 있을까? 이년을 더 살 수 있을까?" 잘 모르겠는 거예요. 지금 이 삼십 만원어치의 인삼을 안 먹어도 괜찮다는 생각을 갖고 있는 거죠. 근데 부모님은 "아들이 더 건강해졌으면 좋겠다."라고 생각해서 삼십 만원을 인삼에 써서 가져오신 거죠.

석진: 아직도 있나요?

현우: 아니요. 다 먹었어요. 작년에. 그 뒤로 건강이 좋아졌는지는 모르겠지만 저는 아직까지도 건강하려면 "운동을 해야 된다."라고 믿고 있어요.

석진: 저는 인삼 하니까 생각나는 기억이 있는데요. 제가 어렸을 때 인삼하고 우유를 같이 먹었어요. 인삼을 갈아서 우유에 넣고.

현우: 네. 뭔지 알아요.

석진: 그렇게 먹었는데. 사실 인삼하고 우유하고 그렇게 잘 맞는 음식이 아니래요. (아 그래요?) 그렇게 잘 어울리는 음식이 아니래요. 그래서 제가 그걸 마시고 4일 동안 땀만 계속 흘렸어요. 그래서 저는 생각을 했죠. "땀을 많이 흘리고나면 힘이 나겠지." 그렇게 생각했었는데 땀을 4일 동안 흘리고 나니까 힘이 빠져 버린 거예요.

현우: 그런 거를 보통 "부작용"이라고 하죠. 부작용이 좀 심했네요.

석진: 네, 좀 그랬습니다.

현우: 그래요. 그러니까 음식도 좋은데 기분 좋게 먹고 몸이 좋아지고 건강이 좋아지면 좋지만 가

끔씩 너무 심하게 무리해서 좋은 음식 찾아서 먹는 것은 안 좋은 거 같아요.

석진: 맞아요.

현우: 그냥 적당히 운동하고, 술 조금만 마시고,

석진: 술이 문제입니다.

현우: 술이 가장 큰 문제인 것 같은데. 사실 경은 씨는, 자꾸 경은 씨가 없는데 경은 씨 이야기해서 미안한데, 경은 씨는 술도 별로 안 마셔요.

석진: 술 별로 안 마시죠.

현우: 담배도 안 피워요.

석진: 담배 안 피죠.

현우: 그리고 다른 나쁜 음식도 안 먹어요.

석진: 그렇죠.

현우: 근데 아파요.

석진: 왜 그럴까요?

현우: 운동을 안 해서 그래요. 그래서 조금 더 움직이고 조금 더 운동하고 그리고 맛있는 거 많이 먹고 그래서 다 건강해졌으면 좋겠어요.

석진: 맞아요.

현우: 여러분은 지금 혹시 아픈 곳이 있으세요? 다들 건강하셨으면 좋겠어요.

석진: 그럼 우리 이야기 이제 끝낼까요?

현우: 여기서 끝내고 저희가 건강에 대해서 이야기 해 봤는데, 여러분은 평소에 건강을 어떻게 지키는지 그리고 건강이 나빠졌을 때 어떻게 하는지 저희 웹사이트에 오셔서 코멘트로 남겨주세요. 그러면 저희는 또 다음 주 이야기 레슨에서 뵙겠습니다.

석진: 안녕히 계십시오.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #22 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 안녕하세요. 선현우입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 경은 씨 안녕하세요.

경은: 네, 안녕하세요.

현우: 오랜만이에요.

경은: 오랜만이에요.

현우: 사무실에서는 오랜만이 아닌데, 이야기에서는 오랜만이에요.

경은: 맞아요. 이야기 레슨에서는 오랜만이죠?

현우: 네, 맞아요. 지난 이야기 레슨 두 번을 석진 씨하고 했죠.

경은: 네, 남자들끼리 대화

현우: 재밌었어요. (네) 석진 씨 데려오세요.

경은: 네?

현우: 재미있었고 경은 씨하고는 지금 3주만에 보는 건가요?

경은: 그런가요?

현우: 네, 아마 그런 것 같아요. 3주?

경은: 현정 씨랑 무서운 이야기도 했잖아요.

현우: 맞아요. 맞아요. 거의 한 달만인데.

경은: 그러네요.

현우: 오늘은 오랜만에 만났으니까 평소에 하는 이야기랑 조금 다른 이야기를 한번 해 보고 싶어요.

경은: 어떤 이야기요?

현우: 오늘은 제가 평소에 많이 타는 것. 많이 이용하는 것에 대해 이야기하고 싶은데. (네) 버스도 많이 타고 지하철도 많이 타지만 택시를 가끔 탈 때가 있어요.

경은: 현우 씨는 택시 자주 타죠.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #22 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 다른 사람한테 비교하면 그러니까 경은 씨하고 비교하면 많이 타는 것 같은데.

경은: 제가 생각할 때는 많이 타는 것 같아요.

현우: 그래요? 매일 타지도 않고 그리고 하루에 몇 번씩 타는 것도 아니기 때문에 자주라고 말할 수는 없는데 일주일에 세 번? (자주 타네요) 네 번?

경은: 진짜요?

현우: 자주 타나요?

경은: 자주 타죠, 저는 거의 안 타요.

현우: 거의 안 타요?

경은: 네, 거의 안 타요. 왜냐하면 저는 택시를 타려면 항상 멀리 가야 돼요 저희 집이 좀 멀어서 (네) 택시를 타면 돈이 많이 나오기 때문에 웬만하면 안타고요 그리고 사실 저는 여자잖아요. 여자들은 택시 타기가 조금은 무서워요 사실.

현우: 왜요?

경은: 보통 저 같은 경우에는 택시를 타는 이유가 전철이나 버스가 끊겨서 안 다니기 때문에 택시를 타요. 늦은 시간이었을 때 (밤에?) 네, 밤에. 그럴 때는 택시기사 아저씨가 조금은 무서워요. 그런 사고도 많았잖아요. 옛날에는.

현우: 그렇죠. 지금은 어떤지 모르겠는데, 옛날에 그런 사고들이 있어서 여자 분들이 밤에 택시를 타는 것을 무서워하는 이유가 사실은 이해가 돼요. (네) 제 친척 중에도 택시 기사를 하시는 분이 있어요. 그런데 그 분은 그런 거에 대해서 좀 아쉬워해요. 자기는 나쁜 사람 아닌데 밤에 자기가 택시로 그 손님을 태워서 안전하게 집에 데려다 주는 고마운 사람인데 여자들은 자기를 볼 때부터 이상한 사람으로 생각하고 조심스럽고 그렇게 행동하니까.

경은: 그런데 어쩔 수가 없는 것 같아요. 옛날에는 그런 사고가 많이 일어났으니까. 무서울 수 밖에 없는 것 같아요. 또 택시라는 곳이 딱 두 명만 앉아있는 곳이고 그리고 택시운전기사 아저씨가 어디를 가도 제가 어떻게 말할 수가 없잖아요. 만약에 나쁜 마음을 먹는다면요.

현우: 그렇죠.

경은: 좋은 분들도 정말 많죠. 사실은.

현우: 저는 평소에 물론 저는 남자니까 그렇게 걱정할 일이 없는데 평소에 타면 좋은 분들이 절반,

그리고 그렇게 별로 안 좋은 사람들도 절반 있어요. (맞아요.) 안 좋은 사람들이 저한테 뭐 나쁜 짓을 하는 건 아닌데 그냥 저는 빨리 가고 싶고 아니면 택시에 타서 일을 하거나 아니면 다른 사람하고 전화 통화를 하거나 아님 뭔가 할 일이 있는데 택시 기사 아저씨가 자꾸 시끄럽게 저한테 자꾸 이야기를 할 때. 물론 중요한 질문을 하면 대답을 해 주고 그렇게 넘어가는데 가끔씩 별로 중요하지도 않고 재밌지도 않고 그런데 아저씨들이 외로우니까 여자 손님들이 타면 말 안 하고 그리고 남자 손님들이 타면 그래도 조금 편하니까 그런 기사 아저씨들이 있어요.

경은: 저는 옛날에 그런 분 계셨어요. 낮에 타서 전혀 무섭지는 않았는데요, 그 분이 저한테 재미있는 농담을 계속 하시는 거예요. 재미있는 이야기를 계속 하면서 저한테 넌센스 퀴즈도 내고 스무고개 퀴즈도 내면서 굉장히 재미있게 갔던 기억도 있어요. 다양한 분들이 많이 있으신 것 같아요.

현우: 요즘에 저는 택시를 타면 주로 밤에 많이 타는데, 낮에 타도 그렇지만, 요즘에 택시기사 아저씨들은 그냥 조용히 라디오 듣거나 그냥 조용히 운전만 하시는 분들이 많아요. 손님 중에 저처럼 택시에 타서 일을 하는 사람들이 많이 있어서 그런 것 같아요. 그리고 경은 씨.

경은: 네.

현우: 경은 씨가 아까 집에 갈 때, 밤에 늦었을 때 택시를 탄다고 했는데 몇 시부터 몇 시까지가 택시 잡기가 제일 힘들어요?

경은: 제가 생각할 때는 딱 12시부터 1시까지가 제일 힘든 것 같아요.

현우: 저도 그렇게 생각해요.

경은: 그때 버스랑 전철이 딱 끊기니까 모든 사람들이 택시를 타려고 하잖아요. (네) 그러니까 잡을 수가 없어요.

현우: 특히 강남, 신촌.

경은: 홍대.

현우: 동대문 이런 곳에서는.

경은: 신도림.

현우: 신도림 이런 데서는. 또 명동.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #22 - 선현우 & 최경은

경은: 네, 맞아요.

현우: 택시를 타려면 정말 운이 좋아야 되요.

경은: 맞아요. 제가 그래서 요즘에는 사실 콜택시를 이용하는데 예전에 신도림에서 12시 반에 택시를 타려고 노력을 하는데 안 잡히는 거예요. 그래서 당당하게 "아, 나는 콜택시 전화번호를 저장해 놔다." 이러면서 콜택시 회사에 전화를 했는데 절대 안 잡히는 거예요. 다 지금 너무 바빠서 올 수가 없대요.

현우: 평소에 저녁 10시, 11시 이 때쯤에 콜택시 회사에 전화를 하면 먼저 안내하시는 분이 전화를 받아서 어디에 있는지를 물어 보잖아요. (네) 그런 다음에 지금 어디라고 하면 "네, 알겠습니다."하고 전화를 끊고 문자로 지금 가장 가까운 곳에 있는 택시가 몇 미터 바깥에 있는지 (맞아요) 말해 주잖아요.

경은: 네, 너무 편하고.

현우: 맞아요. 보통 100미터, 200미터 이런데 얼마 전에 한 12시 가까이 돼서 전화를 하니까 1킬로미터 아니면 뭐 1, 몇 킬로미터 그리고 택시가 없고 (없어요) 그래서 되게 많이 기다렸던 적이 있는데.

경은: 저는 1시간 반 기다렸어요. 너무 화가 나가지고.

현우: 저는 종로에서 12시에서 1시 사이에 집에 갈 때는 그냥 걸어가요. 걸어가면 1시간 정도 걸려요.

경은: 1시간을 걸어가요 그 늦은 시간에? 역시 남자라서 참 좋아요. 여자들은 절대 걸어갈 수 없어요.

현우: 왜요, 남자라서?

경은: 위험하잖아요. 여자들은.

현우: 저도 밤에 혼자 걸어가면.

경은: 현우 씨 절대 안 위험해요. 걱정 마세요. 걱정 마세요.

현우: 근데 경은 씨 (네) 제가 서울에 살고 있잖아요. 경은 씨도 서울에 살고 있고, 경은 씨는 서울에서 태어났고.

경은: 저는 서울에서 태어났죠.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #22 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 가끔씩 제가 지방에 가잖아요. 지방에 요즘에 전라도 갔다 왔고, 경주, 광주 이렇게 갔다 왔는데 지방에 가면 재미있는 현상을 볼 수 있어요.

경은: 어떤 현상이요?

현우: 서울에서는 서울역, 아니면 고속 버스 터미널 이렇게 가도 택시가 다섯 대, 열 대 이렇게 (별로 없죠) 기다리고 있어요. 근데 전주, 광주, 이런 곳에서 내리면, 버스, 기차를 타고 가서 내리면 빈 택시가 손님을 기다리고 있는 택시가 한 30대 이렇게 있어요.

경은: 진짜요? 좋다.

현우: 좋죠. 손님인 제 입장에서는 좋은데, (맞아요) 택시 기사 아저씨들은 그만큼 손님이 없잖아요. 그래서 정말, 정말 손님을 애타게 기다리고 있어요. 그리고 또 한 가지 재미있는 것은 물론 지방에서는 택시 기사 아저씨들이 손님이 별로 없다는 거, 그거하고, 또 한 가지는 택시를 타면 서울에서는 택시 기사 아저씨들이 손님한테 "안녕하세요. 어디로 모실까요? 어디 가시겠습니까?" 이렇게 존댓말을 해요. (존댓말 쓰죠) 네. 근데 다른 도시에서는, 특히 전주에서 그랬던 것 같은데 전주에서는 제가 택시를 타면 기사 아저씨가 "학생 어디 가?"

경은: 진짜요?

현우: 네. 어디 가? 이러는 거예요. "손님 어디 가십니까?" 이런 정중한 표현이 아니라 그냥 어리니까 (편안하게) 기사 아저씨는 어른이고 저도 어른이지만 나이가 많고.

경은: 어려 보인다고 지금 자랑하는 겁니까?

현우: 아니에요. 저도 어려 보이지 않는데. 자기보다 나이가 어리니까 그냥 편하게 손님이라는 생각을 안 하고 그냥 어린 남자, 청년 이렇게 생각해서 "어디 가?" 이러는 거예요.

경은: 기분 안 나빴어요?

현우: 기분이 나쁘지 않은 게, 처음에는 기분이 나쁠 수 있었는데, 갈 때마다 그러는 거예요, 지방에 갈 때마다 경주도 그랬고, 광주도 그랬고 또 광주는 그 광주 사투리가 있잖아요. "어디 가는가?" 그렇게 말하는 그 '어디 가?'도 아니고 '가는가?' 이렇게 존댓말하고 반말 사이에 (신기하네요) 그런 표현이 있어서 전혀 이상하지 않은 거예요. 그러다가 서울에 오면 다시 택시를 타면 택시 기사 아저씨들이 다.

경은: 존댓말 쓰죠.

현우: "손님 어디 가십니까?"

경은: 근데 궁금한 게 있는데, 지방에 있는 택시는 요금이 조금 더 싸요?

현우: 도시마다 달라요.

경은: 그래요?

현우: 전주나 경주 같은 곳은 더 싼고. 그리고 광주는 사실 서울보다 먼저 기본요금이 올라서.

경은: 진짜요?

현우: 서울이 1900원, 1950원일 때 광주는 2600원이었어요.

경은: 정말요? 왜 이렇게 비싸요?

현우: 모르겠어요. 그때는 광주가 더 비쌌고, 지금은 서울도 또 올라서 비슷한데. 지방에 따라 다른 것 같아요. (그렇군요) 근데 광주는, 전주도 마찬가지로 택시를 타고 멀리 갈 수가 없잖아요. 도시가 작으니까. (네) 광주에서 택시를 타고 돈을 많이 내 본 기억이 없어요. 근데 서울은 (서울은 진짜 비싸죠) 타서, 경은 씨는 서울에서 택시비 제일 많이 내 본 게 얼마예요?

경은: 저는 사실 택시를 안 좋아해서 멀리 가면 절대 택시를 안 타요. 절대 택시 안 타고, 제일 많이 나와 봤자 15000원 뭐 이 정도? 그 정도 이상일 거라고 생각하면 아예 안 타요.

현우: 그런데 가끔씩 그냥 평소에 차가 안 막힐 때는 강남에서 신촌까지 진짜로 운이 좋으면 7000원, 8000원에 올 수 있어요. 근데 운이 나쁘면 20000원이 나올 수 있어요. 저도 그런 코스는 택시를 안 타요. (절대 안 타죠.) 근데 이제 가까운 곳 동대문에서 청량리, 신촌에서 이대, 강남에서 교대.

경은: 그런덴 타요?

현우: 타죠.

경은: 저는 잘 안 타요.

현우: 왜냐하면 버스 정류장까지 걸어가는데 10분, 버스 기다리는 데 10분, 버스 타고 10분, 버스 언제 올지 모르고. 근데 눈 앞에 택시는 있고.

경은: 근데 저는 왠지 모르게 택시비가 조금 아까워요. 그런 거 있잖아요. 옷을 살 때는 안 아까운데 택시비는 아깝다 이렇게 생각하는 것들이 있잖아요. (맞아요) 제가 좀 그래요. 다른데 돈 쓰는 것은 그렇게 아깝지 않았는데 택시비 쓸 때는 이상하게 돈이 아까운 거예요.

현우: 저는 택시비를 낼 때 '시간을 벌었다'라고 생각하고 싶어서.

경은: 저는 왜 그러냐하면 서울에서 태어나서 서울 교통사정을 잘 알잖아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #22 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 저도 잘 알아요.

경은: 현우 씨는 웬만하면 조금 가까운 거리잖아요. 사무실이랑 집도 가깝고 저는 조금 멀리 있으니까 아무리 그래도 조금 막힐 거라는 생각을 항상 하게 되는 것 같아요.

현우: 저도 할 수 있어요. 그런 생각.

경은: 그래요? 돈이 많으신가 보죠 뭐.

현우: 돈은 많지 않아요.

경은: 모르겠어요. 그냥 택시비 아까운데

현우: 제 시간이 더 소중한데요.

경은: 네, 알겠습니다.

현우: 경은 씨 시간보다.

경은: 알겠습니다. 근데 제가 하고 싶은 말은요, 지방에 갔을 때 돈이 많은 현우 씨는 잘 모르겠지만, 저는 돈이 아까워서 서울에서는 잘 안 타고요. 지방에서 제가 지방 갈 일이 별로 없었어요. 어렸을 때부터 지방에 친척들이 아무도 없어서 거의 없었는데, 최근에 전주 저도 갔었는데, 전주 가니까 제가 길을 하나도 모르잖아요. 그리고 뭐가 있는지 어떤 좋은 구경거리가 있는지 모르는데, 택시 기사 아저씨들이 너무 친절하게 여기도 가보고 저기도 가 보라 이렇게 알려 주니까 너무 좋더라고요. 그래서 그 뒤부터는 지방에 가면 택시를 타려고 해요. 설명을 너무 잘 해 주셔서.

현우: 그렇구나. 저는 지방에 가도 설명해 주는 택시 기사는 만난 적이 없어요.

경은: 그래요? 저는 만났는데.

현우: 왜 그러죠?

경은: 글썽요. 모르겠는데요.

현우: 경은 씨가 너무 서울 사람처럼 생겨서 그래요.

경은: 그럼 반대로 현우 씨는 지방 사람처럼 생겨서?

현우: 네. 지방 사람처럼 생겨서. 저는 얼마 전에 전주대학교에 갔는데 전주대학교로 가는 택시 안에서 택시 기사 아저씨가 전주대학교는 2학기가 언제 시작하는 거냐고 (물어 봤어요?) 물어 봤어요. 그래서 저는 "저는 대학생 아니는데요."

경은: 또 자랑하시네요.

현우: 아무튼 그랬던 적이 있어요. 그 정도로 (지방 사람처럼) 서울에서 왔다고 생각 안 하시는 것

## 이야기 (lyagi) #22 - 선현우 & 최경은

같아요.

경은: 그럴 것 같아요.

현우: 무슨 소리에요 지금! 경은 씨. (네) 우리가 택시 이야기를 해봤는데, 더 길어지기 전에 여기서 마무리를 하기로 하고 여러분은 택시를 한국에서 많이 타시는지 또는 여러분 나라에서 많이 타시는지 궁금한데요?

경은: 네, 여러분 나라에 택시비는 얼마인지 그리고 택시가 어떤지 궁금해요.

현우: 참고로 지금 한국은 2500원 정도예요. 기본요금이에요. 그리고 더 많이 가면 100원씩, 100원씩 올라가서 한 30분타면 7~8천원에서 만원 내는 정도예요. 네, 여러분 나라에서는 얼마 정도 하는지 궁금하니까 알려 주시고,

경은: 네, 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 네, 질문 있으시면 언제든지 코멘트 남겨 주세요. 저희는 다음 레슨에서 뵈겠습니다.

경은: 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #23 - 최경은 & 이소연

경은: 안녕하세요. 소연 씨.

소연: 안녕하세요. 경은 언니.

경은: 네. 소연 씨. 잘 지냈어요?

소연: 네. 잘 지냈어요. 언니도 잘 지냈죠.

경은: 당연하죠. 오늘 우리 무슨 얘기할까요?

소연: 오늘은 재밌는 이야기 할 거예요.

경은: 재미있는 이야기. 무슨 재미있는 이야기요?

소연: 언니 혹시 강아지 좋아하세요?

경은: 너무 좋아해요. 저는 강아지랑 고양이랑 너무 좋아하고요, 동물을 진짜 좋아해요.

소연: 원래 동물을 좋아하세요?

경은: 네. 원래 좋아해요. 소연 씨는요?

소연: 저는 동물을 싫어하는 건 아닌데, 제가 집에서 동물을 키우고 싶지는 않아요.

경은: 그래요? 저는 너무 좋은데. 한번 키워 보셨어요?

소연: 어렸을 때 강아지를 키워 봤어요.

경은: 근데도 별로예요?

소연: 키우면 너무 귀엽고 그렇긴 한데, 사실 똥도 치워 줘야 되고, 챙겨 줘야 될 게 많아서 귀찮아요.

경은: 진짜요? 저는 중학교 때부터 거의 12년간을 강아지를 키웠어요.

소연: 똑같은 거 한 마리요?

경은: 네. 한 마리를 계속 키워서 제가 중학교 때, 저도 어린데 새끼 강아지 정말 막 태어난 강아지를 키웠어요. 제가 언니가 되잖아요. 그 강아지한테. (그렇죠.) 그러니까 제가 어머니 언니처럼 다 가르쳤어요. 그리고 항상 제 옆에서 팔을 베고 잠을 자고 그리고 아프면 병원도 데려가고 이러니까 꼭 제 아이 같은 느낌이 들어서, 그때 어렸을 때에도 그런 느낌이 들더라고. 그리고 겨울이 되면 되게 따뜻해요. 안고 자면 되게 따뜻하니까. 그런 것들이 너무 좋아서 저는 그 뒤로부터도 되게 좋아해요. 그러고 나서 죽었어요. 강아지가.

소연: 그 12살 된 강아지가 죽었어요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #23 - 최경은 & 이소연

경은: 네. 나이가 많으니까 병에 걸려서 죽었는데, 그 뒤로는 너무 슬퍼서 다른 강아지는 키우지 못하고 있어요. 한 5, 6년 됐는데 그래도, 다른 강아지나 고양이나 동물을 보면 너무 좋아요. 저는 안아 주고 싶고 막 만져 주고 싶고 키우고 싶은데 아직은 무서워서 또 죽을 수도 있으니까 무서워서 못 키우고 있긴 한데 나중에 꼭 키우고 싶어요. 이번에는 고양이 키워 보고 싶어요.

소연: 고양이. 고양이는 좀 매력적인 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 되게 매력적이잖아요.

소연: 우리나라에서는 고양이를 키우는 게 좀 흔하지는 않은데 다른 나라에서는 고양이를 많이 키우는 것 같아요.

경은: 근데 요즘은 한국에서도 고양이 키우는 사람이 굉장히 많아졌어요. 옛날에만 해도 제가 강아지를 키울 때만 해도 한국에서는 고양이가 조금 나쁜 의미로 보였거든요. 아니면 도둑고양이 주로 도둑고양이가 있거나 나쁜 의미로 보였기 때문에 고양이를 많이 안 키웠는데 최근 들어서 고양이를 키우는 사람들이 정말 많아졌어요.

소연: 개처럼 짖지도 많고 그래서 인기가 많은 애완동물이 됐어요.

경은: 근데 소연 씨, 저는 여행 간 적 있었는데 호주로 여행을 간 적이 있었는데 어떤 사람이 쥐를 어깨에다가 애완동물이라고 이렇게 데리고 다니는 걸 봤어요. 너무 놀래가지고 그 쥐가 굉장히 작은 쥐도 아니었고 좀 컸어요. 쥐가 굉장히 컸는데 그 쥐를 어깨에다 이렇게 데리고 다니는 거예요. 저는 너무 충격을 받았는데 알고 보니까 다른 나라에서는 강아지나 고양이만 키우는 게 아니라 다른 특이한 동물들도 많이 키운다고 하는데 그 얘기 들어 보셨어요?

소연: 다른 나라에서는 뱀도 키우고 이구아나 같은 특이한 것도 많이 키운다고 해요.

경은: 맞아요. 그리고 저는 최근에 고슴도치 키우는 사람들도 봤어요.

소연: 고슴도치!

경은: 그게 아이들 사이에서는 유행이래요. 저희 어렸을 때는 병아리 키우는 게 유행이었거든요?

소연: 병아리가 어렸을 때, 학교 앞에서 병아리를 팔잖아요. (네) 그래서 병아리 그거 한 마리에 한 300원 이 정도였던 것 같아요. 근데 강아지 같은 거는 너무 비싸니까 엄마한테 사달라고 그럴 수 없고 300원으로 내 돈으로 학교 앞에서 병아리를 살 수 있으니까 병아리를 사와서 키

우고, 저는 한 번은 닭을 만들었어요.

경은: 진짜요?

소연: 병아리를 키워서 닭이 된 거예요. 그래서 엄마가 팔았어요.

경은: 팔았어요?

소연: 네.

경은: 제가 키운 병아리는 한 번도 닭이 돼 본 적이 없어요. 너무 약해서 항상 죽더라고요. 너무 슬펐었어요. 어린 마음에.

소연: 네. 학교 앞에서 산 병아리는 좀 약해서 빨리 죽어요. 원래.

경은: 맞아요. 닭으로 키우다니 정말 대단한 것 같아요.

소연: 제가 키우던 병아리 이름은 삐약이였어요. 삐약이.

경은: 삐약이.

소연: 병아리가 "삐약 삐약" 하고 울잖아요. 그래서 삐약이였어요.

경은: 나라마다 그런 동물 우는 소리가 다 다르잖아요. 병아리 어떻게 운다고요?

소연: 한국에서는 병아리가 "삐약 삐약" 운다고 해요.

경은: 삐약, 삐약. 그럼 닭은?

소연: 닭은 "꼬끼오" 하고 운다고 해요.

경은: 그러면 강아지, 개는?

소연: 강아지는 여러 가지가 있는데, "멍, 멍, 또는 왈왈" 도 있어요.

경은: 맞아요.

소연: 언니, 다른 나라의 강아지 울음소리는 어떻게 표현하는지 알고 있죠?

경은: 뭐죠?

소연: "바우 와우" 라고 한데요. "바우 와우"

경은: 정말 "바우 와우" 같지 않는데요 저한테는.

소연: 근데 제가 외국인 친구한테 물어 봤는데 우리는 그게 "멍, 멍" 하고 들리는 데, 외국인친구한테는 그게 "바우 와우" 라고 들리고 "멍, 멍" 이라고는 절대 들리지 않는데요.

경은: 진짜요? 신기한 것 같아요. 그러면 조금 더 알아볼까요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #23 - 최경은 & 이소연

소연: 돼지는 "꿀 꿀"

경은: "꿀 꿀" 그리고 고양이는요?

소연: 고양이는 "야옹, 야옹"

경은: 참새.

소연: 참새는 " 짹, 짹 "

경은: 잘 하네요. 소연 씨. 쥐는 어떻게 울죠?

소연: 쥐는 " 짹, 짹, 짹, 짹 "

경은: 맞아요. 진짜 그렇게 울죠.

소연: 하지만 다른 나라에서는 고양이가 "미유, 미유" 이렇게 운다고 해요.

경은: 맞아요.

소연: 이렇게 나라마다 동물 울음소리를 표현하는 게 다 다른 게 참 재미있는 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 여러분, 여러분의 나라에서는 동물들이 어떻게 우는지 저희한테 코멘트로 이야기 해 주세요.

소연: 제가 지금 개, 돼지, 쥐, 병아리 등 여러 가지 동물들의 울음소리들을 말씀 드렸는데 여러분 나라에서는 어떤 재미있는 울음소리가 있는 지, 어떻게 다른지 코멘트로 알려 주세요.

경은: 여러분 이야기 해 주세요. 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.

소연: 감사합니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

소연: 안녕히 계세요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #24 - 이소연 & 최경은

경은: 안녕하세요. 소연 씨.

소연: 안녕하세요. 경은 언니.

경은: 저희 둘이 이렇게 이야기를 하는 건 처음이죠?

소연: 이야기 녹음하는 거, 언니랑 하는 건 처음이에요.

경은: 소연 씨, 그때 현우 씨랑 이야기 했었죠.

소연: 비 진짜 많이 오는 날, 장화신고 와서 현우 오빠랑 같이 비에 대해서 녹음 했었어요.

경은: 저 기억나요. 장화신은 현우 씨를 귀엽다고 칭찬해 준.

소연: 네, 그랬어요.

경은: 그럼 소연 씨, 오늘 우리 어떤 이야기해요?

소연: 오늘은 언니랑 저랑 단 둘이 하는 거니까 여자들만이 할 수 있는 재미있는 이야기를 했으면 좋겠어요.

경은: 좋아요, 좋아요. 여자들만이 할 수 있는 재미있는 이야기가 뭘까요?

소연: 소개팅? (소개팅, 좋아요)

경은: 소연 씨, 소개팅 많이 해 봤어요?

소연: 많이는 아니고 해본 적 있어요.

경은: 그런데 소연 씨, 혹시 저희 리스너들 중에서 소개팅이 뭔지 모르는 분들도 많잖아요.

소연: 그렇죠.

경은: 소개팅이 뭐예요?

소연: 소개팅은 만약에 경은 언니가 남자 친구가 지금 없잖아요.

경은: 만약에가 아니라 없죠.

소연: 언니가 지금 남자 친구가 없으니까 제가 아는 친구 중에 아는 오빠 중에 괜찮은 남자가 있으면 언니랑 잘 어울릴 것 같다고 생각을 해서 언니한테 소개를 시켜 주는 거예요.

경은: 그러면 소개팅 할 때는 소연 씨도 같이 나오나요?

소연: 예전에는 소개팅 할 때 소개해 주는 사람이 같이 나오기도 했는데 요즘은 그냥 전화번호만 주고 소개팅을 하는 사람 둘 만 만나는 게 더 자연스러워졌어요. 왜 소개팅이나 하면 원래는 미팅이 있었어요.

경은: 미팅은 뭐죠?

소연: 미팅은 모르는 사람끼리 만나는 건 같은 건데 미팅은 3:3, 2:2 이렇게 여러 명에서 만나는 거고, 거기 미팅에서 팀만 따서 1:1로 만나는 거를 소개팅이라고 하는 거예요.

경은: 미팅이 좋은 거 같아요? 소개팅이 좋은 거 같아요? 소연 씨는?

소연: 소개팅은 좀 어색할 수 있고, 미팅은 제 입장에서는 모르는 남자들만 있는 게 아니라 같이 나가는 여자들은 다 친구이기 때문에 재미있게 놀 수 있는 거 같아요.

경은: 여자들은 여자인 친구들끼리 같이 나가고 또 남자들은 남자인 친구들끼리 같이 나와서 같이 놀게 되는 거죠.

소연: 네. 그런데 한 명 남자가 잘 생기거나 한 명 여자가 예뻐서 남자 세 명에서 여자 한 명을 좋아하고 여자 세 명에서 남자 한 명을 좋아하면 골치 아프게 되는 거죠.

경은: 힘들죠. 그리고 그것도 있잖아요. 폭탄 제거.

소연: 폭탄 제거. 그거는 잘 모르겠어요.

경은: 잘 모르겠어요? 저희 세대만 있나요? 미팅에서 폭탄이 뭔지 알죠? 폭탄.

소연: 폭탄은, 사실 미팅에 나가면 제일 먼저 보는 게 솔직히 외모잖아요. 얼굴.

경은: 잘 생겼나 안 잘 생겼나.

소연: 잘 생겼나, 예쁜가. 남자는 키가 큰가 여자는 날씬한가. 이렇게 외모를 많이 보는데 그 외모로만 판단을 해서 폭탄이면 무섭고 이런 이미지 때문에 못생긴 사람을 얘기하는 거죠. 똥똥하고 못생긴 사람.

경은: 그래서 항상 미팅을 갔다 오면 폭탄이 있었냐고 물어보기도 하고 그러죠. 그러면 소연 씨는 아직 어리잖아요. 소개팅이나 미팅에서 재밌었던 기억 같은 거 있어요?

소연: 제가 최근에 소개팅을 했어요. 이 전까지는 안 하다가 오랫동안 남자 친구가 없어서

경은: 다들 이해 못할 거예요. 진짜.

소연: 최근에 소개팅을 했는데, 정말 재미있는 사람이 나왔어요.

경은: 재미있는 사람이요? 말을 잘해요 재미있게?

소연: 아니요. 그런 재미가 아니라 저한테는 굉장히 신선하고 새롭고 이런 충격을 줬던 사람이라고 저는 얘기를 하고 싶어요.

경은: 어떤 사람인데요?

소연: 그 사람은, 소개팅을 나가면 주로 하는 일은 뭔지 나이가 어떻게 되는지 그 다음에 취미를 묻게 되는데 제가 취미를 물어봤어요. 그런데 딱 처음 봤을 때, 외모도 키도 크고 남자인데 되게 날씬하고 좀 되게 예쁘게 생긴 사람이 나와서 (꽃미남) 네. 꽃미남이 나와서 제가 예쁜 남자를 좋아하진 않거든요.

경은: 그래요?

소연: 네.

경은: 소연 씨는 어떤 남자를 좋아하는데요?

소연: 저는 좀 남자다운 남자?

경은: 터프한 남자 좋아해요?

소연: 네.

경은: 소연 씨가 키가 크니까 키 큰 남자가 좋죠?

소연: 아니요. 제가 키가 너무 커서 남자가 꼭 키가 클 필요는 없어요. (그래요?) 똑같아도 괜찮아요.

경은: 좋은 소식인데요. 그런데 그 남자가 꽃미남인데 뭐가 재미있었어요?

소연: 그렇죠. 꽃미남이면 정말 좋은데 꽃미남인데 제 스타일은 아니었고 전 예쁜 남자는 좋아하지 않으니까 더 놀라웠던 거는 취미를 물어봤는데, 취미가 운동이라고 했어요.

경은: 좋네요. (좋죠) 남자다운 그런 취미?

소연: 그렇죠. 그래서 운동, 저도 운동을 좋아하니까 어떤 운동을 좋아하냐고 물어봤는데 지금 하고 있는 운동이 세 개가 있다고 했어요. 첫 번째 요가.

경은: 특이하네요.

소연: 두 번째, 필라테스. 그리고 세 번째가 발레였어요.

경은: 정말요? (네) 근데 요즘에는 그런 남자들이 많이 있으니까.....

소연: 이해할 수 있었어요. 그런 남자들이 하기에는 흔하지 않은 운동을 하는 거를 좋게 볼 수 있었는데 그 다음에 다른 얘기를 하다가 그 남자가 미용실에 가서 헤어트리트먼트? 머리 케어를 받고 그리고 한국에서는 네일 아트라고 하죠.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #24 - 이소연 & 최경은

경은: 손톱에 매니큐어를 칠하는 거를

소연: 네일 케어를 정기적으로 받고 그리고 화장품을 다섯 종류나 바른다고 이야기를 하는 거예요.

경은: 정말요? 남자가요?

소연: 남자가. 저는 딱 두 종류 밖에 안 바르거든요.

경은: 그렇죠. 저도 그런데요.

소연: 그런데, 제가 모르는 그런 어려운 이름의 화장품도 막 얘기를 하면서 그러는 거예요. 그래서 굉장히 잘 생긴 꽃미남이고 키도 크고 그랬지만 좀 약간 여성스러운 스타일이어서 저는 사실 마음에 잘 안 들었어요.

경은: 그래요? 그러면 아직 소개팅을 어떻게 하는지 잘 모르는 분들이 많잖아요. 그러면 소개팅을 했을 때, 처음에 소개를 시켜준 사람이 같이 나가지 않으면 어떻게 연락을 하죠?

소연: 처음에 소개시켜준 사람을 주선자라고 해요. 한국어로 주선자라고 하는데 그 사람이 남자 쪽에 번호를 줘요.

경은: 전화 번호를 줘요?

소연: 네, 핸드폰 번호를 줘서 남자 쪽에서 여자한테 전화를 걸도록 하죠.

경은: 전화를 걸어서 약속을 잡는 거죠.

소연: 언제 어디서 만날 건지 이런 것들을 약속을 정하고 그날 딱 만나는 거예요.

경은: 근데 얼굴도 모르고 아무것도 모르는 데 전화 통화를 하면 어색하지 않나요?

소연: 그렇죠. 어색해요. 그런데 저는 처음 보는 사람, 아니면 보지 않은 사람이라 좀 얘기를 잘하는 편이라서 어색하지 않은데 언니 그거 아세요?

경은: 뭐요?

소연: 남자들은 사진을 꼭 보고 나온 데요. (그래요?) 네. 저는 소개팅을 하면 '아, 어떤 사람이 나올까? 그렇게 생각하면서 기대, 걱정 이렇게 반반 기대 반, 걱정 반 이렇게 하면서 나가는데 남자들은 반드시 사진을 보고 나온다는 얘기를 들었어요.

경은: 그런 얘기가 있죠. 남자들은 소개팅을 시켜 준다고 하면 첫 번째 질문이 "그 여자 예뻐?" 그 질문만 한다고 하잖아요. 그러면 사진은 어디서 나는 거죠?

소연: 주선자가 남자와 여자의 친구이기 때문에 친구한테 사진을 달라고 얘기를 하는 거죠.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #24 - 이소연 & 최경은

경은: 사진을 보내주고, 본 다음에 확실히 하고 나오는 거죠. (그렇죠) 그러면 전화로 약속 장소를 잡아서 만나면 주로 어디를 가죠?

소연: 주로 스파게티를 많이 먹어요.

경은: 스파게티. 맞아요. 애기 많이 들었어요. 스파게티 많이 먹죠.

소연: 여러 가지 음식이 있지만, 떡볶이, 고기 이런 걸 잘 먹진 않고 (삼겹살, 갈비) 삼겹살, 갈비 이런 거는 처음 만난 사람과 잘 먹지 않아요. (맞아요) 약간 분위기 좋고 좀 어두컴컴한 파스타, 스파게티를 파는 이탈리아 레스토랑에 주로 가요.

경은: 그러면 밥 먹고 파스타 먹고 나서는 끝인가요?

소연: 그 다음에 술을 마시러 가자고 여자한테 얘기를 하거나, 차를 마시러 가자고 하고 남자가 그 여자가 마음에 들지 않으면 그냥 집에 가는 경우가 많아요.

경은: 근데 여자가 마음에 들지 않을 수도 있잖아요.

소연: 그러면 그 때, 여자가 거절을 하는 거죠.

경은: 거절하고, 그러고 나서 마음에 들어서 차까지 마시고 술을 마시던가, 차를 마셨어요. 그러고 나서는 헤어지고 그리고 끝인가요?

소연: 아니요. 그리고 중요한 게 남았죠.

경은: 중요한 거.

소연: 매우 중요한 게, 또 하나 남았어요.

경은: 맞아요. 아주 중요한 거. 뭐죠?

소연: 소개팅 한 다음에는 "애프터" 라고 해요.

경은: 애프터.

소연: 애프터가 왔는지, 안 왔는지가 굉장히 중요해요. 언니 애프터가 뭔지 아시죠.

경은: 네, 알죠. "다시 한 번 또 만나겠느냐"는 그런 연락이 오는 거를 말하는 거죠?

소연: 네, 그게 영어에서 나온 건데 "After" 이라는 단어인데, After meeting에서 meeting이 생략된 거라고 저는 생각해요. 그래서 다음번에 만날 약속을 남자가 또는 여자가.....

경은: 남자가 하죠. 애프터 신청을.

소연: 그렇죠. 남자가 하는 데, 남자한테 연락이 안 왔으면, 남자한테 연락이 안 왔는데 여자가 너무 마음에 들면 여자가 하기도 하죠.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #24 - 이소연 & 최경은

- 경은: 근데 그런 거 있지 않아요? 이 남자가 소개팅을 한 남자가 마음에 안 들었어요. 그래서 집에 빨리 오고 싶었어요. 아무리 그랬어도 애프터 신청이 안 오면 기분이 나쁘지 않나요?
- 소연: 그렇죠. '나는 이 남자가 마음에 들지 않았지만, 이 남자는 나를 마음에 들어야 할 텐데 왜 연락은 오지 않을까?' (그렇죠) 이러면 기분이 나쁘죠.
- 경은: '연락이 와도 나는 연락을 하지 않을 거야.'라고 마음을 먹고 있어도 연락이 안 오면 기분이 상당히 안 좋아요. (네) 그런 것 같아요. 그게 여자들의 심리인 것 같아요.
- 소연: 못 된 심리죠. 사실.
- 경은: 그렇죠. 그래요. 여러분 혹시 여러분의 나라에서도 소개팅이라는 걸 하는지 궁금한데요? 여러분 이야기 해 주세요.
- 소연: 여러분이 소개팅을 한 경험이 있으면 그것도 코멘트로 남겨주세요.
- 경은: 저희한테 이야기 해 주시고요, 소연 씨 우리 꼭 남자 친구 사귀죠.
- 소연: 꼭 만들어야죠. (네)
- 경은: 그러면 여러분 안녕히 계세요.
- 소연: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #25 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 안녕하세요. 선현우입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 경은 씨.

경은: 네.

현우: 이번 주는 한국에서 특별한 주예요.

경은: 네. 추석이에요.

현우: 추석. 오늘이 화요일이죠. (네. 오늘 화요일이요.) 이 방송이 나가고 있는 오늘은 화요일인데  
요, 내일 수요일은 추석이에요.

경은: 네. 맞아요.

현우: 추석.

경은: 추석.

현우: 추석.

경은: 추석.

현우: 아시겠지만, 한국에도 추석이 있고, 다른 나라에도 비슷한 명절이나 그런 축제 같은 게 있잖  
아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: Thanksgiving하고 비슷한데. 한국에서는 Thanksgiving이라고 하는 그런 이미지하고는 다르  
게 추석하면 굉장히..... 잘 모르겠어요. 경은 씨는 어떤 이미지를 갖고 있어요?

경은: 추석이요? (네) 가족들이 모이는 날이고요, 그리고 맛있는 거 먹는 날이고요, 그리고 삼 일  
동안 쉬잖아요. 그래서 회사도 안 가고, 학교도 안 가서 굉장히 좋아하는 그런 날이에요.

현우: 저는 다른 나라에 Thanksgiving하고 비슷한 문화를 잘 모르겠어요. (저도 잘 모르겠어요.) 그  
냥 이미지로 웬지 축제? 축제에 가까울 것 같은 생각을 가지고 있는데, 추석은 사실 축제는  
아니잖아요.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 축제라고 하기에는 사실 하는 게 별로 없어요.

경은: 가족들끼리의 작은 축제? (작은 휴일?) 네 휴일. 그리고 차례를 지내잖아요. 그러니까 조상들에게 예를 다하고, 가족들끼리 친목을 다지는.

현우: 웬지 그 조상들, 그러니까 조상이라고 하는 것은 한국어로 아버지의 할아버지의 할머니의 할아버지의 이런 나를 낳아주신 그 분들 ancestor가 조상이잖아요. (맞아요.) 이 조상을 생각하는 것하고, 축제라는 단어하고 잘 안 어울려요.

경은: 진짜 그래요.

현우: 웬지 심각한 것 같고, 무거운 주제인 것 같고 (네, 맞아요) 그래서 아무튼 이런 거를 한국에선 축제라는 말 대신 명절이라고 하는데 (명절) 추석이 한국에서는 대표적인 명절이죠. 다른 또 하나의 대표적인 명절은 설날 (설날) 설날인데, 이제 내일이 추석인데 경은 씨는 추석 때 뭐 해요?

경은: 저는 놀아요.

현우: 다 놀아요.

경은: 네, 다 놀죠.

현우: 엄마들만 일하고.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 좀 안 좋은 것 같아요.

경은: 그런데 보통 추석하면 차례를 지내잖아요. 그런데 저희 집은 차례를 안 지내요. (진짜요?) 네.

현우: 그러면, 어머니도 별로 일을 많이 하시지는 않으시겠어요.

경은: 보통 차례를 다 지내는데 기독교를 믿거나 천주교를 믿는 사람들은 차례를 잘 안 지내요.

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 보통 아빠의 형제중의 첫째가 차례를 지내는데 저희 큰 아버지는 천주교라서 차례를 안 지내요. 그래서 저희 집은 음식도 많이 안 하고요, 그냥 조금 먹을 거, 저희 먹을 거만 조금하고 그래서 그냥 노는 날이에요.

현우: 이야기를 들어보니까 저희 집하고는 전혀 다른 것 같은데요. 저희 집은 저희 아버지가 형제 중에 남매 중에 막내인데 혼자 아들이예요. 그러니까 한국에서는 그런 거를 장남이라고 하잖



아요. 남자들 중에서 제일 나이 많은 사람. 근데 막내여도 남자 혼자니까 차례를 다 준비하고 친척들도 저희 집에 많이 오시는데 그래서 해마다 추석이나 설날이 되면 저희 어머니는 정말 바쁘죠. 정말 바쁘고.

경은: 전 날부터 음식을 만들죠.

현우: 전 날이 아니고 전 주부터 음식을 사고, 재료를 사서 음식을 만들고 그리고 아시다시피 추석 직전에는 과일, 고기 이런 것들이 진짜 비싸요.

경은: 네, 진짜 비싸요.

현우: 그래서 추석 한 달 남겨놓고, 음식을 좀 알아봐야 되요. 알아보고 미리 주문하고.

경은: 친척들이 많이 오나 봐요.

현우: 한 세 가족 정도 왔다 가시고 저희도 다른 친척 집에 왔다 가고 하는데 저는 지금 서울에 살고 있지만 저희 가족들은 전부 광주에 살고 있어서 광주에 가면 친척들이 다 있어요. 그러니까 제가 광주에 몇 년 전에는 일 년에 네 번, 다섯 번 정도 갔는데 요즘에는 일 년에 두 번 이렇게 가니까 추석 때 가면 "얼굴 보자, 밥 먹으러 와라." 이런 사람들이 많아서 추석 때 진짜 바빠요.

경은: 그렇군요. 저희 집은 친척들도 다 서울에 있고 저희도 서울에 사니까 명절이 되면 고향에 내려가는 사람들의 그런 마음을 (잘 몰라요?) 네, 잘 몰라요.

현우: 모르면 이야기하지 마세요. 저는 지난 설날에 이번 설날 말고 작년 설날에 광주에 가다가 18시간 걸렸는데 (18시간이요?) 네. 차도 많이 막히고 눈도 오고해서, 평상시에는 3시간 반 걸리는 거리가 17시간에서 18시간 사이 정도 걸렸어요. 그래서 정말 정말 끔찍했는데 이번 추석은 화, 수, 목 이렇게 3일이고 추석 앞뒤로 월요일하고 금요일이 있잖아요. 그래서 월요일이나 금요일을 쉬면 토, 일, 월, 화, 수, 목, 금, 토, 일 이렇게 쉴 수 있는 사람들이 있어서 제 생각에는 사람들이 다 지방에 자기 고향에 내려가는 날이 다 다를 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 그랬으면 좋겠네요. 진짜.

현우: 이번에는 좀 괜찮을 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요. 현우 씨, 추석되면 우리 뭐 먹어요?

현우: 추석이 되면 아무래도 명절이니까 특별한 음식들을 많이 준비하는데 평소에는 안 먹는 그런

송편 (송편) 송편도 먹고 아니면 평소에는 안 먹지만 그렇게 특별하지 않은 그런 생선류, 아니면 고기, 그리고 차례를 지내면 그 테이블, 차례를 지내는 테이블 위에 닭고기도 놓고 (닭고기가 있어요?) 네, 닭고기를 놓아요.

경은: 닭고기 안 놓아요.

현우: 지방에 따라 달라요. 그래서 저희 집은 닭고기를 전체 한 마리를 삶아서 놓아요. (아 그래요) 네. 그렇게 놓기도 하고, 떡도 여러 가지 종류가 있고.

경은: 부침개도.

현우: 네, 부침개도 많이 있고. 그리고 과일도 최소한 여섯 가지 놓고, 부침개 다섯 가지, 과일 다섯 가지, 그리고 고기, 닭고기, 생선도 네 가지.

경은: 그렇게 많이 해요?

현우: 네. 그래서 저희는 차례를 지내는 차례 테이블을 차례상이라고 하잖아요. 차례상에 올라가는 음식이 최소한 30개. (정말요?) 네. 그거를 저희 엄마가 혼자 준비를 평소엔 하세요.

경은: 광주라서 음식이 더 많은가봐요.

현우: 그렇기도 하고, 저희 엄마가 음식을 빨리 빨리 하시는 편이라서 그렇게 안 해도 누가, 아무도 뭐라고 안 해요. 지금은 저희 할머니도 지금 집에 계신 게 아니고 병원에 계시고 누가 와서 "왜 이렇게 간단하게 했어?"라는 말을 아무도 안 하는데 그래도 원래 해왔던 것이 있고 혹시 차례를 지내는 의미가 음식을 준비해 놓고 조상들한테, "조상님들한테 저희를 잘 지켜 주셔서 감사합니다. 그리고 그 동안 덕분에 큰 문제없이 지금까지 잘 행복하게 살아왔습니다." 라는 인사를 하기 위한 거잖아요. 절도 하고 이야기도 하고 그러는데 혹시 그냥 간단하게 해 버렸는데 무슨 안 좋은 일이 생기면 "차례를 대충 지내서 그렇구나." 라고 생각할 수도 있어요.

경은: 그럴 수도 있겠네요. 진짜.

현우: 아무리 그래도 귀찮아도 "평소에 해왔던 거를 점점 줄인다."라는 건 기분이 좋지 않죠.

경은: 근데 요즘에는 진짜 많이 줄이고 있더라고요.

현우: 저도 사실은 개인적으로 줄였으면 좋겠어요. 절차를.

경은: 너무 고생하시니까.

현우: 올해는 다행히 제 동생들, 올해 뿐만이 아니라 최근에는 동생들이 많이 커서 그리고 저도 집

에 가면 도우려고 노력을 해서 (안 하죠. 솔직히?) 가끔씩 도와요. 특히 추석 아침. 설날 아침이나 추석 아침에 차례 지낼 때는 그 상을 차리는 게 굉장히 힘들잖아요. 그거 다 음식 나르고 차례 지내는 거 자체는 저랑 저희 아빠랑 둘이서 하는데 10분 안에 끝나요. 끝나고 나면 허무해요. "이 10분을 위해서 이렇게 많은 음식을 준비했던 말인가!"

경은: 그래도 어른들은 중요하게 생각하니까요.

현우: 맞아요. 그리고 그게 또 끝나고 나면 그 준비한 음식들을 저랑 동생은 서울에서 같이 살고 있으니까 가지고 올라오죠. 그런 것들도 있고 아무튼 좋아요. 다른 때도 광주에 갈 수 있지만, 추석 때 가는 이유 중 하나가 "다른 집 아들들은 오는데, 다른 집 딸들은 다 오는데 우리 집 아들, 딸들은 바빠서 못 온다." 생각하면 좀 슬프실 수 있거든요. 그래서 다른 날 가도 추석 때 또 가요.

경은: 맞아요. 그래야 될 것 같아요.

현우: 그리고 사실 저희 집은 저희 어머니가 생신이 추석 일주일 전이에요. (진짜요) 네. 그래서 지금까지 제가 고등학교 때 광주에 살았을 때까지만 해도 그렇게 할 수 있었는데, 지금은 어머니 생신을 축하하러 광주에 못 가요. 아버지 생신, 할머니 생신, 동생 생일 맞춰서 갈 수 있는데, (추석에 또 가야하니까) 추석에 어차피 갈 거니까. 일주일 전에 가본 적이 없어요. 그래서 그 점은 좀 아쉬워요.

경은: 그래서 원래 명절 때나 크리스마스 때, 이런 때 생일은 사람들은 좀 불쌍하다고 하잖아요.

현우: 그리고 이건 재미있는 에피소드 인데, 제가 군대에 입대해서 군대에 들어가서 바로 추석을 맞았어요. 그 말은 제가 군대에 가는 날이 저희 어머니 생신이었어요. 그래서 최고의 생신 선물을 드리고 저는 군대에 갔죠. 아무튼 추석인데 저는 사실은 녹음을 하고 있는 지금은 서울에 있지만 여러분이 지금 이 방송을 듣고 있는 날 그리고 그 다음날, 광주에 가고 있거나 아니면 광주에 가있을 거예요. 광주에 가서도 저는 평소처럼 이제 유튜브에 비디오도 올리고 그럴 건데 재미있게 봐 주시고, 또 재미있게 이번 이야기도 들어 주셨으면 감사하겠습니다.

경은: 그런 분들 있었어요. "추석이라서 할 일 없으니까 바닷가에 놀러가겠다 아니면 지방에 가겠다." 이렇게 얘기하는 분들이 있는데 서울에 있는 게 제일 좋다고 생각합니다.

현우: 절대 아무데도 가지 마세요.

경은: 차 너무 많이 막힐 거예요. 그러니까 서울에서 노세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #25 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 그리고 재밌는 거는 요즘에는 한국에 살고 있는 외국인들이 많잖아요. 그래서 옛날에는 처음에 한국에 와서 "어, 사람들이 다 어디 가는 거지?" 잘 몰라서 추석 때, 친구 만나려고 했는데 아무도 없고 그런 외국인 들이 많았다면 요즘에는 그런 외국인들을 위한 추석 아니면 설날 모임이 있더라고요. 그래서 추석 때 한국인이 아닌 사람은 아무데도 안 가도 되니까 밖에서 만나서 놀자.

경은: 좋네요.

현우: 네. 그런 여행도 있고, 그런 패키지 상품도 있어서 혹시 관심 있으시면, 이번에는 아니더라도 다음에 설날 때, 내년엔 한국에 있게 되면 한번 가 보세요.

경은: 네.

현우: 그러면 경은 씨도 추석 잘 보내시고.

경은: 네, 현우 씨도 추석 잘 보내시고요.

현우: 맛있는 거 많이 드시고, 운동 열심히 하시고, (당연하죠) 그리고 추석 때도 경은 씨는 코멘트 답변이나, 이메일 답변 이런 거 하실 거죠?

경은: 저는 추석 때도 일을 열심히 해야죠.

현우: 추석 때, 아무데도 안가고 차례도 안 지내고.

경은: 그래도 저희 가족들끼리 있죠. 시간을 보내죠.

현우: 지금 가족이랑 살고 있지 않아요? 매일 매일.

경은: 아니에요. 저희 언니네 가족도 있고 (전주 가요?) 전주 안 가죠. 전주에서 오죠. 서울로.

현우: 그럼 뭐, 시간 많으시겠네요.

경은: 네. 열심히 일하겠습니다.

현우: 네. 잘 부탁드립니다. 여러분 추석 잘 보내시고.

경은: 추석 잘 보내세요.

현우: 추석 끝난 다음 주에, 다음 주에 만나요.

경은: 네, 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #26 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 안녕하세요.

현우: 안녕하세요.

경은: 네. 안녕하세요.

현우: 누구세요?

경은: 최경은 입니다.

현우: 저는 선현우입니다. 경은 씨, (네) 누군지 알고 있었어요.

경은: 아 진짜요? 네.

현우: 오늘은 평소보다 좀 (뒤요) 미래에서 오신 경은 씨 같지만.

경은: 그게 무슨 말이에요?

현우: 한 5년 뒤의. 5년 후의 경은 씨가 오신 것 같아요.

경은: 피곤해 보인다고요? (오늘은) 방송하기 싫어져요.

현우: 제가 왜 경은 씨가 미래에서 왔으면 하고 생각 하냐면 (네) 오늘 주제가 복권이기 때문이에요.

경은: 제가 미래에서 복권을 사서.

현우: 아니죠.

경은: 아니구나.

현우: 미래에서 왔으니까, 아직 미래에 있는 일을 알고 있잖아요. 그러니까 복권 번호를 알려줘야 되는데.

경은: 복권 말고 딴 거 알려 줄까요?

현우: 뭐요?

경은: 나중에 현우 씨가 어떻게 되는지?

현우: 알고 싶지 않아요. 경은 씨, 경은 씨는 경은 씨의 미래, 앞으로 있을 일들에 대해서 알고 싶어요?

경은: 아니요. 복권 번호만 알고 싶어요.

현우: 복권 번호를 알면 미래를 바꿀 수 있죠.

경은: 그렇죠. 그럴까요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #26 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 농담이고요. 오늘은 복권에 대해서 이야기 해 볼 건데. 복권.

경은: 복권.

현우: 복권은 영어로 lottery ticket인데. 한국에도 복권이 있고, 다른 나라에도 복권이 있어요.

경은: 네. 맞아요.

현우: 그래서 아마 전 세계의 복권 문화는 비슷할 것 같은데.

경은: 비슷할까요?

현우: 한번 경은 씨하고 저는 어떤 복권 경험이 있는지 잠깐 이야기 해 볼까 해요.

경은: 네, 좋아요.

현우: 경은 씨. (네) 복권 일주일에 몇 장 사세요?

경은: 일주일에요? 저는 제 평생에 복권을 딱 두 번 사봤어요.

현우: 진짜요. (네) 믿을 수 없는데.

경은: 진짜예요.

현우: 그런데 웃긴 이야기가 있어요.

경은: 진짜 복권을 저는 평생에 딱 두 번 샀는데요. 그 얘기를 친구한테 했더니 친구가 "너는 뭘 믿고 복권을 안사니?" 이러더라고요.

현우: 잠깐만요. 그 말은 그 친구는 "복권에 당첨될 수 있는 가능성이 누구에게든 있는데 왜 안 사냐?"

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 제가 지금 머릿속에 가지고 있는 질문이 하나 있어요.

경은: 뭔데요?

현우: 그 친구는 복권에 당첨된 적이 있어요?

경은: 없죠.

현우: 당연히 없죠?

경은: 당연히 없죠. 없는데 그래도 자기는 복권을 사기 때문에 가능성이라도 있는데 저는 안 사니까 그런 가능성조차 없다고 얘기를 하는 거죠.

현우: 저도 마찬가지네요. 그러면 저도 복권을 평소에 안 사니까.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 그런데 저는 복권에 당첨되는 기분은 조금 알 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요?

현우: 당첨된 적이 있어요.

경은: 얼마요?

현우: 500원. 로또라는 복권은 우리나라에도 있지만 다른 나라에도 있잖아요. 로또. (네) 로또 말고 한국에만 있는 복권들이 있어요.

경은: 그게 한국에만 있는 거예요?

현우: 아뇨, 다른 복권들이.

경은: 다른 복권들이 그러니까.

현우: "주택 복권" 그런 한국에만 있는 복권들이 있잖아요. 그리고 그런 "주택 복권", "스포츠 복권" 이런 것들은 "스포츠 복권"은 좀 다른데 "주택 복권"은 좀 그 자리에서 바로 번호를 확인하고 됐는지 안 됐는지 확인할 수 있잖아요.

경은: 네. 안 사 봐서 몰라요.

현우: 군대에서 "주택 복권"을 산 적이 있는데. 샀는데 그 자리에서 동전으로 가려져있는 부분, 은 색으로 돼있는 부분을 쓱, 쓱, 쓱 긁으니까 당첨이 된 거예요.

경은: 500원.

현우: 500원. 그래서 기뻐서 복권이 500원이었거든요. 다시 가서 또 샀어요. 복권을. 근데 이번에 또 긁으니까 또 돈이 적혀있는 거예요. 이번에는 1,000원. 그래서 이번에 두 장을 살 수 있잖아요. 두 장을 사서 이번에도 1,000원, 1,000원 나오면 저는 또 이1,000원을 벌잖아요. (그렇죠) 500원 투자해서. (네) 그래서 샀어요. 두 장. 그런데 두 장 중에 한 장이 또 500원이 나온 거예요. 그래서 세 번 연속으로 당첨이 됐는데.

경은: 그 다음에 뭘?

현우: 그게 끝이었어요. 그 다음에 뭘. 아무것도 (없었어요?) 네. 없어서. 그냥 500원 내고 복권 네 장 긁어보고 끝.

경은: 근데 한 번이라도 그렇게, 물론 500원이면 적은 돈이지만, 그렇게 되면 더 사고 싶다고 하던

데요?

현우: 맞아요. 제 주머니에 돈이 더 많이 있었으면 많이 샀을 거예요. 근데, 그 자리에서 그렇게 500원, 500원, 1,000원 이렇게 나오니까 별로 여기에 더 큰 금액이 없겠다.

경은: 500원만 나오니까.

현우: "계속 500원짜리만 나오겠다." 해서 안 샀어요. 안사고 그 뒤로도 복권을 산 기억은 거의 없는데 (네) 가끔씩 보면 복권을 정기적으로 (맞아요) 매주, 또는 매일 사는 사람들도 있어요.

경은: 네. 제 주변에도 좀 있더라고요. 몰랐는데 꼭 토요일만 되면 복권 안 샀다고, 까먹었다고, 빨리 사야 된다고..... (여덟시 전에)네. 토요일 여덟시 전에.

현우: 여덟시까지 사야 되는 거예요? 여덟시에 발표하는 거예요?

경은: 여덟 시에 발표하는 거예요. (그래요?) 네.

현우: 여덟 시까지 사는 거 아니예요? 발표하는 게 밤에 하던데. 저도 잘 모르겠어요.

경은: 잘 모르겠네요.

현우: 잘 모르겠지만.

경은: 한국에서도 외국인들도 복권을 살 수 있는지 모르겠는데, 아무튼 복권이 굉장히 인기가 많아요.

현우: 근데 한국에서는 조금 특이하잖아요. 사람들이 복권을 살 때 "나 정말 좋은 꿈을 꿔기 때문에 복권을 산다." 이런 말 많이 하지 않아요?

경은: 맞아요. 맞아요. 한국뿐만이 아니고 다른 아시아, 다른 나라들도 비슷한 것 같은데 전날 밤 또는 그날 아침에 좋은 꿈을 꾸면 복권을 꼭 사요. 저는 사실 제가 평생에 두 번 복권을 샀다고 했잖아요. 근데 마지막으로 산 게, 제가 꿈에 그 당시 대통령이 나온 거예요. 근데 대통령 꿈을 꾸면 복권을 사야 된다. 이런 이야기를 들었어요.

현우: 그래서 어떻게 됐어요?

경은: 그래서 샀는데. 당연히.

현우: 됐어요?

경은: 안 됐죠.

현우: 대통령이 아니라 대통령 닮은 사람 아니었어요?



경은: 아니었어요. 진짜 대통령이었어요.

현우: 꿈이니까 확실히 모르잖아요.

경은: 근데 그때 당시 그 대통령이 굉장히 욕을 먹고 있었어요. (그래요) 그래서 사람들이 그래서 안 된 거다. 이런 이야기를 하더라고요. 재밌게.

현우: 그렇게 생각하면 욕을 안 먹고 있는 대통령이 어디 있어요?

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 대통령은 항상 되기 전에 (맞아요) 되기 전에 빼놓고는 항상 욕을 먹죠.

경은: 그렇죠. 근데 대통령 꿈, 아니면 돼지 꿈, 그리고 더러운 꿈, 그런 꿈을 꾸면 복권을 사죠. 사람들이.

현우: 꿈에서 복권을 사는 꿈을 꾸면 어떻게 되는 거예요?

경은: 그거는 글썄요. 근데 그런 사람들이 있어요. 꿈에서 번호를 봤데요. 근데 번호를 보면 그거는 복권 꿈이라고 그렇게 얘기 하더라고요. 그 번호를 그대로 써야 된다. 이렇게 얘기 하던데, 잘 모르겠어요.

현우: 예전에 라디오에서 어떤 사람이 나와서 이야기를 하는데 편지를 보냈어요. 라디오 방송국에 돌아가신 할아버지가 꿈에 나와서 번호를 불러 준 거예요. 복권이 할아버지 뒤에 보이고 근데 할아버지가 불러 준 번호가 일, 이, 삼, 사, 오, 육인 거예요. (진짜요?) 근데 사실 복권 살 때 일, 이, 삼, 사, 오, 육으로 고르는 사람은 없고 지금까지 일, 이, 삼, 사, 오, 육이 당첨 번호로 나온 적도 없잖아요.

경은: 한 번도 없죠.

현우: 그래서 그 사람은 기분이 좋은데, 혼란스러운 거죠. 도대체 어떻게 해야 되는 건가?

경은: 그래서 샀데요?

현우: 그 뒤로는 못 들었어요. 제가 버스에서 내렸거든요.

경은: 결과가 궁금한데요.

현우: 그렇게 해서 당첨이 되지는 않았겠죠.

경은: 그랬겠죠.

현우: 그러니까 재밌게, 가볍게 라디오 사연으로 보내지 않았나 싶은데, 저희 방송을 듣고 있는 청취자 여러분들은 복권을 사서 당첨된 경험이 있는지 궁금한데요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #26 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 네, 궁금해요. 그리고 여러분들도 꿈을 믿고 꿈을 꾸고 난 다음에 복권을 사는지도 궁금해졌어요. 저는.

현우: 복권이 아니더라도, 꿈을 꾸고 나서 어떤 행동을 하는 경우가 있잖아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 저희 아버지 같은 경우는 어느 날 아침에 일어나서 꿈에서 아버지의 삼촌, 작은 할아버지를 본 거예요. 그래서 전화를 했는데 아프신 거예요. 꿈에서 미리 본거죠. (맞아요) 그런 경험이 혹시 있으신지 궁금한데요. (맞아요.) 여러분 저희한테 알려주실 때 어떻게 알려주셔야 되죠?

경은: 코멘트 남겨 주셔야죠.

현우: 맞아요. 답변하는 데 이렇게 오래 걸려요?

경은: 너무 당연한 걸 물어보니까.

현우: 네, 여러분 복권에 관련된 이야기, 그리고 꿈에 관련된 이야기가 있으면 저희 TalktomeinKorean.com에 오셔서 코멘트 남겨 주시고

경은: 혹시 당첨되신 분 있으시면, 맛있는 거 사주 세요.

현우: 친하게 지내요.

경은: 네. 친하게 지내요.

현우: 네, 그럼 저희는 다음 번 이야기에서 뵈겠습니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕하세요. 선현우입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

현우: 맛있는 목소리를 내 보려고 했는데. 안 되네요.

경은: 오늘 주제도 좋은데, 제가 왜 현우 씨랑 녹음을 해야 되는지 모르겠어요. 소연 씨랑 녹음하면 정말 좋을 텐데.

현우: 소연 씨 바쁘잖아요.

경은: 그러니까요.

현우: 소연 씨 뭐 하느라 바쁜지 아세요?

경은: 왜요?

현우: 소개팅 하느라 바쁘잖아요.

경은: 소연 씨가 이 방송 듣고 있을 거예요, 듣고 화낼 거예요.

현우: 괜찮아요. (진짜?) 소연 씨는 착하니까. 경은 씨, 소개팅 잘 하고 왔어요? (언제요?) 지난 번 방송에서 소개팅 할 거라고 (소개팅 할 거라고 얘기한 게 아니라) 하고 싶다고...

경은: 방송 안 들었죠?

현우: 들었어요.

경은: 진짜요? (네) 소개팅 하고 싶다고..... 얘기했군요. 할 거라고 얘기 안 했죠.

현우: 그래요? (네) 그 정도로 하고 싶으면 소개팅 할 거라고 생각했어요.

경은: 소개 좀 시켜 주세요.

현우: 제 주변에 좋은 사람들이 없어요. 다 저 같은 사람 밖에 없어서..... 경은 씨, 소개팅도 좋지 만, 제가 어렸을 때, 제가 대학교 1학년, 2학년이었을 때는 소개팅보다는 미팅을 많이 했어요.

경은: 네, 맞아요. 미팅 많이 했죠.

현우: 요즘에도 미팅 하는지 모르겠는데. (잘 모르겠는데요.) 그래서 소개팅, 그리고 미팅 이 두 가지가 남자친구나 여자친구를 만드는 가장 좋은 방법이었던잖아요, 예전에는.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 지금은 아닐 거예요. 지금은 소개팅, 미팅이 아니어도 자연스럽게 다른 모임, 인터넷 모임,

## 이야기 (lyagi) #27 - 최경은 & 선현우

아니면 동호회 이런 곳에 나가면 새로운 사람들을 만날 수 있는데 옛날에는 대학교에 들어가도 그냥 공부하는 그 학과 그리고 동아리 그것밖에 없으니까 미팅이나, 소개팅을 했죠.

경은: 그렇죠. 진짜. 여러분들 중에서 소개팅하고 미팅의 차이를 모르는 사람들이 굉장히 많았어요.

현우: 맞아요. 그러면 오늘 소개팅하고 미팅의 차이점을 이야기하고 미팅을 어떻게 하는건지 간단하게 이야기 해 볼까요?

경은: 좋아요.

현우: 일단, 소개팅하고 미팅하고 가장 큰 차이점이 뭐예요. 경은 씨?

경은: 사람 수.

현우: 사람 수. 소개팅은 몇 명?

경은: 두 명.

현우: 또는 세 명.

경은: 세 명이요? (소개해주는 사람) 요즘에는 소개해 주는 사람 안 나가요. (안 나가요?)

현우: 제가 좀 옛날 사람이라서. 미팅은 몇 명?

경은: 미팅은..... 다 달라요. (다 달라요?) 3:3 미팅이 있고, 2:2 미팅, 6:6 미팅?

현우: 2:2 미팅도 있어요?

경은: 네. 2:2 미팅도 있어요. 소개팅은 아니잖아요. 어쨌건.

현우: 그렇구나. 아무튼 네 명, 여섯 명, 여덟 명, 열 명 이렇게.

경은: 그렇죠. 카페같은 데 가면, 미팅하는 사람들은 정말 티가 나요.

현우: 딱 보면 알 수 있어요?

경은: 네. 남자가 한 줄로 딱 앉아 있고, 여자가 그 앞에 한 줄로 쪽 앉아 있어요. 보통 동호회나 아니면 학교에서 만난 사람들일 경우에는 섞어서 앉아요, 남자 여자, 남자 옆에 여자, 여자 옆에 남자 이렇게 섞어서 앉는데 미팅을 나가면, 꼭 남자들끼리 주루룩, 여자들끼리 주루룩 이렇게 앉아있어요. 그래서 "재네 미팅 한다. 미팅 한다." 이런 게 티가 났었죠.

현우: 여기서 질문. 경은 씨는 물론 소개팅을 해 봤겠지만, 미팅 해 본 적 있어요?

경은: 미팅 대학교 1학년 때, 딱 두 번 해 봤어요.

현우: 그래요? (네) 저는 미팅을 안 해 보고, 해 본 적도 없는데 주선 한 적이 있어요. 주선이 뭔지

알죠?

경은: 그런 미팅자리를 만들어 주는 걸 말하죠?

현우: 제가 제 친구랑 연락해서 저는 고려대학교 친구들을 모으고, 남자들을 모으고, 제 친구는 연세대학교 여자들을 모아서 했는데.

경은: 몇대몇으로 했어요?

현우: 그게 조금 이상했어요. 저희 쪽은 한 명이 못 와서 남자가 여섯 명. 그리고 저 쪽은 여자가 일곱 명. (진짜요?) 여자가 한 명 남는 거예요. 그리고 저랑 제 친구를 빼면 다섯 명, 여섯 명.

경은: 현우 씨 일부러 그랬죠?

현우: 왜요?

경은: 끼고 싶어서.

현우: 그래서 제가 끼면 숫자가 맞는데 제가 안 끼면 안 맞는 거예요.

경은: 그러니까 일부러.

현우: 그래서 처음부터 막 고민을 했는데, 저는 소개팅, 미팅 이런 걸 안 좋아하기 때문에 미팅을 할 생각도 없었고, 그냥 주선 친구들 소개만 해 주고 싶었어요. 그래서 고민을 하고 있는데, 고민을 십 분정도 하는 사이에 이미 분위기가 미팅 분위기가 아니라 십분 동안에 이 사람들이 다 서로 친해진 거예요. (정말요?) 친해져서 술 마시고, 서로 누구를 만나서 사귀고 이런 생각이 전혀 없고 다 친구가 된 거예요. 그래서 그냥 재밌게 놀고.

경은: 보통 그런 경우에는 서로 마음에 드는 사람이 없었다는 거죠. 좋은 미팅이 아니에요 그건.

현우: 그렇게 마음에 드는 사람은 없었는데, 너무 재밌게 놀아서 그 뒤로 연락도 하고 몇 번 만났어요.

경은: 좋은데요 그건.

현우: 보통 미팅이 잘 안되면, 아무하고도 안 만나잖아요.

경은: 절대 안 만나죠.

현우: 그런데, 그 때 그 모임 친구들은 분위기도 좋았고 재미있어서, 그런 경험이 있고 한 번은 가봤는데 잘 기억이 안나요. 그냥 별로 재미없어서. 빨리 나왔거든요. (그래요?) 네.

경은: 마음에 드는 여자가 없었군요.

현우: 그냥 미팅을 억지로 갔어요. 친구가 계속 부탁해서 갔는데, 재미도 없었고 여자들은 돈을 안 냈어요.

경은: 보통 미팅이나 소개팅에서는 1차에서는 여자들이 돈을 안 내죠.

현우: 네. 그게 조금 이상하고 이해가 안 됐어요. 그래서 저는 밥만 먹고 집에 갔던 경험이 있는데 그래서 아무튼 여러분 소개팅은 이렇게, 한 명 한 명이 같이 만나서 이야기하는 거고 미팅은 여러 명에서 단체로 만나서 다섯 명 그리고 다섯 명, 여섯 명 여섯 명, 그리고 또 미팅도 있지만 "과팅" 그런 게 있어서 "과팅"은 "과 미팅"이라고 해서 "반팅", 반은 class이고 과는 department잖아요. 대학교나 고등학교에서 반팅, 과팅 뭐 이렇게 한다고 하는데 저는 과, 과 이렇게 해 본 적은 한 번도 없어요.

경은: 저도 없어요. 그렇게는.

현우: 반팅도 해 본 적이 없고. 그냥 미팅 두 번 해 본 게 전부인데 그래도 지금 생각해 보면 재밌었던 것 같은데 그때는 너무 재미가 없어서 "이걸 왜하지?" 그랬어요.

경은: 저도 재미는 없었어요. 가서 분위기가 굉장히 어색하잖아요. 정말 새로운 사람들이 만나는 거니까 그러면 저희 때는 꼭 게임을 했어요.

현우: 게임해서 술 마시고.

경은: 술 마시고 친해지기 위해서, 어색한 기분을 없애기 위해서 게임을 했는데 재밌었을 때가 더 많죠.

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 그렇게 미팅을 하고 나면 다음날 같은 과 친구들이 미팅 어땠냐고 꼭 물어보거든요. 그리고 재미있는 건, 과에서 여자애들이 예쁘게 한 다섯 여섯 명이 차려입고 나올 때가 있어요. 그러면 모든 사람들이 "너네 미팅하는 구나!" 이렇게 얘기를 하죠.

현우: 특히 1학년이면.

경은: 맞아요. 1학년이면.

현우: 4학년이 그렇게 입고 나오면, '아, 면접 보러 간다. 인터뷰 하러 간다.'라고 하는데 일 학년, 이 학년이면 바로 미팅이죠.

경은: 그렇죠. 편하게 항상 입고 다니다가 미팅하는 날, 소개팅 하는 날만 예쁘게 차려입으니까 티

가 나죠.

현우: 일반적으로 나이가 많아지면 미팅은 거의 안 하는 것 같고, 소개팅은 가끔씩 하는 것 같아요.

경은: 소개팅은 많이 하죠.

현우: 어린 친구들은 미팅을 하는데, (그렇죠) 여러분 소개팅과 미팅의 차이는 이렇고요. 여러분 나라에도 혹시 이런 미팅이 있는지 궁금해요.

경은: 미팅은 없을 것 같아요.

현우: 저는 미팅이 뭔지를 중학교 때, 고등학교 때 알고는 있었어요. 드라마 같은 데에 나오니까, 그래서 저는 영어로 meeting이라고 하면 회의잖아요. 회의. Business meeting 이런 거잖아요. 그래서 미팅이라고 해서 그 회의인 줄 알았어요. 처음에 (콩글리시잖아요.) 네, 콩글리시죠.

경은: 그리고 소개팅도 미팅의 텅에서 온 거래요.

현우: 맞아요. 소개팅도 미팅을 소개팅해서 말을 붙인 거죠. (그렇죠) 여러분 나라에 소개팅 이야기를 저번에 코멘트로 남겨주셨는데 이번에도 미팅에 대해서 "처음 들어봤다. 그런 생각 갖고 계신 분들, 아니면 (미팅을 해본 사람들) 여러분 나라에도 있거나 아니면 해 보신 분들 계시면 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

경은: 저희한테 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #28 - 최경은 & 진석진

경은: 석진 씨, 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨. 경은 누나. 오랜만에 해서 제가 감이 없네요.

경은: 경은 씨라고 할 거예요? 경은 누나라고 할 거예요?

석진: 경은 누나라고 할 거예요. (진짜요?) 전 어리니까요.

경은: 우리 몇 살 차이 나죠?

석진: 저... 연세 여쭙어 봐도 돼요?

경은: 여러분, 연세는 나이에 대해서, 나이라는 말의 높임말로 쓰여요.

석진: 아주 높임말이죠. 원래는 제가 경은 누나한테 연세라고 물어보면 맞아요. 안 돼요. 그러면 안 되고요. 그냥 "나이가 어떻게 되세요?"

경은: "나이가 어떻게 되요?" 이렇게 물어보면 돼요. 왜냐하면 한 살 차이 밖에 안 나니까. 두 살 차이? 두 살 차이라고 강조하는 석진 씨.

석진: 제가 막 강요하고 있습니다.

경은: 근데 저희 나이에 대해서 이야기할 거 아니잖아요.

석진: 아니죠. 누나 어젯밤 제 꿈 꾸셨어요? 오늘 얼굴이 되게 좋아 보여요.

경은: 진짜요? 왜냐면...

석진: 스물일곱처럼 보여요.

경은: 네. 저는 27살 아니죠.

석진: 아는데, 무슨 꿈을 꾸었는지 아주 기분이 좋아 보여요.

경은: 어제요? 어제 꿈에 현빈이 나와서...

석진: 아... 빈이!

경은: 제가 현빈을 굉장히 좋아하거든요. (그래요?) 그런데 꿈에 현빈이 나와서 그래서 이렇게 기분이 좋은 거예요.

석진: 아, 빈이. 좀 느끼한데.

경은: 석진 씨가 느끼하죠.

석진: 역시 잘 생긴 사람들은 뭔가 공통점이 있는 것 같아요.

경은: 현빈은 잘 생겼지만, 느끼하지 않아요. 그건 그렇고요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #28 - 최경은 & 진석진

석진: 뭐 하셨어요? 꿈속에서.

경은: 꿈속에서 그냥 만났어요.

석진: 그냥 만났어요?

경은: 만난 게 끝이에요. 너무 아까워요.

석진: 너무 아깝네요.

경은: 그래서 일어나기 싫었어요. 아침에 일어나기 너무 싫었어요.

석진: 이번 이야기에서는 저희가 꿈에 대해서 이야기 할 거잖아요.

경은: 네. 꿈에 대해서. 석진 씨, "인셉션"이라는 영화 보셨어요?

석진: 인셉션! 봤죠.

경은: 너무 재밌게 봤죠.

석진: 너무 너무 재밌었어요.

경은: 예. 같이 본 건 아니고. 오해하시겠어요. 가뜰이나 요즘에 오해하시더라고요. (진짜요?) 기분  
이 나빠요.

석진: 어떻게요?

경은: 석진 씨랑 경은 씨랑 "잘 어울린다." 이렇게 얘기하는 사람도 있고...

석진: 우리 잘 어울리지 않나요?

경은: 아니요.

석진: 왜 이래?

경은: 저 누나거든요? 지금 반말하시는 건가요?

석진: 아니요. 어제 꿈에 반말을 한 기억이 나서.

경은: 어제 꿈에 제가 나왔어요?

석진: 네. 살짝 지나갔어요.

경은: 진짜요? (네) 그렇군요.

석진: 제가 좀 헛갈렸어요.

경은: 석진 씨는 꿈을 자주 꾸는 편이에요?

석진: 제가 좀 피곤할 때, 또 몸 상태가 별로 안 좋을 때, 그 때 자주 꾸요.

경은: 그러면 주로 악몽을 꾸나요? 나쁜 꿈을 꾸나요?

석진: 아니요. 되게 여러 가지 꾸는데요. 그렇게 심각하게 무섭거나, 그런 악몽은 잘 꾸지 않고요  
좀 웃긴...

경은: 웃긴 꿈?

석진: 네. 재밌는 꿈 그런 꿈을 많이 꾸요.

경은: 석진 씨 혹시 꿈을 꾸면서 '아, 이게 꿈이다.' 라고 알면서 꿈 적이 있어요?

석진: 제가 꿈을 꿔었는데 그 나이트메어 영화 아시죠? 꿈속에 주인공 프레디가 나타난 거예요.

경은: 악몽이네요. 악몽.

석진: 개를 보고 '내가 지금 꿈을 꾸고 있구나.' 라는 생각이 드는 거예요.

경은: 그러면 악몽을 꾸면서 무섭지는 않았겠네요.

석진: 무서웠어요. 개가 조금 무섭게 생겼잖아요.

경은: 맞아요.

석진: 그런데 나중에 몇 대 맞았어요. 제가. 몇 대 맞고 깬데 너무 분한 거예요. 다시 제가 꿈속에  
들어가서 '다시 만나야겠다.' 다시 자서 만났어요.

경은: 진짜요? 같은 날 밤에?

석진: 예. 같은 날 밤에. 그래서 때려 줬어요.

경은: 저는 똑같은 꿈을 여러 번 꿈 적이 있어요. (진짜요?) 네. 똑같이 어렸을 때부터 지금까지 똑같은  
꿈을 꾸요. 어떤 꿈이요? 제가 집을 찾아다니는... 그게 너무 신기한 게 집을 찾아다니는  
가 꼭 바다가 있는 그런 집이 나와요. 그러면 그 집을 들어가서 제가 찾아다니는... 그 똑같은  
장소가 굉장히 여러 번 나왔어요. 정말 어렸을 때부터 저를 버리고 자꾸 저희 가족들이 이사를  
가는 거예요. 꿈속에서요. 그래서 제가 집을 찾아다니다가 결국에 똑같이 바다가 보이는  
집이 딱 나타나요. 그래서 그 집을 들어가는 그런 꿈을 지금 어렸을 때부터 한 열 번은 꿈 것  
같아요. 너무 신기한 것 같아요.

석진: 저도 그런 경험이 있다면 신기할 거 같아요.

경은: 그래서 저는 인셉션을 보면서 조금 소름 끼쳤어요. '진짜로 뭔가 의미가 있는 건가?' 그런 생  
각도 들고 그래서 저는 꿈을 많이 꾸고 그런 꿈이 기억이 굉장히 잘 나요. 그래서 좋은 점도

있고 나쁜 점도 있는 데 신기한 것 같아요.

석진: 보통 저는 꿈을 꾸면 그 다음 날을 좀 예측을 한다고 해야 하나요? (그래요?) 예. 그런 게 있거든요. (예) 만약에 제가 좋아하는 여자가 있어요. 제가 경은 누나를 되게 좋아해요. 근데 꿈속에서 제가 경은 누나랑 되게 잘 지내고, 한 집에서 아주 뭐 서로 사랑하고, 아주 잘 지내면 현실에서는 무조건 안 되더라고요.

경은: 잘 안 돼요? (예) 그렇군요. 신기한데요.

석진: 꿈속에서는 너무 좋은데.

경은: 원래 그런 얘기가 있잖아요. "꿈과 현실은 반대다."

석진: 네. 저도 그렇게 믿고 (믿고 있어요?). 그렇게 믿고 있었어요.

경은: 네.

석진: 있었는데, 어느 날 제가 다시 그런 분위기의 꿈을 꾸길래 한 번 싸워 봤어요.

경은: 싸웠다고요?

석진: 그 여자 분이랑. 만약에 이제, 경은 누나랑 꿈속에서 막 싸웠어요. 그러면 나중에 '현실에서는 경은 누나랑 잘 될 거야.' 이렇게 생각했었는데 또 안 되더라고요. 이건 뭐 어떻게 해야 되나요?

경은: 그러니까 믿을 수 없을 것 같아요. 꿈은 모르겠어요. 저는 약간 믿어요. 사실은. 이런 거 있잖아요. 꿈속에서 이가 빠지면 안 좋은 일이 생긴다. 이런 게 있고 꿈에서 더러운 걸 보면, 아니면 제가 죽거나 하면 좋은 일이 생긴다. 이런 미신이 있잖아요. (그렇죠) 그런데 저는 조금은 믿어요. 조금은 믿는데 완전히 다 믿지는 않아요.

석진: 뭐 실제로 좋은 일이 일어난 적이 있어요?

경은: 지금 딱 기억이 나는 건 없는데, 사실 저희 가족들이 다 꿈을 좀 믿어요. 그래서 저희 가족 중에 동생이 누군가가 이가 빠지는 꿈을 꿔다. 그리고 나서 그 사람 근처에 있는 분이 돌아가셨어요. 그래서 좀 약간 믿어요. 꼭 그런 적이 있어서, 물론 좋은 것도 많이 있었죠.

석진: 그렇군요.

경은: 네, 여러분 그러면 저희가 꿈에 대해서 이야기를 했는데요, 여러분들은 꿈을 자주 꾸는지 재밌었던 꿈 내용이 있었는지 저희한테 코멘트로 이야기 해 주세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #28 - 최경은 & 진석진

석진: 혹시 꿈속에서 저를 보셨다면 코멘트를 꼭 남겨 주세요.

경은: 네, 제발 느끼한 석진 씨가 아니기를 바라면서 (네) 네, 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕하세요.

현우: 안녕하세요. 선현우입니다.

경은: 최경은입니다.

현우: 경은 씨 안녕하세요.

경은: 안녕하세요.

현우: 경은 씨. (네) 요즘에 경은 씨를 보면 항상 손에서 놓지 않는 게 하나 있는데...

경은: 제 핸드폰이죠.

현우: 요즘에는 "핸드폰"이라고도 하지만 "스마트폰"이라는 말도 많이 쓰죠?

경은: 맞아요. 스마트폰.

현우: 스마트폰을 손에서 놓지 않는 이유가 뭐예요?

경은: 그냥 재밌어요.

현우: 그럼 좀 더 구체적으로, 그냥 핸드폰하고 다르게 스마트폰에서만 할 수 있는 게 뭐가 있어요?

경은: 저는 스마트폰으로 가장 많이 하는 게 트위터. (트위터?) 네. 트위터를 많이 해요.

현우: 트위터는 원래 근데 컴퓨터로도 할 수 있잖아요.

경은: 사실 저는 원래는 컴퓨터로 굉장히 많이 했었는데요, 주변 사람들을 보면 스마트폰을 하고 난 뒤부터 트위터를 시작하는 사람들이 많아요. (맞아요) 근데 제가 그냥 컴퓨터를 쓰다가 스마트폰으로 트위터를 써 보니까 훨씬 편하더라고요. (그런 것 같아요.) 진짜 편해요.

현우: 저도 스마트폰으로 트위터를 많이 하는데, 오늘은 트위터에 대해서 이야기하는 건가요?

경은: 네. 그래요 좋아요.

현우: 경은 씨는 트위터 지금 팔로워 수가 몇 명이나 되세요?

경은: 몇 명 안 돼요.

현우: 그래도 한... 1,000명?

경은: 2,000명은 넘어요. (우와)

현우: 2,000명은 진짜 많은 거 아니에요?

경은: 요즘에는 근데 워낙 하는 사람이 많아서 2,000명 하면은 명함도 못 꺼내요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #29 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 근데 그거는 한국에서 조금 특수한 상황인 것 같아요. 외국에서 살고 있는 제 외국 친구들 중에 트위터 팔로워 수가 1,000명이 넘으면 굉장히 영향력이 있는 사람이에요. (그래요?) 보통은 30명, 40명, 50명, 100명, 이 정도 아니면 인기 있는 사이트를 운영을 하거나 블로그가 인기가 있거나 하면 1,000명.

경은: 현우 씨는 몇 명이죠?

현우: 저는 4,000명? 근데 한국에서는 이렇게 4,000명, 2,000명, 5,000명인데도 별로 놀랍지 않아요.

경은: 그게 왜 그런 것 같아요? 현우 씨?

현우: 제 생각에는 한국에서는 물론 한국 사람들의 인구가 미국이나 뭐 다른 나라에 비해서 적지만, 그래도 한국 사람들은 모여 살잖아요! 작은 나라에 그래서, 작은 나라 안에서 사람들이 트위터를 다 같이 한꺼번에 쓰니까 서로 팔로워를 많이 해서 팔로워 수가 많지 않을까.

경은: 그리고 한국에서는 특히 인터넷 하는 사람 너무 많고요, 요즘에는 스마트폰 사는 사람도 정말 많아서 그래서 더 많아지는 것 같기도 하고요.

현우: 맞아요. 미국 같은 경우에는 큰 도시가 굉장히 많잖아요. 뭐 뉴욕, 어디 어디, 많은데, 한국은 큰 도시하면 서울, 그래서 인구의 절반 정도가 서울 근처 그리고 서울에 다 모여 사니까 서울에만 들어오면 어딜 가도 와이파이를 잡을 수 있어요. 그래서 더 스마트폰을 사고 싶어지고 또 스마트폰 가격이 싸고 그러니까 사람들이 많이 사서, 많이 쓰고.

경은: 그리고 또 한국은 유행이 굉장히 심하잖아요. 유행을 따라가기가 굉장히 심하기 때문에 한번 스마트폰이 유행을 하니까 많은 사람들이 스마트폰을 샀고요 그리고 트위터가 한 번 신문에 뺨 터지니까 사람들이 "어, 트위터가 뭐지? 나도 해야겠다." 이러면서 트위터 하는 사람도 굉장히 많아진 것 같아요.

현우: 근데 경은 씨, 궁금한 게 하나 있는데, 제가 경은 씨보다 팔로워 수가 많잖아요.

경은: 훨씬 많죠.

현우: 근데 왜 제가 뭔가를 트위터에 쓸 때보다 경은 씨가 트위터에 뭘 쓰면 더 리트윗이 많이 되는 거예요?

경은: 글썄요 제가 글을 잘 써서?

현우: 경은 씨가 주로 뭐에 대해서 이야기를 하는지 한번 알아봐야 될 것 같은데, 경은 씨 뭐.....

경은: 저 요즘에는 근데 리트윗이 줄었어요. (그래요?) 걱정이에요. 그냥 저는 일상생활에 대한 이야기를 많이 써요. 현우 씨는 주로 딱딱한 이야기들을 많이 쓰잖아요. (그래요?) 예. 딱딱한 이야기들을 많이 쓰는데 저는 제가 듣다가 좋은 노래 있으면 올리고 그리고 사진 찍어서 좋은 것 있으면 올리기도 하고 사람들이랑 저는 대화를 많이 하는 편이에요.

현우: 저도 해요.

경은: 현우 씨는 안 하던데요 전혀.

현우: 앞으로 더 하도록 노력하겠습니다. 근데 경은 씨 저희 TalkToMeInKorean도 트위터를 가지고 있잖아요?

경은: 네. 가지고 있어요.

현우: 근데 저희 방송을 듣고 계시는 분들 중에 "TalkToMeInKorean 트위터는 누가 하는 거냐?"라고 질문 하시는 분이 있는데, 누가 하는 거예요?

경은: 누가 하는 거죠?

현우: 저도 몰라요.

경은: 저도 모르겠는데요?

현우: 석진 씨가 하는 건가? 경은 씨가 하는 거 아니었어요?

경은: 저는 모르겠는데요.

현우: 아무도 안 해요?

경은: 누군가 하죠.

현우: 누군가 하고 있죠.

경은: 네, 저희 중에 누군가.

현우: 여러분 생각하시기에 누가 하고 있는 것 같아요?

경은: 티가 날 것 같은데요.

현우: 알 수 있을 것 같은데 저의 개인적인 트위터, 경은 씨 트위터, 그리고 제 트위터, 석진 씨 트위터 뭐, 현정 씨 트위터 다 저희 사이트에 오시면 보실 수 있는데 TalkToMeInKorean.com 트위터도 있죠?

경은: 네, 맞아요.

현우: twitter.com/ttmik

경은: 티티믹.

현우: 티티믹을 팔로우 하시면 저희가 뭘 하고 있는지 그리고 어떤 음식을 점심으로 먹었는지 늦게까지 일을 할 때는 어떤 음식을 야식으로 먹었는지 다 알 수 있어요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그게 트위터의 가장 큰 장점 중의 하나인 것 같아요.

경은: 그리고 저희가 하는 자연스런 한국어도 볼 수 있으니까 공부가 많이 될 것 같아요.

현우: 그러면 저희는 또 물러가고 트위터에서 만날까요?

경은: 트위터에서 저희한테 말 많이 해 주세요.

현우: 그리고 여러분은 평소에 트위터에서 무슨 이야기를 하는지 코멘트로 이야기 해 주세요.

경은: 네, 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 그러면 저희는 다음 이야기에서 뵈겠습니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.



경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분. 저는 선현우입니다.

경은: 저는 최경은입니다.

현우: 오늘도 경은 씨하고 이렇게 녹음을 하고 있는데요. 여러분 저희가 지금 녹음하고 있는 날짜는 10월이에요. (네. 10월) 10월인데 경은 씨, (네) 한 달 정도 지나면 굉장히 중요한 날이 있어요.

경은: 무슨 날이죠?

현우: 제 생일은 두 달 뒤니까.

경은: 그 얘기 할 줄 알았어요.

현우: 제 생일은 아니고, 한 달 뒤에 십 며칠, 이십일 쯤 가까이 중요한 날이 있는데.

경은: 굉장히 중요한 날이었죠. 제가 어렸을 때는.

현우: 지금은 별로 중요하지 않아요?

경은: 지금은 뭐 별로 신경 안 써요.

현우: 가족 중에 고등학생이 없나봐요.

경은: 예. 없어요.

현우: 친한 고등학생 없어요? 주변에?

경은: 없죠. 현우 씨는 있어요? (저는 좀 있어요.) 그래요?

현우: 네. 저는 좀 젊잖아요. 아무튼 고등학생들한테는 굉장히 중요한 날이 11월에 있어요. 그게 뭐죠?

경은: 수능.

현우: 수능은 뭐의 줄인 말이죠? 원래 수능이에요? 이름이?

경은: 아니요. 수학 능력..... 뭐지? (시험. 잊어 버렸어요?) 다시 한 번, 제가 나이가 많아서.....

현우: 다시 하는 것 없어요. 편집 없어요. 그래서 "수학능력시험"이죠?

경은: "수학능력시험"을 줄여서 "수능"이라고 해요.

현우: 한국에서 수학능력시험이라고 하는 데는 아마 뉴스나 뭐 공식적인 자리, 그리고 사람들은 보통 (수능) 네, 수능이라고 하는데 경은 씨도 수능 봤고, 저도 수능 봤잖아요. 수능이 요즘에 몇 점이에요? 몇 점 만점?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #30 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 몇 점 만점이죠?

현우: 혹시 아세요?

경은: 모르겠어요.

현우: 경은 씨가 수능 시험을 봤을 때, 그러니까 12년 전에는.

경은: 12년 전 아니에요. (맞아요.) 그래요?

현우: 12년 전에는 몇 점 만점이었어요?

경은: 400점 만 점이었죠. 저희.

현우: 저도 400점 만 점일 때 봐서 아주 높은 (아 네.....) 점수는 중요하지 않고, 아무튼 수능 시험을 다 봤잖아요. (네) 대학에 가려면 수능 시험을 기본적으로 봐야 되죠.

경은: 그렇죠. 사실 한국에서는 중학교 때부터, 그리고 고등학교 때부터 수능을 위해서 공부하는 학생들이 많죠.

현우: 맞아요. 사실은 그러면 안 되지만, 중요한 시험이다 보니까 오랫동안 준비하잖아요.

경은: 좀 슬픈 것 같아요. 그 하루를 위해서.

현우: 맞아요. 그리고 저희도 다른 나라에서 저희 청취자 여러분이 살고 있는 다른 나라에서는 수능 비슷한 시험이 있는지, 그리고 어떤지 궁금한데. (네) 여러분의 코멘트를 듣고 또 여러분의 설명을 들어보기 전에 우리나라 수능이 어떤 구조인지를 좀 이야기하고 싶은데. 경은 씨, 일단 수능 시험에 어떤 과목들이 들어가죠? 기본적으로?

경은: 기본적으로, 한국어?

현우: 근데 한국어를 우리나라에서는 (국어라고 하죠.) 국어라고 하죠. 그리고 어려운 말로 언어 능력 시험.

경은: 언어 능력 시험.

현우: Linguistic Abilities Test가 되겠죠? 그래서 그 다음에 언어 능력이 있고 그 다음이 (수리 능력?) 수리 능력, 수리 영역 (수리 영역) 예, 벌써 이름도 잊어 버렸죠?

경은: 너무 오래 됐어요.

현우: 수학 Mathematics.

경은: 수학 시험을 보고.

현우: 그 다음에 (그 다음에) 사회 탐구, 과학 탐구, 사탐, 과탐이라고 해서 Science하고 Sociology

이런 거 있잖아요.

경은: 저희 때는 다 공부를 해서 사회도 공부를 하고, 과학도 공부를 해야 됐어야 했는데, 요즘에는 선택해서 고를 수 있다고 알고 있어요. 너무 좋지 않나요?

현우: 네. 많이 바뀌었는데 그런 다음에 마지막으로 보는 게 바로 외국어 영역. 외국어 영역은 곧 영어. 요즘에는 또 아랍어, 러시아 어 이렇게 보는 사람들이 있대요. 그거 아세요? 경은 씨? 아랍어를 선택할 수는 있어요, (네) 수능 시험에서 (네) 근데 아랍어를 가르치는 학교는 없는 거 아세요?

경은: 그럼 어떻게 공부해요?

현우: 그냥 독학으로 공부해서 점수를 쉽게 딸 수 있기 때문에, 그 그림 외워가지고 대충 맞추는 거예요. 아무튼 그렇게 국어, 수학, 또 과학, 사회, 그리고 외국어까지 보면 수능 시험이 끝나는 데, 수능 시험 보는데 얼마나 걸리죠?

경은: 하루 종일 걸리죠.

현우: 아침 9시 정도부터 저녁 5시, 6시까지 그리고 끝나고 나면 뭘 하죠?

경은: 끝나고 나면 체크 하죠. 맞았나? 안 맞았나.

현우: 점수를 확인해 보는데, 답안지 자기가 답을 기록한 종이를 가지고 나올 수 있어요? 없죠?

경은: 없죠. 그래서 수험표가 있는데, 그 수험표 뒤에다가 답을 적어서 나오곤 했어요.

현우: 맞아요. 답을 적어 와서 점수를 미리 체크하는 이유가 뭐예요?

경은: 궁금하잖아요. 굉장히 중요한 시험이니까 궁금하죠. 자기가 얼마나 점수를 맞았는지 궁금하고 어떤 대학을 갈 수 있을지 궁금하기 때문에 적어 놓죠.

현우: 그게 굉장히 중요하기 때문에 점수에 따라서 어떤 대학에 갈 수 있는지 결정되기 때문에 나중에 수능 점수가 한 달 뒤에 나오잖아요. 그 때까지 못 기다리는 거죠.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 그래서 점수를 내 보고, 이번에 이 대학에 갈 수 있겠구나. 점수에 맞춰서 대략적으로 결정이 되는 거죠.

경은: 근데 현우 씨, 수능 날에는 한국에서는 특이한 점이 있잖아요. 모든 어른들이 수능 때문에 출근을 늦게 하죠.

현우: 한 시간하죠.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #30 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 네, 한 시간 늦게 해요.

현우: 그래도 수능 보는 날 아침에 늦잠 자는 학생들이 있어요. 너무紧张해서 밤에 잠을 못 자고 그렇게 되면 어떻게 되죠?

경은: 그렇게 되면 시험을 못 보니까, 경찰서에 전화를 하면 경찰이 데리러 와요. 그래서 경찰 오토바이를 타고 학교에 가는 그런 친구들이 있어요.

현우: 네 맞아요. 저도 수능 전날 아파서 수능을 못 볼 뻔 했는데 다음날 일어나 보니까 다 나았더라고요. 그래서 다행히 잘 보러 갔었고요. 경은 씨는 수능에 관련된 추억 없어요?

경은: 수능에 관련된 추억이요? 그냥 저는 너무 추워서, 원래 수능 날엔 이상하게 정말 추워지잖아요. 수능 때만 되면 그 주가 항상 너무 추워서 추워했던 기억? 수능 끝나고 너무 기뻐했던 기억 그런 거 있어요.

현우: 수능 날에만 추운 거를 입시 한파라고 하잖아요. (네. 입시 한파) 한자로도 쓸 수 있겠는데, 입학 시험 한파. 추운 공기. 저는 수능 때 굉장히 추웠던 거 말고 더 기억에 남는 거는 수능이 끝나고 나서 이제 뭘 해야 하나.

경은: 저도 그랬어요.

현우: 5시 45분이면 끝났던 것 같아요. 끝나고 나서 집에 가기 너무 이른 시각이고 친구들도 다 시험 보고 지쳤고 놀러갈 곳도 없고, 그래서 그냥 집에 버스 안 타고 걸어갔던 기억이 나요.

경은: 저는 수능 끝나고 나서 굉장히 흥분할 줄 알았는데 전혀 흥분하지 않고 슬펐어요. 시험을 못 봐서, 그래서 시험 보고 평평 울었던 기억이 있어요.

현우: 그렇구나. 다 사람마다 다른 것 같아요. 일단 한국에서는 수능 시험이 어떻게 진행되는지 이야기 해 봤는데, 다른 나라에서는 어떤지 궁금해요. 한국처럼 한 번의 그런 시험으로 모든 게 결정되는지, 또는 평소에 공부해 놓은 것으로 한국도 지금 그렇게 바뀌고 있는데, 대학에 갈 수 있는지 궁금하니까 여러분, 저희한테 알려 주시려면 어떻게 해야 되죠?

경은: TalkToMeInKorean.com에 오셔서 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

현우: 코멘트 남길 시간이 없으면, 비디오를 만들어 주세요.

경은: 비디오 응답 해 주셔도 되고요.

현우: 비디오가 더 시간이 걸릴 것 같은데, 아무튼 알려 주세요. 저희 너무 궁금하니까.

경은: 여러분의 이야기 들려 주세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #30 - 최경은 & 선현우

---

현우: 그러면 저희는 또 다른 레슨에서 뵙겠습니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕하세요.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 최경은 입니다.

현우: 저는 선현우입니다. 그리고 이번이 서른한 번째 이야기죠?

경은: 네. 서른한 번째 이야기 레슨입니다.

현우: 그리고 경은 씨가 YouTube 비디오에서 공지한 것처럼 서른한 번째 이야기부터는 조금 더 편하게 좀 더 자연스러운 한국어로 (맞아요) 이야기하기로 했죠.

경은: 자연스럽게, 약간 어려울 수도 있는데, 그래도 자연스러운 한국어니까 공부하다 보면 좋을 거예요.

현우: 그리고 더 자연스러운 한국어라고 해서 더 어렵게, 일부러 어렵게 얘기하지는 않을 거예요.

경은: 네. 걱정하지 마세요.

현우: 걱정하지 마시고 PDF 보면서 같이 공부하시면 돼요. 경은 씨.

경은: 네.

현우: 그래서 오늘은 자연스러운 한국어로 무슨 이야기를 할까요?

경은: 오늘은 카페에 대해서 이야기하는 거 어때요?

현우: 네. 저희 지금 카페에 와 있잖아요?

경은: 네. 카페에 와 있죠.

현우: 소리 지금 들리시죠? 저희 지금 카페에 앉아 있는데, 경은 씨 카페에 많이 가세요?

경은: 네. 저는 정말 자주 가요.

현우: 정말 자주 가면 일주일에 몇 번?

경은: 일주일에 적어도 두 번 이상 가는 것 같아요.

현우: 두 번이면 정말 자주 가는 것 같은데요?

경은: 그렇죠. 정말 자주 가죠.

현우: 한 달에 열 번 정도 가는 거잖아요.

경은: 네. 그렇죠.

현우: 일 년에 몇 번? 와 일 년에 백번 넘게 카페에 가는 거예요?

경은: 현우 씨 더 많이 가지 않아요? 저보다?

현우: 많이 갈 때도 있고, 안 가게 될 때도 있고, 뭐 어떨 때는 일주일에 한 번도 안 가고 (그래요?)  
어떨 때는 일주일에 다섯 번도 가고 저는 정해진 게 없는 것 같아요. 경은 씨는 그러면 카페  
에 가면 왜, 뭐가 좋아서 왜 카페에 가요?

경은: 친구들이랑 만났을 때도 여자들이랑 만나면 주로 수다를 떨잖아요. 수다 떨기에 너무 좋고.

현우: 남자들도 마찬가지로요.

경은: 남자들도 수다 잘 떨죠.

현우: 맞아요. 뭐 술을 좋아하는 친구들끼리 만나면 술 마시러 가면 되는데 술을 안 좋아하는 친구  
들도 있잖아요. (네) 그러면 다 카페에 가죠.

경은: 요즘에는 특히 제 주변에 친구들이 술을 잘 안 마셔요. 그래서 술을 안 마시니까 밥을 먹고  
항상 카페에 가게 되는 것 같아요.

현우: 카페에 가는 건 좋은데, 카페에 가면 일단 사람이 항상 많잖아요.

경은: 네. 항상 많죠.

현우: 저는 종로나 신촌, 홍대 이런 곳에서 카페에 가면 카페에서 나오는 음악 소리가 안 들릴 정도  
로 사람 목소리가 시끄러워서 좀 귀가 아플 때가 있어요.

경은: 정말 큰 카페를 가면 그런데 사실 홍대 같은 경우에는 되게 작은 카페들이 많아요. 그런 데에  
잘 찾아서 가면 조용하고 좋은 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요. 평소에 가던 조용한 카페는 괜찮은데, 갑자기 광화문, 종로 아니면 강남 이런 곳에서  
사람들을 만나려고 하면 큰 카페에 갈 수 밖에 없잖아요. 그러니까 좀 힘든 것 같은데 그래도  
좋아요. 밖에서, 추울 때, 더울 때 밖에서 있는 것보다는 카페가 좋아서 사람들이 많이 가는데  
경은 씨는 그러면 친구들하고 만날 때에만 카페에 가나요?

경은: 아니요. 요즘에는 특히 혼자 카페를 자주 가는데요 (친구가 다 없어졌구나.) 친구가 없어요.  
여러분 친구가 돼 주세요.

현우: 혼자 가서 뭐해요?

경은: 혼자 가서 공부도 하고, 그리고 일도 하고 그래요. 그런 시간들이 너무 좋아졌어요. 나이를 먹  
어서 그런지 혼자 가서 음악도 듣고, 편하게 책도 보고, 생각도 하고 그런 시간들이 저한테는  
굉장히 소중한데요. 그래서 약속이 없는 주말에는 일부러 카페에 나가서 뭐 노트북 들고  
나갈 때도 있고, 들고 나가서 공부도 하고 책도 읽고 그래요.

현우: 예전에는 그런 분들이 많아졌는데도, 카페에는 자리가, 한 사람씩 앉을 자리가 없어서 좀 불편했기도 했고, 한 3년 전, 2년 전에는 사람들이 그렇게 컴퓨터를 가지고 가서 작업을 하고 싶어도 그 때에 사람들이 쓰던 컴퓨터는 배터리가 2시간, 3시간 정도 밖에 안 갔어요. 그래서 카페에 가서 어디에 전기 콘센트가 있는지, 전원 콘센트가 있는지 알아서 그 근처에 앉아야 되는 거예요. 자리가 경쟁이 심했죠.

경은: 맞아요. 근데 요즘에는 어떤 커피숍은 자리마다 콘센트가 있는 곳도 있어요.

현우: 제가 예전에 살던 곳 근처에도 그냥 진짜로 책상, 테이블마다 다 콘센트가 있어서 사람들이 걱정을 할 필요가 없겠금. (맞아요.) 노트북을 가지고 있는 사람들의 천국이랄까? 그런 곳도 있었고 그리고 요즘에는 컴퓨터 배터리 수명이 길어졌잖아요. 5시간까지 가니까, 사람들이 부담 없이 가는 것 같고, 또 직업도 많이 바뀌었잖아요. 예전에는 회사에 가야만 일을 했는데, 요즘에는 인터넷으로 일하는 사람들이 많아서 카페에서 진짜로 일을 하는 사람들도 볼 수 있어요.

경은: 요즘 제가 일요일마다 카페에 가고 있는데 그 카페가 자리마다 콘센트가 있는 곳이에요. 그런데 굉장히 큰 곳인데도 불구하고 굉장히 조용한 게 모든 사람들이 와서 일을 하거나 공부를 하고 있어요. 일요일 날.

현우: 다 경은 씨처럼 친구가 없는 사람들.

경은: 아니요. 두 명에서 온 사람들도 있어요. 둘이 같이 왔는데 한 명은 노트북 꺼내 놓고 한 명은 책 꺼내 놓고 그렇게 공부를 하고..... (그러니까 그 분들은 서로 친구가 아니고) 아 그냥, 자리를 같이 앉은 건가요?

현우: 그런 거 아니에요?

경은: 아니에요. (아니에요?) 네. 아니에요.

현우: 만약에 청취자 분들이 카페에서 경은 씨를 만나려면 스토킹 하려면 어느 동네, 어느 카페로 가면 되나요?

경은: 주로 홍대에 자주 가죠.

현우: 네. 여러분 홍대에서 경은 씨를 찾아 보세요. 혼자 앉아서.

경은: 아니에요. 친구 있어요. (누구요?) 가끔씩 있어요.

현우: 이제부터 빨리 만들어야죠. 저는 카페에 가면 주로 그렇게 일을 하는데 경은 씨는 그러면 일



만 해요? 뭐 음료수 같은 거, 맛있는 거 마실 때 있잖아요.

경은: 네. 당연히 커피 시켜 먹고요, 아니면 뭐 요즘에 커피숍에는 그런 빵이나 베이글, 이런 것들 많잖아요. 만약에 4시간 정도 있으면 이런 베이글 같은 거 사먹고 그래요. 샌드위치 베이글 이런 거.

현우: 저는 카페에 가면 주로 커피 진한 거, 진한 거 마시는데 카페에서 아이스크림 이런 거 팔 때도 있잖아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그래서 어린이들도 가기 좋은 것 같고, (네. 괜찮은 것 같아요.)

경은: 저는 좀 특이한 게 있는데요. (원데요?) 저는 항상 커피를 시키면서 물을 한 잔 달라고 해요. 그래서 항상 저는 커피를 마시면 목이 너무 마른 거예요. 그래서 항상 물 한 잔 달라고 그렇게 시켜요.

현우: 네. 경은 씨. 지금 이제 방송이 나가는 2010년 11월 현재, 한국에서 커피 한 잔 얼마쯤 하죠?

경은: 어떤 커피냐에 따라 다른데.

현우: 일단 아메리카노, 블랙커피.

경은: 음..... 4,000원?

현우: 4,000원.

경은: 4,000원에서 5,000원.

현우: 뭐가 있죠? 캐러멜 마끼아또.

경은: 그런 것들은 5~6,000원.

현우: 제일 비싼 것들은 얼마죠?

경은: 글썄요.

현우: 6,000원?

경은: 6,000원 넘지 않나요? 7,000원 짜리도 있고.

현우: 진짜요? 어디? 아 맞다. 7,000원 짜리 있죠. (맞아요.)

경은: 7,000원 짜리도 많아요.

현우: 그냥 아메리카노 말고, 그 핸드 드립 커피 그런 것들은 7,000원, 8,000원.

경은: 8,000원 넘는..... 저는 10,000 원 짜리도 봤어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #31 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 맞아요. 맞아요. 9,000원. 정말 비싸죠? 저는 그런 건 잘 안 마셔요. 그냥 4,000원 짜리 카페 아메리카노 (저도 아메리카노 주로 마셔요.) 마시는데 제 프랑스 친구들이나, 이탈리아 친구들은 "그건 커피가 아니다." 그렇게 이야기 할 때가 있어요. 여기까지 저희 카페에 대해서 이야기 해봤는데 여러분은 카페에 자주 가세요? 그리고 어떤 거 좋아하세요?

경은: 네. 카페에 가면 주로 어떤 음료를 마시세요?

현우: 혼자 가세요? 경은 씨처럼? 아니면 친구들과하고 가세요?

경은: 저 친구들과하고도 가요.

현우: 네. 뭐 못 믿겠다는 건 아니고. 혹시 홍대 근처를 지나가다가 카페에 가서 경은 씨를 찾아 보고 싶으신 분들은 경은 씨를 잘 찾아 보세요.

경은: 저한테 꼭 아는 척 해 주세요.

현우: 아마 주말에 주로 가면 있을 거예요. 그렇죠?

경은: 네.

현우: 그러면 여러분 들어 주셔서 감사하고요.

경은: 네, 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 앗. 가시기 전에 이번에 이야기가 이렇게 바뀌었는데 여러분이 어떻게 생각하시는 지 의견을 좀 듣고 싶어요. 코멘트로.

경은: 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

현우: 알려 주세요.

경은: 예전이 더 나았는지, 지금이 더 나은지 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 공부하기에는 지금이 더 재밌었지않을까. 더 굉장히 힘들겠지만. 흥미롭지 않을까 생각해요,

경은: 저도 그렇게 생각합니다. 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요.

현우: 저희는 지금 인천공항에 나와 있습니다.

경은: 네. 공항에 나오면 항상 기분이 좋아요.

현우: 저도 사실은 기분이 좋을 때도 있고 나쁠 때도 있어요.

경은: 나쁠 때는 언제예요?

현우: 좋을 때는 제가 여행갈 때고, (맞아요) 나쁠 때는 여행 안 가는데 그냥 일 때문에 공항에 갈 때? (맞아요. 저도 그래요.) 나쁘진 않은데 공항에 가면 그래도 어딘가에 가고 싶잖아요.

경은: 네. 왠지 나가야 될 것 같고. 그렇죠?

현우: 그래도 그냥 해외여행을 못 갈 때 공항에 와서 다른 사람들이 여행가는 것을 보거나 아니면 짐을 들고 왔다 갔다 하는 걸보면 왠지 설레지 않아요?

경은: 설레는데, 저는 기분이 안 좋아요. 너무 가고 싶어서 기분이 나빠져요.

현우: 그러면 이렇게 우리는 잠깐 온 거잖아요. 인천 공항에. 공항에서 일하시는 분들은 어떨까요?

경은: 공항에서 일하시는 분들은... 너무 오래 되면 그런 게 익숙해지잖아요. 별로 그런 생각 안 들 것 같아요. 그리고 제가 알기로는 공항에서 일하시는 분들은 그렇게 나갈 수 있는 기회가 많다고 알고 있거든요? 조금 싸게.

현우: 여러 가지 기회가 있겠죠. 조금 더 싸게 비행기 표를 산다던가 해서. (네.) 해외여행을 가는 게 더 쉬울지도 몰라요. (맞아요.) 그런데 저희는 자세히는 몰라요.

경은: 잘 모르겠어요.

현우: 혹시 이 방송을 듣고 계시는 여러분들 중에서 공항에서 일해 본 적이 있거나 아니면 공항에서 일을 하고 있는 사람이 있으면 알려주시면 좋겠어요.

경은: 제가 알기로는 항공사에서 일을 하시는 분들 있잖아요? (네) 그런 분들은 티켓을 싸게 할 수 있데요. (그렇구나) 굉장히 싸게 갈 수 있다고 알고 있어요.

현우: 저는 티켓을 싸게 사는 거에는 별로 관심 없어요.

경은: 돈이 많으세요?

현우: 그건 아니고. 어차피 갈 수만 있으면.

경은: 그렇긴 해요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #32 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 티켓을 싸게 사도 돈이 많이 드는 건 마찬가지잖아요.

경은: 그렇죠. 맞아요. 티켓을 싸게 사도 시간이 없을 때도 많고, 못 갈 때도 많으니까요. (맞아요.)

현우: 저도 사실 얼마 전에 누가 "이런 싼 항공권이 나왔다. 가는 것 어떨겠느냐?"라고 제안을 했었는데 저는 미리 계획한 것도 아니었고 갈 수가 없었는데, 일단은 시간인 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 시간이 가장 중요하죠.

현우: 네. 시간이 나고, 그리고 같이 갈 수 있는 사람이 생기거나 아니면 혼자 갈 수 있는 상황이 생기거나 그랬을 때 공항에 짐을 가지고 와서... 이제 어디로 가죠? 공항에 오면?

경은: 어디 가죠?

현우: 탑승 수속을 하러 가야죠.

경은: 네. 탑승 수속하러 가야죠.

현우: 보딩을 하러 가야 되는데, 탑승 수속하는 카운터에 가서 체크인을 하잖아요. (맞아요.) 체크인을 하는데 요즘에는 여권만 내도 알아서 다 해 주죠.

경은: 맞아요. 여권만 내면 돼요.

현우: 옛날에는 항공사에서 준 티켓을 가지고 가서 복잡한 티켓을 가지고 가서 여권하고 같이 내면서 짐을 내고 이렇게 했는데 요즘에는 그런 것들이 다 이메일로 오잖아요. (네)

경은: 티켓을 가지고 갈 필요가 없죠?

현우: 맞아요. 이메일로 받아서 시간만 보고 그걸 프린트 안 해도 그냥 가서 여권 내면 다 알아서 해 주죠.

경은: 네. 여권을 꼭 가져가야 돼요 대신에.

현우: 여권 안 가져가면 밖에 나갈 방법이 없을 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 경은 씨는 그러면 지금까지 여행을 몇 번 해 봤잖아요. 지금까지 가 본 나라들의 공항들 중에서 제일 마음에 들었던 공항이 어디예요?

경은: 인천 공항이요.

현우: 한국에 있는 인천 공항?

경은: 네. 한국에 있는 인천 공항이 제일 크고 깨끗하고 좋았어요. 그리고 원래 처음 여행을 갈 때 굉장히 셀레잖아요. 여행을 출발할 때 설레기 때문에 그래서 그런 것 같아요. 인천 공항에 딱

가면 여행의 시작이라는 생각이 딱 들기 때문에 더 설레고 그래서 더 좋은 것 같아요.

현우: 그렇구나. 저도 인천 공항 좋아하는데, 인천 공항이 점점 커지고 있잖아요. (네) 커지고 있고 터미널이 하나에서 두 개로 또 늘어났었고, 그리고 또 터미널 2에 가면은 인터넷 라운지가 있어서 여행가기 전에 인터넷 마음껏 쓸 수 있게끔 해 주고 (네. 굉장히 편리하죠.) 편리한데, 인천 공항은 커서 좋은데 저는 마음에 들었던 공항이 케언즈에 있는 아주 작은 공항 (안 가 봤어요.) 그러니까 거기는 인천 공항처럼 나오는 곳이 A, B, C, D, E 이렇게 다섯 군데가 아니라 한 군데 (한 군데) 그리고 거기서 10m 정도만 걸어 나가면 바깥이에요. 그래서 그냥 조그마한 건물 하나? 그냥 작은 학교 같은 건물하나가 공항이에요.

경은: 진짜 그냥 비행기가 뜨는 거예요? 뭐, 그런 작은 소형 비행기가 뜨는 게 아니라고?

현우: 아니에요. 진짜 비행기. (진짜 비행기) 국제 공항이에요.

경은: 국제 공항이 그렇게 작아요?

현우: 네. 그래서 서울에서 인천 가서, 인천에서 이제 홍콩까지 간 다음에 홍콩에서 직접 케언즈로 날아간 거죠. (바로?) 그런데도 공항이 작아서 보통 공항에 가면은 한 번 도착해도 나갈 때까지 오래 걸리잖아요.

경은: 네. 완전 오래 걸리죠.

현우: 그런데 거기는 금방 짐 찾아서 바로 나올 수 있었어요.

경은: 좋네요.

현우: 그래서 편했는데. 지금 우리 청취자 여러분들도 한국에 오셨다면 한 번이라도, 인천 공항을 경험해 본 적이 있었을 텐데 어떤 느낌이었는지 궁금한데요.

경은: 저도 궁금해요. 그리고 공항가면 항상 면세점 가는 여자분들 진짜 많잖아요. 그래서 저도 만약에 여행을 가게 되면 꼭 부탁하시는 분들도 많아요. "면세점 가서 뭐 사다달라고." 그렇게 부탁하는 사람도 많은데 인천공항은 커서 아마 여자 분들이 좋아하실 것 같아요.

현우: 근데, 저는 면세점에서 자기가 쇼핑하고 싶지 않은데 다른 사람이 부탁해서 쇼핑을 해야만 하는 경우 정말 싫을 것 같아요.

경은: 전 좀 싫더라고요.

현우: 제가 아는 친구들 중에는 한 번 해외를 나가면 주변에 있는 여자 친구들한테 10개, 20개까지 부탁을 받아서 다 사가지고 와서 그렇게 나눠 주는 친구들을 봤는데 저는 그렇게 못할 것 같

아요.

경은: 제가 면세점을 가는 편이 아니기 때문에 그렇게 부탁을 받으면 굉장히 곤란해요.

현우: 그래서 저는 평소에 "해외에 나간다. 부탁할 거 있으면 부탁해라." 라고 얘기를 안 해요.

경은: 저도 안하는 편이에요.

현우: 그냥 혼자 조용히 나갔다가 기념품을 살 수 있으면 사서 들어오면 되죠.

경은: 저는 그리고 공항하면 생각나는 게 제가 공항에 갈 때마다 이제 저희 부모님이 데려다 주실 때가 있었거든요. 그럴 때마다 날씨가 굉장히 좋았었어요. 공항에 가는 그 길에서 쳐다봤던 그 하늘이 정말 아직까지도 되게 생생하게, 몇 번 그랬거든요 그게 아직도 생각나서 공항하면 딱 그 하늘이 생각나요. 한국의 하늘인데도 불구하고 너무 설레었던 그 기분.

현우: 그리고 인천 공항이 서울하고도 멀리 떨어져 있잖아요. 그리고 바다 위에 바다를 메워서 만든 인공의 섬 위에 있는 공항이라서 좀 서울하고는 다른 것 같아요. 공기도 좋고 바다 위라서 경치도 좋고 해서 인천 공항 가는 길은 항상 예쁘잖아요. (맞아요.) 자주 갔으면 좋겠어요.

경은: 저도요.

현우: 경은 씨. (네.) 그래서 지금 저희 공항에 와서 공항 이야기를 좀 해 봤는데, 여러분은 어떤 추억을 가지고 있는지, 그리고 인천 공항에 와 본 적이 있는지, 그리고 지금까지 가본 공항 중에서 어떤 공항이 제일 마음에 드는지 궁금하지 않으세요?

경은: 네. 궁금해요. 저희한테 코멘트로 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 이야기 해 주시구요. 저희는 다음 번에 또 다른 장소에서 이야기를 녹음하도록 하겠습니다.

경은: 혹시 원하는 장소 있으시면 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

현우: 네. "다음 번엔 여기로 가 주세요." 라고 그러면 저희가 최선을 다해서 가서 녹음을 해오겠습니다.

경은: 네. 감사합니다. 여러분.

현우: 다음 시간에 봐요. 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #33 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분. 선현우입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분. 최경은입니다.

현우: 경은 씨, 안녕하세요.

경은: 안녕하세요.

현우: 오늘 우리 어디에 와 있죠?

경은: 오늘 식당에 와 있어요.

현우: 네. 식당에 와 있는데, (배고파요) 저는 먼저 먹었어요.

경은: 진짜요? 배신자예요.

현우: 경은 씨가 늦게 왔잖아요.

경은: 죄송해요.

현우: 늦게 왔으니까. 경은 씨, 근데 여기 좀 시끄러운 것 같지 않아요?

경은: 네. 시끄럽네요. (다른 곳 보다) 괜찮아요? (좀 시끄럽죠.) 조용한 곳도 많은데 왜 이곳으로 했나요?

현우: 경은 씨가 골랐잖아요.

경은: 제가 골랐나요?

현우: 네. 기억 안 나세요?

경은: 까먹었어요.

현우: 경은 씨. 일단 식당에 대해서 이야기하기 전에 어렸을 때 식당이라는 말하고 레스토랑이라는 말하고 좀 구분을 두지 않았나요?

경은: 네, 맞아요. 어렸을 때 엄마가 외식을 하자고 했을 때 "레스토랑에 가서 외식을 하자" 이러면 조금 더 맛있고 비싼 곳에 간다고 생각해서 너무 좋았는데, 식당 가자고 하면 왠지 기대가 안 되고 그랬었던 것 같아요.

현우: 재미있는 건 한국어에서 식당이라는 단어를 영어로 번역을 하면

경은: "레스토랑"이죠.

현우: 레스토랑이잖아요. 그런데 한국어에도 레스토랑이란 단어가 있어요.

경은: 맞아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #33 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 그래서 그 두 개 차이를 보면 재미있는데, 일단 "식당"은 그냥 평소에 밥을 먹으러 가는 곳.

경은: 맞아요. 조금 저렴한 곳이죠.

현우: 저렴한 곳. 비쌀 수도 있겠죠? 비싼 식당도 있으니까. 근데 레스토랑은 무조건 가격만 높은 게 아니라, 그냥 왠지 분위기도 좋고 음식도 좀 좋고 깨끗하고 그리고 조용하고 그런 느낌이 있죠.

경은: 조금 더 나은 곳이라는 느낌이 왠지 모르게 나는 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요. 그래서 한국 사람들에게 물어봐도 "이곳은, 이 장소는 식당입니까? 레스토랑입니까?" 물어봐도. 사람마다 조금씩 의견이 다를 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 그럴 것 같아요.

현우: 네. 그래서 그거를 여러분들이 알고 계시면 좋을 것 같고요.

경은: 그러면 현우 씨는 여기는 식당인 것 같아요? 레스토랑인 것 같아요?

현우: 지금 이렇게 시끄럽고 또 사람도 많고 자리도 넓지 않으니까, 저는 그냥 식당이라고 부를 것 같아요.

경은: 근데 여기 맛있어요.

현우: 경은 씨는 모르잖아요. 아직 안 먹었으니까.

경은: 제가 추천했잖아요.

현우: 그래요?

경은 : 저는 이미 와 봤죠.

현우: 그래서 식당하고 레스토랑의 이야기를 했는데 우리가 평소에 TalkToMeInKorean 스태프가 어디에 가서 밥을 먹는지 궁금해 하시는 분들이 있는 것 같더라고요.

경은: 왜냐하면 저희가 항상 Facebook에 점심 사진을 올리기 때문에 많은 사람들이 궁금해 하는 것 같아요.

현우: 경은 씨랑, 현정 씨랑, 그리고 석진 씨랑 저랑 그리고 윤아 씨랑 이렇게 주로 다섯 명에서 밥을 먹죠?

경은: 네. 그렇죠.

현우: 우리는 주로 레스토랑에 가나요? 식당에 가나요?

경은: 주로 식당에 가요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #33 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 오늘처럼?

경은: 네. 오늘처럼.

현우: 사무실 근처에 있는 식당에 가서 밥을 먹는데 사무실은 근처에 레스토랑이 별로 없죠.

경은: 네. 별로 없어요.

현우: 네, 좀 더 멀리 나가야 되죠. 보통 밥을 먹으러 가면 우리가 하루에, 하루가 아니고 한 끼에 식사 한 번 할 때 한 끼에 얼마 정도 돈을 쓰죠?

경은: 보통 6,000원에서 7,000원 정도 쓰는 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요. 그리고 대학교에 가까운 곳이나 조금 더 저렴한 곳에 가면

경은: 4,000원, 5,000원

현우: 4,000원, 5,000원, 6,000원 그리고 조금 더 비싼 곳에 가면

경은: 10,000원 까지도 넘어가죠. 스파게티 이런 거 먹으면 12,000원, 13,000원 이렇게 하는 것 같아요.

현우: 피자 같은 것도 작은 피자하나에 11,000원 12,000원 그렇게 돈을 내는데, 더 싼 곳에 가면 5,000원 그리고

경은: 4,000원 그러면 굉장히 싼 느낌?

현우: 김밥 집에 가면 1,500원.

경은: 김밥 집은 무지 싸죠.

현우: 그렇지만 우리가 점심으로 김밥 집에 간 적은 한 번도 없죠.

경은: 네. 한 번도 없어요. 왜냐하면 김밥이라고 하면 웬지 밥 같은 느낌이 안 들어요. 야식으로 먹거나 간식으로.

현우: 시간이 없을 때.

경은: 네. 시간이 정말 없을 때. 사다 먹는 것 같은 음식?

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 김밥 좋아하지만.

현우: 네. 그리고 또 한 가지 재미있는 거는 한국에서는 이제 밥을 먹으러 같이 가면 특별히 친구들끼리, 같이 일하는 사람끼리 밥을 먹으러 가면, 꼭 지켜야할 예절이라고 할 수 있는 거는 그렇게 많지는 않아요.

경은: 제가 생각할 때는 제일 다르다고 생각하는 건 음식이 나올 때까지 기다려 주는 거?

현우: 어떻게 먹는지, 어떤 걸 시켜서 어떤 음식을 나눠먹는지 이런 거는 별로 중요하지 않고 주로 딱 한 가지만 지키면 되는 것 같아요.

경은: 다섯 명이 가면 음식이 다 따로따로 나올 거 아니에요? 그럼 음식이 다 나올 때까지 기다려 준 다음에 그런 다음에 같이 먹는 거죠.

현우: 그것만 지키면 특별히 어려운 건 없는 것 같죠.

경은: 그런데 친구들끼리 가지 않고 조금 모르는 사람들이랑 가던가, 아니면 어른들이랑 같이 가게 되면 조금 지켜야 할 예절들이 있는 것 같아요.

현우: 예를 들면?

경은: 제가 가장 나이가 어리다면, 물을 먼저 다 따라서 드린다던가, 아니면 숟가락이나 젓가락을 놔 드리면 "예의 바른 사람이구나!" 라 생각을 하시는 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요. 그리고 그 외에도 구체적으로 이야기를 하자면 많이 있겠죠. 밥을 먹을 때 너무 심하게 소리를 내지 않는다던가.

경은: 조용히 먹는 걸 좋아하죠.

현우: 그런 것들이 있겠지만 일단 기본적으로 한국 사람들은 여러 가지 음식을 시켜도 다 같이 밥이 다 나올 때까지 기다린 다음에 "잘 먹겠습니다." 하고 밥을 먹는다는 거. 그리고 요즘 젊은 사람들 중에는 특히, 경은 씨, 밥 먹기 전에 사진을 찍는 사람들이 있잖아요.

경은: 맞아요. 요즘엔 진짜 많아요.

현우: 저는 주변에 블로거 친구들이 많은데 블로거 친구들하고 밥을 먹으러 가면 절대로 제가 시킨 메뉴여도 먼저 밥을 먹으면 안 돼요.

경은: 사진을 꼭 찍고 먹어요?

현우: 사진을 다 찍을 때까지 기다린 다음에 먹곤 하는데 그건 좀 특이한 경우인 것 같고

경은: 젊은 사람들만 그러고요, 보통의 사람들은 그냥 먹죠. 기다렸다가 그냥 먹어요.

현우: 경은 씨, 우리가 이야기하고 있는 사이에 경은 씨 음식이 나온 것 같아요.

경은: 배고파요.

현우: 빨리 드시고, 우리 또 다음번엔 어디에 가 볼지 또 저희 청취자들에게 물어볼까요? 여러분 저희가 다음번엔 또 어디에 가서 녹음을 할까요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #33 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

현우: 알려주시면 저희가 또 그 장소에 가서 녹음을 하도록 노력해 보겠습니다.

경은: 또 여러분의 나라에서는 어떻게 식당, 레스토랑에서 생활을 하는지

현우: 생활하세요?

경은: 밥을 먹는지. 죄송합니다.

현우: 경은 씨는 식당에서 (생활하죠. 밥 먹고, 얘기하고) 잠도 자고, 일도 하고.

경은: 여러분 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분. 선현우입니다.

경은: 최경은입니다.

현우: 경은 씨. 우리 지금 어디에 있죠?

경은: 지금 버스 안에 있어요.

현우: 아마 버스 안에서 녹음하는 사람은 거의 없을 거예요.

경은: 좀 창피한데요.

현우: 좀 특별하죠.

경은: 네. 특별하죠.

현우: 특별한 경험인데, 경은 씨, 오늘 말고 평소에 버스 자주 타세요?

경은: 저는 출근할 때마다, 퇴근할 때마다 버스를 타요.

현우: 그래요? 하루에 두 번 이상 타는 거네요.

경은: 네. 꼭 하루에 두 번 이상은 타죠.

현우: 그러면 출근할 때, 그리고 퇴근할 때, 보통 버스를 몇 분 정도 타요?

경은: 2~30분?

현우: 2~30분.

경은: 네. 그 정도 타는 것 같아요.

현우: 한번에 2~30분 타는 거예요?

경은: 네. 그렇죠.

현우: 그래요. 그러면 하루에 최소한 한 시간 가까이 버스 위에서 보내는 건데.

경은: 버스 안에서 보내는 거죠.

현우: 버스 위에 타면 좀 위험하겠군요.

경은: 큰일 나죠.

현우: 경은 씨, 그러면 버스를 타면 일단 어때요?

경은: 저는 사실은 별로 안 좋아해요 버스 타는 거.

현우: 그래요?

경은: 왜냐하면 제가 좀 멀미가 심해서. 매일 버스를 타니까 매일 멀미를 하진 않지만, 버스 안에

서는 아무것도 못해요. 그냥 음악만 들을 수 있어요. 근데 보면 버스에서 책을 읽거나, 아니면 영화를 보거나, 스마트 폰으로 여러 가지를 할 수 있잖아요? 사실은 근데 저는 멀미가 심해서 머리가 아프고, 속이 안 좋고 그래서 아무것도 못해요.

현우: 저는 버스 위에서, 버스 안에서 뭘 해도 괜찮은데, 어떤 사람들은 버스에서 책을 읽으면 눈에 너무 힘이 들어가거나, 집중을 해야 돼서 멀미가 난다고 하더라고요. 저는 지금까지 괜찮았던 것 같고 저는 버스가 좋은데, 지하철에 비해서 바깥도 내다볼 수 있고 그리고 창문 열면 바람도 쐬 수 있고 좋은데, 저는 버스 제일 싫은 점이 기다려야 되는 것? 지하철은 최소한 출·퇴근 시간에는 2~3분에 한 대, 그리고 평소에는 5분에 한 대 정도씩 오잖아요. 그런데 버스는 잘못 하면 30분에 한 대, 1시간에 한 대씩 오는 버스도 있잖아요.

경은: 차가 막히면 30분에 한 대 썩 올 때도 있는데, 그러면 정말 화가 나요.

현우: 정말, 정말 힘들죠. 특히 겨울에.

경은: 겨울에 힘들죠. 추운데 꼭 밖에서 기다려야 되니까. 좀 버스 정류장을 막아 놓을 수 없나요?

현우: 따뜻하게.

경은: 네. 따뜻하게. 여름에는 좀 시원하고 겨울에는 따뜻하게.

현우: 그래도 예전보단 나아진 게, 버스 정류장이 이제는 금연이잖아요.

경은: 네. 너무 좋아요. 저는.

현우: 옛날에는 버스 정류장에서 담배를 피우는 사람들이 많아서, 담배 안 피우는 사람들은 그게 굉장히 힘들었는데 지금은 담배를 피울 수 없으니까, 최소한 버스 매연만 마시면 되요.

경은: 그리고 더 좋아진 거 있잖아요. 예전에는 버스가 언제 오는지 몰라서 계속 내 버스가 오는지, 안 오는지 살펴봐야 했었는데, 이제는 버스가 몇 분 후에 오는지 알려주는 그런 LED 창이 생겼죠.

현우: 맞아요. 다 있는 건 아닌데, 좀 큰 정류장 아니면 사람들이 많이 지나다니는 정류장에 가면 지금 타고 싶은, 예를 들어서 205번 버스가 몇 번 정류장 앞을 지나고 있는지, 그리고 몇 분 후에 도착하는지를 알려줘요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그래서 "15분 후에 도착한다." 그러면 어디 잠깐 갔다 올 수 있고, 그리고 굉장히 정확한 거 같아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #34 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 정말 좋아졌어요.

현우: 요즘에 버스를 한국에서 한 번 타면 얼마죠?

경은: 1000원이에요.

현우: 1000원이죠.

경은: 네. 1000원이에요.

현우: 1000원이고. 교통카드를 만들면 900원.

경은: 900원, 그리고 환승 가능하니까 더 싸게 되죠.

현우: 버스에서 내려서 지하철을 탈 수도 있고, 또 버스에서 내려서 다른 버스를 탈 수도 있고.

경은: 네. 30분 이내에만 다른 버스를 타면 그냥 무료예요.

현우: 맞아요. 근데 경은 씨. 버스를 타면 주로 앉아서 갈 수 있어요?

경은: 저는 버스를 탈 때 항상 출근 시간 아니면, 퇴근 시간에 타잖아요. 그러니까 사람들이 항상 많아요. 그래서 제가 버스를 별로 안 좋아하기도 하는데, 사람이 많으면 서서 가야 되는데 서서 갈 때도 정말 사람이 많으 붙잡을 때도 없고 너무 힘들어요. 몸도 막 움직이고 가방도 있는데 어떻게 할 수도 없는 거예요.

현우: 팔 힘이 세지겠어요.

경은: 맞아요. 팔 힘도 세지고 그런 뭐랄까 눈치도 빨라져서 금방 일어날 수 있는 그런 사람들이 보여요. 그 앞에 딱 가서, 서있고 막 그래요.

현우: 예를 들어서 "어디 고등학교가 세 정거장 앞에 나온다." 그러면 고등학생 앞에 가서 서 있고 (맞아요. 딱 그래요.) 보통 버스를 타는 거는 어느 나라에 가도 비슷한 거 같은데 혹시 다른 곳도 있을지 모르니까 한국에서 버스 타는 거에 대해서 순서를 이야기 해 볼까요?

경은: 좋은 생각인데요.

현우: 먼저 버스를 기다릴 때, 어떻게 기다리죠?

경은: 서서 기다리죠.

현우: 그냥 기다려요.

경은: 버스 정류장에서.

현우: 기다리다가 버스가 오면

경은: 교통 카드를 꺼내거나, 돈을 꺼내서 준비를 하죠.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #34 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 준비를 한 다음에 버스가 서고, 앞문이 열리면 남들보다 빨리

경은: 올라타는 거죠.

현우: 줄을 서서 올라가는 거죠. 버스에.

경은: 그리고.

현우: 버스에 올라타고, 이제 올라가서 돈을 내거나 교통카드를 찍어요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그리고

경은: 그리고 빨리 살펴본 다음에 자리를 맡아요.

현우: 자리가 없으면 서 있어요.

경은: 서 있어야 되요. 근데 보통 한국은 버스에 앞부분에는 자리가 많이 없어요. 그리고 혼자 앉을 수 있는 자리고 보통 노약자석이 많죠. 근데 뒷자리에는 두 명 씩 앉을 수 있고 그리고 앞부분이 노약자석이다 보니까 뒤에는 그냥 편하게 아무나 앉는 그런 자리가 많아요.

현우: 그리고 자리가 없으면 서서 간 다음에 자기가 가고 싶은 곳이 가까워지면 뭘 해야 되죠?

경은: 벨을 눌러야 되죠.

현우: 어떤 데는 그냥 벨이라고 쓰여 있고, 또 어떤 데는 "부자"라고 쓰여 있어요.

경은: "부자"라고 쓰여 있는 거는 한 번도 못 봤는데요?

현우: 지방에는 "부자"라고 쓰여 있어요. "버저(buzzer)"라는 영어를 가지고 "부저"라고 쓴 것도 있고, "부자"라고 쓴 곳도 있는데 그래서 "부자를 누르면 다음 정거장에서 저 내립니다." 라고 표시를 하는 거잖아요.

경은: 조심해야 되요. 벨을 안 누르면 안 설 때도 있어요.

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 모든 정거장에 버스가 멈추는 게 아니라고요, 벨을 눌러야지 세워 주는 아저씨들이 많아요. 그래서 저는 한 번은 일곱 명이 뒷문에서 내리려고 기다리고 있었어요, 서서. 그랬는데 일곱 명 모두 벨을 안 누른 거예요. 너무 신기하게. 정말 다들 딴 생각을 하고 있었나 봐요. 아니면 '누군가 눌렀겠지' 라고 생각을 했던 것 같아요. 집을 지나쳐서 버스가 가는 거예요. 일곱 명 모두 다 너무 깜짝 놀라서 빨리 막 벨을 눌렀는데 이미 버스가 지나가서 일곱 명 모두 다 다음 정거장에서 내렸어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #34 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 버스 기사 아저씨는 또는 아줌마는 버스 정류장에서 내려 주면 사실은 본인이 곤란해질 수가 있어요. 그러니까 규칙을 지켜서 정류장에서만 내려 주려는 경향이 있으니까. 가끔씩 기사 분하고 싸울 때가 있어요.

경은: 그리고 신호등에 걸려 있으면 "여기 내려주세요." 이러는 분들이 있어서, 그런데 절대 안 되죠. 그거는. 위험하니까.

현우: 하면 안 되죠. 지금 경은 씨하고 얘기를 해 보니까 버스를 타는 것이 다른 나라하고 크게 다를 건 없을 것 같지만, 아마 요금이 다를 것 같고, 그리고 노약자석이 있는지 없는지 궁금하기도 하고, 또 여러분은, 저희 청취자 여러분들은 버스를 주로 타는 지 아니면 그냥 운전을 하는지 아니면 그냥 저처럼 걸어 다니는지 아니면 지하철. 저는 버스는 거의 안 타고, 어디 갈 때는 지하철을 타거나 택시를 타는데 여러분은 어떻게 하는 지 궁금한데요?

경은: 저희 TalkToMeInKorean 사이트에 오셔서 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

현우: 그럼 저희는 이제 녹음 그만하고 내릴까요?

경은: 좀 어지러워지는 것 같아요.

현우: 내릴 거니까 빨리 뭘 해야 되죠?

경은: 벨을 눌러야죠?

현우: 경은 씨가 누르세요. 경은 씨가 팔이 기니까.

경은: 알겠어요. 빨리 내려요.

현우: 아니에요. 제가 키 크니까 제가 누를게요.

경은: 빨리 눌러요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.



경은: 안녕하세요.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 저는 선현우입니다.

경은: 저는 최경은입니다.

현우: 그리고 경은 씨, 지금 저희는 현정 씨의 주방에 와 있어요.

경은: 네. 현정 씨가 초대해서 지금 음식을 기다리고 있죠.

현우: 맞아요. 현정 씨가 지금 열심히 요리를 하고 있는데, 맞아요. 저희가 지금 이야기하고 있는 주제는 바로.

경은: 주방이에요.

현우: 주방.

경은: 네. 주방.

현우: 근데 경은 씨, 주방을 다른 말로 "부엌"이라고도 하죠.

경은: 부엌이라고 해요. 저는 부엌이라고 더 많이 해요.

현우: 저도 부엌이라는 말하고 주방이라는 말 거의 동시에 같이 쓰는 것 같아요.

경은: 주방은 왠지 모르게 식당에서 있는 부엌 있잖아요. 그런 느낌이 나요. 그렇지 않나요?

현우: 그렇기도 한데, 저는 그냥 집에서도 "주방에 뭐가 있다."라고 말을 할 때가 있어요. 사람마다 다른 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 사람마다 다른 것 같아요.

현우: 근데 경은 씨는 가끔씩 영어로 "키친"이라고도 해요?

경은: 아니요. 안 해요.

현우: 저도 안 하는데, 이제 보통 싱크나 물론 한국어로는 싱크대라고 하는데, 싱크대, 가스레인지, 이런 것들을 사러 가면 주방 가구라고도 하지만 "키친 ~~"라고 쓰여 있어요. 그런 백화점 같은 데 가면 키친이라는 말을 많이 볼 수 있는데, 키친, 주방, 부엌 다 쓰이는 말이에요.

경은: 맞아요. 현우 씨는 부엌에 자주 들어가요?

현우: 당연하죠.

경은: 당연하다고요? 못 믿겠는데요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #35 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 부엌에 냉장고가 있으니까.

경은: 냉장고에서 음식을 꺼내 먹으려고.

현우: 네. 부엌에 가서 음식을 자주 하는 건 아니에요.

경은: 그럴 것 같아요.

현우: 그래도 이제 부엌에 가면, 컵도 있고 물도 있고 음식도 있으니까 자주 갈 수 밖에 없겠죠? 경은 씨는요?

경은: 저도 자주 가죠. 그럼요.

현우: 그래요?

경은: 저도 물도 많이 마시고 냉장고 문도 자주 열고, 그러니까.

현우: 질문을 바꿔서 이렇게 부엌에서 보통 다른 분들이 하는 것들 있잖아요. "요리"라고 하는 이 행동.

경은: 지금 현정 씨가 하고 있는 행동.

현우: 현정 씨가 지금 물을 따르고, 또 물을 끓이고, 음식을 썰고 하고 있는데.

경은: 맛있는 냄새가 나요.

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 기대하고 있어요. 너무 배고파요.

현우: 그래서 결론적으로 말하면, 경은 씨하고 저는 요리를 잘 안 해요.

경은: 네.

현우: 그런데 제가 알기로 현정 씨도 요리를 가끔 하지만, 석진 씨가 (맞아요) 요리를 아주 자주 하는 걸로 알고 있어요.

경은: 그렇게는 들었는데 한 번도 본 적은 없어서.

현우: 아직 확인이 안 됐어요?

경은: 믿을 수가 없어요. 그리고 석진 씨가 맨날 "이거 진짜 자기가 정말 잘 한다."고 말은 하는데 한 번도 초대는 안 해서 먹어 본 적이 없거든요.

현우: 근데 오늘은 왜 석진 씨는 여기 현정 씨 주방에 초대가 안 됐어요?

경은: 바쁘대요.

현우: 그래요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #35 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 석진 씨 너무 바빠서. 인기가 많잖아요. 요즘에.

현우: 현정 씨가 초대를 안 한 거 아니에요?

경은: 모르겠어요. 비밀이에요.

현우: 그거는 사실 현정 씨하고 석진 씨하고 사이에 어떤 이야기가 있었을 거라고 생각을 하고요.

그러면 경은 씨는 부엌에서 또는 주방에서 요리를 가끔씩 하기는 하세요?

경은: 안 해요.

현우: 솔직해서 좋습니다.

경은: 한 2년 전에 한 번 했는데, 된장찌개 만드는 데 두 시간 걸렸어요.

현우: 그러면 안 하는 게 좋아요.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 다른 사람한테 피해가 되니까.

경은: 그게 이상해요. 제가 7년 전에 매일 매일 음식을 한 적이 있었어요. 한 7개월. 그 때 호주에 있을 때였거든요. 혼자 사니까 어쩔 수 없이 음식을 해 먹었어야 됐어요. 그래서 해 먹었는데, 집에 와서 엄마 아빠가 계시니까 절대 안 하게 되는 거예요.

현우: 그렇죠.

경은: 그러면서 더 못 하게 되는 것 같아요. 이상하게. 분명히 예전에는 잘 했거든요.

현우: 상황에 따라서 맞춰 가는 거니까요.

경은: 현우 씨는 요리 잘 해요?

현우: 저는 하면 그냥 하는데, 잘 한다고까지는 얘기 못하겠어요. 저도 안 한 지 오래 돼서.

경은: 어떤 음식.

현우: 다 할 수 있어요.

경은: 다요?

현우: 요즘에는 인터넷에서 레시피만 찾으면.

경은: 아니, 그런 거 말고요. 해 본 적이 있는 음식.

현우: 네. 여러 가지 해 봤죠. 아무튼 경은 씨. 요리 이야기를 하고 있는데 우리가 요리를 할 때 쓰이는 기구들이 몇 가지 있잖아요. 도구들. 그것들에 대해서 한번 이야기를 하고 오늘 레슨을 끝내면 어떨까 하는데요. 일단 현정 씨가 물을 틀었어요. 아까 처음에 물. 물을 틀 때 쓰이는

## 이야기 (lyagi) #35 - 최경은 & 선현우

부분, 뭐라고 하죠?

경은: 수도꼭지.

현우: 다시 한 번.

경은: 수도꼭지.

현우: 맞아요. 수도꼭지. 수도가 물이 나오는 그 관이죠. 꼭지는 수도 끝에 달려있는 틀면 물이 나오는 물건이죠.

경은: 수도꼭지. 그래서 현정 씨가 수도꼭지를 틀어서 물로 야채를 씻었어요.

현우: 그리고 그 물을 또 끓이고 싶으면 가스레인을 활용하죠.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 가스레인지 위에 냄비를 올리고,

경은: 냄비 안에 먼저 물을 넣고요.

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 그러고 나서 가스레인지 위에 냄비를 올리는 거예요.

현우: 그렇죠. 그렇게 할 수도 있겠죠. 물을 넣고, 냄비를 가스레인지 위에 올리고 가스레인지 불을 켜고,

경은: 불을 켜고,

현우: 기다리고.

경은: 기다려야 되죠.

현우: 불을 키고 다른 야채나 고기나 아니면 생선, 아니면 여러 가지 것들을 잘라야겠죠. 썰어야겠죠.

경은: 썰어야죠.

현우: 썰 때 쓰는 것은 (칼) 칼.

경은: 그리고 도마가 필요해요.

현우: 칼하고 도마가 필요한데, 보통 이렇게 주방에서 쓰는 칼은 또 다른 말이 있잖아요. 식칼이라고.

경은: 아. 식칼. 네.

현우: 과일을 깎을 때 쓰는 칼은 과일칼.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #35 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: "과도"라고도 하죠.

현우: 과도라고 하기도 하고, 과일칼이라고 하기도 하고, 그 외에 음식을 요리할 때 쓰는 칼은 식칼이라고 해요.

경은: 근데 보통 저는 그냥 칼이라고 해요. 왜냐하면 식칼은 느낌이 무섭지 않나요? 저는 좀 그래요.

현우: 아니요.

경은: 저희 집에서는 그냥 칼이라고 말해요.

현우: 저희 집에서는 식칼이라고 하는데, 이것도 마찬가지로 사람에 따라서 또 가족에 따라서 다른 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그리고 가끔씩 가위를 쓰기도 하고 만약에 찌개나 국을 끓을 경우에는 국자가 필요하겠죠?

경은: 네. 국자 필요해요.

현우: 국자로 이제 저어서 또 국을 떠서 그릇에 담겠죠.

경은: 네. 그릇.

현우: 여러 가지 단어들이 있는데

경은: 그리고 전자레인지.

현우: 전자레인지도 쓸 때도 있고 또는 가스오븐이나 전기 오븐을 쓸 때도 있겠죠. 또는 토스트 기계.

경은: 토스트 기계, 또 뭐가 있을 까요. 주전자.

현우: 주전자를 이용해서 물을 끓을 때도 있고 또 프라이팬을 이용해서 무언가를 볶을 때도 있겠죠. 요리할 때 쓰이는 단어들은 굉장히 재밌는 것 같아요, 끓이다, 썰다, 볶다, 젓다, 따르다.

경은: 데우다.

현우: 그리고 마지막으로 제일 중요한 먹다.

경은: 네.

현우: 그리고 요리를 다 한 다음에 밥을 다 먹은 다음에 마지막으로 정리를 해야겠죠.

경은: 깨끗이 치우고 설거지를 해야죠.

현우: 설거지. 그릇을 다 씻고 원래 있던 상태로 돌려 놓는 것을 "설거지"라고 하는데, 제가 아는 사람 중에 저를 포함해서 설거지가 하기 싫어서 요리를 안 하는 사람들이 꽤 있어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #35 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 그래요?

현우: 경은 씨. 모르는 척하지 마세요.

경은: 저 아니에요. 저는 그냥 단지

현우: "잘 모르겠다."는 듯한 그런...

경은: 요리를 못해서 못하는 게 아니라 귀찮아서 사실은.... 그런 거죠.

현우: 알겠습니다. 믿어 드릴게요 이번 한 번만. 그럼 경은 씨, 저희가 주방에 대해서 이야기 해 봤는데요. 저희는 또 돌아와서 다음 주에 다른 주제에 대해서 이야기를 해 볼까요?

경은: 현정 씨가 만들어 준 맛있는 음식 빨리 먹어요. 우리.

현우: 음식이 다 됐어요.

경은: 네.

현우: 그럼 여러분 들어 주셔서 감사하고요.

경은: 그리고 여러분들은 주방에서 음식을 자주 해 먹는지.

현우: 부엌에서 음식을 자주 저처럼 꺼내 먹는지 알려 주세요.

경은: 코멘트 남겨 주세요. 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 네. 저희에게 알려 주시고 저희는 TalkToMeInKorean.com 웹사이트에서 뵈겠습니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #36 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 네. 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 네. 여러분 안녕하세요. 저는 선현우입니다.

경은: 저는 최경은입니다.

현우: 네, 그리고 여러분은 평소와 다름없이 TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기를 듣고 계십니다.

경은: 네. 그리고 지금 여러분은 놀이터에 있어요.

현우: 네. 여러분이 (여러분이) 있는 건 아니고,

경은: 네, (저희가) 여러분이 우리랑 놀이터에 있는 기분으로 (네. 네) 방송을 듣고 있는 거라는 소리예요.

현우: 네 맞아요. 저희가 지금 놀이터에 나와 있는데요.

경은: 네.

현우: 경은 씨 놀이터에 자주 오세요?

경은: 저요? (네) 어른이 되고 나서도 저는 가끔 와요.

현우: 아 그래요? 왜요?

경은: 왜냐하면 저는 그네를 너무 좋아해서, 사실 스트레스를 받거나 이럴 때 (네) 그네 타면 스트레스가 금방 풀리더라고요.

현우: 아 그래요?

경은: 네, 그래서 그네 타러 자주 와요.

현우: 맞아요. 경은 씨가 혼자 그네 타고 있는 모습을 보면, 정말 스트레스 받았을 것 같을 것 같아요. (네) 말이 복잡하죠?

경은: 너무 어려운데요.

현우: 그런데 (네) 경은 씨 (네) 꼭 그네는 어린이들을 위한 것은 아니지만, (네) 어른들도 놀 수 있지만, (네) 원래는 어린이들이 놀 수 있는 곳이죠?

경은: 그럼요 원래는 어린이들이 놀게 하기 위해서 만든 곳이죠.

현우: 네, 맞아요.

경은: 그래서 제가 갈 때마다 항상 어린이들이 있나 없나 살펴보고 없을 때만 가서 그네를 타요.

현우: 어린 아이가 그네를 타고 있는데, 그네 뺏아서 타는 건 아니구요?

경은: 저는 현우 씨랑 달라요. 그러지 않아요.

현우: 네, 좋아요. 그러면 지금도 경은 씨는 가끔씩 놀이터에 가시는데 (네) 어렸을 때는 어땠어요?  
어렸을 때도 자주 갔었어요?

경은: 어렸을 때는 정말 자주 갔죠. 저는 언니도 있고 남동생도 있거든요? (네) 그래서 저희 셋이서  
꼭 놀이터 가서 늦게까지 놀다가 엄마한테 혼나기도 하고 그랬어요.

현우: 그래요? 저는 어렸을 때 놀이터가 집 근처에 있었는데, (네) 놀이터에 가면, 좀 싫었어요.

경은: 왜요?

현우: 뭐 제가 안 좋아하는 친구들도 있었고,

경은: 아, 어렸을 때 맨날 맞았어요?

현우: 그건 아니고,

경은: 아, 그래요?

현우: 제가 좋아하는 친구들,

경은: 네.

현우: 제가 같이 자주 어울려서 놀았던 친구들은 주로 놀이터 말고 놀이터 뒤에 있던 그 잔디밭?

경은: 잔디밭이요?

현우: 네, 잔디밭에서 야구를 하거나, (아), 뭐 축구를 하거나,

경은: 그래요?

현우: 네, 그렇게 공놀이를 하고 놀았어요. (아) 그래서 놀이터를 어렸을 때는 별로 안 좋아 했는데.

경은: 네.

현우: 그래도 지금은 저도 가끔 가요.

경은: 아, 그래요? 가서 뭐해요?

현우: 학교 놀이터 같은 경우는 철봉이 있잖아요.

경은: 아, 네, 네.

현우: 그래서 철봉도 하고 그리고 그네는 잘 안 타지만. 그냥 잠깐 전화통화 할 때, (네) 아니면 잠깐  
바람 쐬고 싶을 때, (네) 가서 있으면 공원 같잖아요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #36 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 약간.

경은: 서울에 별로 공원이 없어서, (네) 놀이터가 공원 대신 역할을 해 주는 것 같아요, 저는.

현우: 맞아요. 맞아요. 서울에서 공원 찾기가 정말 힘든데, (네) 경은 씨도 해외 여행을 많이 해 봐서 알겠지만, (네) 다른 나라에 가면 가끔씩 걷다 보면 공원을 발견할 때가 있는데.

경은: 네

현우: 서울은 무슨무슨 "대공원" (네) 아니면 "한강 공원",

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 이렇게 큰 공원에 가지 않으면 작은 공원을 찾기가 힘들어요.

경은: 주말에 일부러 시간을 내서 한강공원이나 서울대공원이나 이런 큰 곳을 가지 않는 이상. 정말 보기 힘들어요.

현우: 맞아요. 그래서 도로도 아니고, (네) 카페도 아니고, (맞아요) 집도 아닌 어떤 곳에 가고 싶으면 놀이터가 눈에 많이 보여요.

경은: 네.

현우: 그리고 요즘에는 아파트에 가면 (네) 아파트 단지에 가면 항상 놀이터가 하나씩은 있어요.

경은: 네.

현우: 그래서 친구 집에 가거나 친척 집에 갔을 때, 그냥 잠깐 어딘가에서 누군가를 기다려야 한다, (네) 그러면 자연스럽게 놀이터에 가서 기다릴 때가 있는 것 같아요.

경은: 뭐, 산책하고 싶은데 걷다 보면 차들만 있고 막 건물들만 있고 그러면 싫잖아요?

현우: 네.

경은: 근데 그나마 놀이터는 나무도 있고, 그네도 있고 (네) 그러니까 좋은 거 같아요.

현우: 그럼 경은 씨 (네) 어렸을 때 그리고 지금 (네) 놀이터에 가면 (네) 어떤 놀이 기구들이 있는지 한번 이야기 해 주시겠어요?

경은: 네, 좋아요. 그러면 제가 아까부터 계속 말한 그네가 있죠.

현우: 네, 그네를 한번 설명해 볼까요? (어허허) 그네.

경은: 어려워요.

현우: 영어로는 (어떻게 설명해요?) "swing"이라고 하죠?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #36 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 네

현우: 그래서 설명하자면 저는 할 수 있을 것 같은데요.

경은: 해 보세요.

현우: 기둥에 (네) 줄이 매달려 있고,

경은: 줄?

현우: 네. 줄 두 개가 매달려 있고, (네) 줄 사이에 앉을 수 있는 곳이 있어요. (네) 그래서 거기에 앉아서 앞으로 뒤로 왔다가 갔다가 하는 거죠.

경은: 근데 그네를 설명할 필요는 없을 것 같아요. 다 아니까요 (네, 맞아요).

현우: 네, 죄송합니다. 그럼 다른 것도 설명하지 말까요?

경은: 다른 거 설명을 하지 않구요. (네) 그냥 뭐가 있는지 그런 것만 얘기하면 될 것 같아요.

현우: 또 뭐가 있죠?

경은: 시소가 있죠.

현우: 네, 시소. (시소) 시소는 영어랑은 똑같아요. 네 그리고?

경은: 시소 타는 거 좋아하세요?

현우: 저는 어렸을 때는 많이 탔어요.

경은: 아, 그래요?

현우: 네. 그리고 저는 여동생이 두 명이 있으니까. (네) 여동생이 둘이서 같이 반대쪽에 타면 (아) 저하고 몸무게가 비슷한 거예요.

경은: 네.

현우: 그래서

경은: 세 명이서 같이

현우: 네, 2:1로 타기도 하고, 나중에 좀 더 동생이 키가 큰 다음에는 저하고 몸무게가 비슷해졌어요. 그래서 같이 타기도 하고 (아~네~) 그랬습니다. 예, 그리고,

경은: 그리고 미끄럼틀 있잖아요.

현우: 미끄럼틀 있죠. "slide"가 있죠.

경은: 네, 근데 미끄럼틀은 사실 어른이 된 이후로는 탈수가 없어요.

현우: 너무 짧아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #36 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 네, 너무 짧고 (좁아요?) 네, 너무 좁고 너무 작은 느낌 있잖아요. 제가 올라가면 왠지 부서질 것 같고,

현우: 네, 아이들한테 피해가 될 것 같은.

경은: 너무 미안해서 사실 미끄럼틀은 탈 수가 없어요.

현우: 그래서 (어른이 되고 나선) 맞아요. 그래서 케리비안베이에 가는 거죠.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 네, 긴 미끄럼틀을 제대로 타기 위해서.

경은: 돈을 많이 내고.

현우: 네. (갈 수 있겠죠) 입장료 얼마죠?

경은: 어 (3만원?) 기억이 안 나는데, 더 비쌌던 것 같아요.

현우: 3만 원 이상인 것 같은데요. (네) 맞아요. 비싸네요.

경은: 네.

현우: 어렸을 때는 미끄럼틀을 타면 굉장히 오랫동안 내려가는 기분이었는데.

경은: 맞아요. 어른이 되고 나니까. 이거는 뭐 그냥 끝났어요.

현우: 네, 맞아요. (내려가니까) 요즘에는 미끄럼틀에서 뛰어내릴 수도 있어요. 몸이 커서 (네 맞아요) 어렸을 땐 정말 무서웠는데,

경은: 음, 그리고 또 뭐 있죠?

현우: 그 외 또 정글짐도 있죠.

경은: 음, 정글짐.

현우: 정글짐도 있고,

경은: 철봉도 있구요.

현우: 철봉도 있고, 또.

경은: 벤치? 의자도 있잖아요.

현우: 벤치도 철봉도 놀이기구는 아닌 것 같은데요?

경은: 네, 맞아요. 그렇긴 하죠. (네) 근데 있는 것을 말을 하자면,

현우: 맞아요. 정말 조그마한 작은 놀이터에는 (네) 그냥 미끄럼틀 하나, 그네 하나, 벤치 하나 이렇게 있겠죠?

경은: 네. 그렇게만 있고, 조금 더 큰 곳에는 정글짐 같은 것도 있고,

## 이야기 (lyagi) #36 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 맞아요. 요즘에는 또 큰 놀이터들도 가끔씩 (네) 좀 비싼 아파트 단지에 가면 볼 수 있는데.

경은: 네. 맞아요.

현우: 이름을 모르겠어요. 그 놀이기구 이름.

경은: 아, 맞아요. 굉장히 어려운.

현우: 네 맞아요. 어렵게 이렇게 올라갔다가 내려오고 그물 있고, (맞아요) 또 다리도 있고,

경은: 뭐라고 하죠? 그걸?

현우: 몰라요. 아무튼 놀이기구들이 많이 있으면 있을수록 좋은데.

경은: 네

현우: 음, 저는 어렸을 때, 놀이터에 별로 안 갔기 때문에 (아) 잘 몰라요.

경은: 사실 놀이터에 가면 가장 기억에 나는게, 모래 가지고 논 게 사실은 제일 기억에 나요. 어렸을 때는요.

현우: 경은씨는 모래 가지고 놀았어요?

경은: 네.

현우: 저는 흙 가지고 놀았는데.

경은: 네, 흙이요.

현우: 비슷비슷하죠.

경은: 모래 아닌가요?

현우: 네, 그래요? "흙 놀이"라고 하잖아요. "흙장난".

경은: "흙장난"

현우: 그래서 이제 손이 더러워져서 집에 돌아가면 (네) 엄마가 (네 혼나죠) "흙장난 하지 말라고 그랬지!" 혼내시는데 (네) 재밌잖아요.

경은: 네. 굉장히 재미있죠. 저는 왜 재미있었는지 모르겠어요. 지금 생각하면 (네) 더러워지잖아요. 몸이.

현우: 그렇긴 한데, 음, 그런 거 있잖아요. 상상을 하면서 놀이를 할 수 있잖아요. (음) 그래서 흙으로 (네) 흙에 물을 부은 다음에 흙으로 뭐 그릇도 만들고 (네) 아니면 그림도 그리고.

경은: 네, 소꿉장난도 하고.

현우: 그리고 흙에 바닥에 구멍을 파서 (네) 구멍 위에 신문지를 올려놓고, 그 위에 흙을 뿌려요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #36 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 네.

현우: 그러면 함정이 되는 거예요. 지나가던 사람들이 (그런 거 하고 놀았어요?) 빠져요. 저는 그렇게 놀았어요.

경은: 아, 그랬군요.

현우: 네. 예, 그런 것도 하고 또 공을 가지고 놀 수도 있지만, 돌 가지고 놀 수도 있잖아요. 돌을 발로 차면서 (아) 비석차기 이런 거.

경은: 돌을 던지는 건 아니죠?

현우: 네. 던지는 건 아니고,

경은: 던지지는 않았죠?

현우: 절대 그런 건 아니예요. 그냥 함정 파놓고 기다리는 정도? 소극적으로.

경은: 그래요.

현우: 그런 여러 가지 놀이들을 하고 놀았는데, (네) 요즘 아이들은 놀이터에 잘 안 가는 것 같기도 하고.

경은: 잘 모르겠어요. 사실. (네) 근데 게임 같은 거를 많이 해서 워낙 (네) 안 갈 것 같아서 잘. (네) 비디오 게임 이거나.

현우: 맞아요. 시간이 있으면 컴퓨터 앞에 앉아서 또는 아이팟 (네) 또는 닌텐도 (네, 맞아요) X-BOX 이런 걸 가지고 게임을 많이 하는 것 같은데 (네) 그래도 가능하면 (네) 놀이터나 공원? 같은 곳에 나가서 많이 놀면 좋은 것 같아요.

경은: 네 맞아요. 좋을 것 같아요.

현우: 네.

경은: 서울에도 제발 좀 공원이나 아니면 어른을 위한 놀이터? (네) 이런 데가 많이 생겼으면 좋겠어요.

현우: 네, 경은씨가 많이 만들어 주세요.

경은: 네, 돈 많이 벌게요.

현우: 네. 그럼 저는 그 근처로 이사를 갈게요.

경은: 알겠습니다.

현우: 지금까지 경은 씨하고 저하고 지금 놀이터에 나와서 (네) 이렇게 놀이터에 대한 이야기를 해

## 이야기 (lyagi) #36 - 최경은 & 선현우

봤는데,

경은: 네, 근데 나라마다 놀이터가 다를까요?

현우: 제 생각에는 비슷한 거 같아요.

경은: 그래요? 여러분 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 네. 여러분은 놀이터에 자주 가셨는지? 그리고 지금도 자주 가는지? 또는 어렸을 때 뭐하고 놀았는지?

경은: 맞아요. 어렸을 때 뭐하고 놀았는지. 또 저희한테 이야기해 주세요.

현우: 네. 그러면 저희는 무엇을 기다리고 있을까요?

경은: 코멘트를 기다리고 있겠죠?

현우: 어디에서?

경은: TalkToMeInKorean.com에서.

현우: 네. 매일매일 코멘트만 기다리고 있는 경은 씨를 위해서.

경은: 네 매일 클릭하고 있으니까요. 꼭 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

현우: 그러면, 저희는 다음번 이야기 레슨에서 다시 뵙겠습니다.

경은: 네. 안녕히 계세요!

현우: 안녕히 계세요!

경은: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분. 선현우입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분. 최경은입니다.

현우: 경은씨 (네) 저희 지금 어디에 와 있죠?

경은: 저희 지금 지하철에 와 있어요.

현우: 예. 지금 지하철을 타고 있는데 (조용히 말해야 되지 않을까요?) 예, 예. 조용히 말해야 되는 데 또 저희가 조용히 말하면 저희 청취자 여러분이 못 듣잖아요?

경은: 맞아요. 지금 지하철에 사람이 없으니까 (네) 조금 크게 말해도 될 것 같아요. (예. 사람이 없어요? 지금 사람 많은데?) 없잖아요. (몇 명 있어요. 몇 명) 그래도 그런 출퇴근 시간에 비하면 정말 없잖아요.

현우: 맞아요. 그래서 지금 저희 지하철을 탔는데 (네) 지하철을 탔으니까 우리 지하철 이야기를 해 볼까요? (네 그래야죠) 네. 경은 씨는 지하철을 자주 타세요?

경은: 요즘에는 자주 안 타는데요, 예전에는 맨날 지하철을 타고 다녔죠. (아 그래요?) 요즘에는 버스를 많이 타고.

현우: 저도 지하철을 예전에는 많이 탔는데 요즘에는 거의 안 타고. 버스를 많이 타거나 아니면 택시, 아니면 걸어 다니는 편이데.

경은: 회사랑 집이 가까우니까 걸어다니잖아요.

현우: 네. 요즘에는 걸어 다녀서 너무 좋은데 지하철을 거의 10년 넘게 매일매일 탔었어요. 제가 처음 대학교에 들어갔을 때 서울에 올라온 거 아시죠? (아, 예 알아요.) 원래는 광주에서 태어나서 자라났는데 (광주에는 지하철이 없죠?) 지금 있어요. (아 지금 있어요? 아 죄송합니다.) 그때는 없었어요. 고등학교 때는 없었는데.

경은: 그러면 한국에 지하철이 있는 곳이 어디어디죠?

현우: 제가 알기로는 서울, 인천, 그리고 부산, 광주, 대구, (수원), 수원, 그리고 울산도 있는 걸로 알고 있는데 (아 많네요.) 정확하게는 모르겠어요. 알아봐야겠죠? 그런데 확실히 광주 대구 부산 서울 그리고 수원 인천 이렇게는 있어요. (네 맞아요.) 물론 서울에서 이어진 거니까 의정부도 포함시킬 수 있겠고, 또 일산도 포함시킬 수 있겠죠?

경은: 네 그렇죠. 저는 서울에서 태어나서 서울에서 자랐잖아요. (네) 그래서 어렸을 때 당연히 다

른 곳도 다 지하철이 있는 줄 알았어요. (아 그래요?) 근데 아니더라고요.

현우: 서울에서 자라지 않은 저로서는 어렸을 때 지하철은 텔레비전에서만 보는 것? 그리고 서울에 가면 탈 수 있는 것. 이렇게 생각을 했었고 또 서울에 와서 처음으로 지하철을 탔을 때 느낌은 굉장히 시끄러웠어요. (어 그래요?) 광주에서는 지하철이 없으니까 그냥 버스를 타면 사람들이 버스 안에서 뭔가 이야기를 많이 하면서 가는 것 보다는 제가 특히 고등학교 때 버스를 탈 때는 아침에 학교 갈 때, (아) 그리고 밤에 야간 자율학습이 끝나고 12시쯤? (피곤해서) 피곤해서 집에 갈 때 그런 상황이기 때문에 사람들이 그냥 자요. 그런데 서울에 와서 지하철을 탔는데 다들 이야기를 하고 있고 물건을 파는 사람도 있고.

경은: 근데 그것도 시간대마다 다른 것 같아요. (맞아요. 그렇긴 한데) 정말 출근 시간에 가면 사람 진짜 많잖아요. 근데 한 마디도 안하고 그냥 각자 핸드폰을 보고 있거나 아니면 책을 보고 있거나 그런 경우가 많죠.

현우: 그렇죠. 경은 씨는 주로 그럼 지하철을 탈 때에는 서울에 지하철 1호선부터 9호선까지 있는데 몇 호선을 타세요?

경은: 어, 원래는 주로 1호선이나 2호선을 탔었는데요. 요즘에 집을 이사하고 나서는 가끔 9호선도 타요. (아 네.) 근데 9호선이 가장 최근에 만들어진 지하철이잖아요? (네 맞아요.) 그런 라인이라서 굉장히 좋아요. 되게 깨끗하고, 그리고 그런 급행이 있어서 강남까지, 저희 집에서 강남까지 좀 먼데 9호선을 타면 한 20분? 20분이면 갈 수 있어요.

현우: 그런데 경은 씨 잠깐만요. 방금 급행이라고 하셨나요? 급행? (네, 급행) 급행. (급행) 조금 설명이 필요할 것 같은데 (네) 급행 반대말은 뭐예요? (일반이요, 일반.) 일반. 일반은 뭐 일반적이라는 이야기고, 급행은 급하게 간다는 뜻이죠. (네, 맞아요) 네 그래서 급행 지하철을 말하는 거 같은데 (네) 급행은 뭐가 달라요?

경은: 일반은 사실 모든 정거장에 정차를 해요. (맞아요) 모든 정거장에 멈춰 서는데 급행은 사람들이 자주 내리는, 사람들이 많이 내리는 곳이 있잖아요. (네) 그런 곳에서 주로 서는 거구요. 또 두세 정거장 정도를 지나쳐서 멈춰서는 그런 열차를 말해요

현우: 맞아요. 그 급행열차가 9호선하고 그리고 수원이나 인천에서 서울로 들어오는 (네) 호선에 있는데

경은: 저는 인천이나 이제 수원에 있는 친구들이 '급행열차를 탄다.'라고 했을 때 굉장히 부러웠거



## 이야기 (lyagi) #37 - 최경은 & 선현우

든요 (네) '왜 서울에는 그런 게 없는 거야' 막 이랬는데 9호선이 생기면서 급행이 생겨서 너무 좋아요.

현우: 네, 근데 사실 급행이 좋은데 새로 생겼기 때문에 급행이 가능한 거 아닌가 생각해요. 원래 있던 1호선부터 8호선까지는 모든 정거장에서 사람이 많이 내리기 때문에 (그렇긴 해요) 자기가 가고 싶은 곳에서 안 내리면 좀 서운할 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 2호선 같은 경우에는 정말 모든 정거장이 (네) 많이 내리는 곳이라서

현우: 네 맞아요. 경은 씨 그러면 우리가 지금 급행 이야기를 했는데 (네) 잠깐 그 이야기는 멈추고 지하철을 타들 때 경은 씨가 주로 무엇을 하는지 한번 이야기 해볼까요?

경은: 저는 주로 책 읽고요. (네) 왜냐면 저는 버스에서는 책을 못 읽어요. 멀미가 많이 나기 때문에 그래서 제가 지하철을 좋아하는데요. 제가 책 읽는 걸 좋아하거든요. (지하철 안에서 책 읽으면 멋있어 보이죠.) (책 읽는 여자) 그런가요? 저는 모르겠어요. 네, 저 책 읽는 여자구요. 근데 저는 주로 음악을 들으면서 책을 읽거든요? 왜냐하면 사실 지하철이 시끄럽잖아요. 그러니깐 주변에서 이야기하는 소리들이 자꾸 다 들리잖아요. 그래서 항상 음악을 들으면서 책을 읽고요. 아니면 가끔가다 책을 안 들고 갈 때는 그냥 음악만 들을 때도 있고 아니면 제가 스마트폰이 있으니까 게임을 하거나 아니면 인터넷을 하거나 그러기도 해요. (아 그렇군요) 현우 씨는 뭐해요?

현우: 저는 지하철을 타면 피곤할 때는 자요.(저도 그래요) 자고, 책을 예전에는 많이 읽었는데 요즘에는 그냥 인터넷을 하거나 아니면 팟캐스트를 듣거나 오디오북을 듣거나 그런 정도인 것 같아요.

경은: 그러면 현우 씨는 주로 지하철을 타면 자리에 앉는 편이에요?

현우: 음, 상황에 따라서 다른 것 같은데요 제가 만약에 멀리까지 간다면 앉아서 가고 싶겠죠? (네 그렇겠죠.) 인천, 수원 이런 데 가는데 서서 갈 사람은 아마 없을 것 같아요.(맞아요.) 근데 보통 제가 가는 곳은 지하철역으로 세어 봤을 때 10개를 안 넘어요. 그래서 빨리 곧 내려야 되니까 (네) 앉아 있으면 또 뭐랄까 그냥 귀찮잖아요. 그래서 그냥 서 있어요.

경은: 아, 그래요? 저 같은 경우는 힐을 신는 경우가 많아서 다리가 아프고 발이 아프잖아요. (네) 그래서 어떻게 하면 자리에 앉을까 책을 보면서도 막 둘러보고 막 그래요.

현우: 그래요 사실 지하철 타면서 앉아서 가면 버스보단 편한 것 같아요. 안 흔들리고 (맞아요) 또

지하철 의자에 앉으면 겨울에는 따뜻하잖아요.

경은: 아 맞아요. 겨울이 되면 따뜻해요 의자가. 그래서 너무 좋아요.

현우: 맞아요. 그래서 피곤한 날 따뜻한 지하철 의자에 앉아서 있으면 잠이 들 수밖에 없어요.

경은: 맞아요. 잠들어서 막 내릴 데 놓치고 그런 경우도 많죠?

현우: 네, 맞아요. 그런데 우리는 서울에 살고 있는 한국 사람들이기 때문에 서울의 지하철이 굉장히 편안하네 잠깐 한국에 여행을 오시는 저희 청취자 여러분들 또는 한국에서 새롭게 생활을 시작하시는 분들은 지하철을 탔을 때 어떤 느낌이 드는지 궁금해요 (네 저도요.) 좀 무서운지 아니면 그냥 편안한지 아니면 편리한지 불편한지 그런 것들 좀 알고 싶은데

경은: 네, 아무래도 티켓을 사는 방법 같은 게 조금 어렵지 않을까 싶어요. 제 생각은 좀 달라요. 예전에는 역에 가서, 사람이 있는 곳에 가서 "어디 가는 표 한 장, 두 장, 세 장 주세요." 이렇게 말을 해야 티켓을 살 수 있었잖아요. 그런데 지금은 기계가 있어서, 자동판매기가 있어서 돈만 넣으면 언어도 선택할 수 있고

경은: 근데 어른들 같은 경우에는 좀 나이가 있으신 분들은 조금 어려워하시는 거 같아요.

현우: 그럴 수 있겠죠? 그런데 저희 청취자 여러분들은 한국어를 어느 정도. 특히 지금 이 이야기를 듣고 계시는 분들은 (맞아요) 한국어를 어느 정도 알기 때문에 쉬울 것 같은데요.

경은: 맞아요. 그럴 것 같아요. 그러면 여러분들은 한국에서 혹시 지하철을 타본 적이 있는지, 타본 적이 있다면 어떤 생각이 들었는지 저희한테 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 네. 코멘트로 알려주세요.

경은: 그리고 각자의 나라의 지하철에 대해서 이야기 해 주셔도 되구요.

현우: 네, 좀 궁금해요. 제가 지하철을 타본 곳들은 몇 군데 되는데 안 가본 곳들 지하철은 어떤지 궁금해요. (네 저도 궁금해요.) 서울에 와 보셨다면 서울 지하철하고 비교해서 어떻게 다른지 또는 어떻게 비슷한지 알려주세요

경은: 네. 이야기해 주세요

현우: 저희는 TalkToMeInKorean.com에서 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경은: 네, 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경은 누나.

경은: 왜 그렇게 말하세요?

석진: 오늘 주제가무엇인지 아세요?

경은: 오늘 주제 뭔데요?

석진: 바로 공포예요.

경은: 공포. 석진 씨는 무서워하는 거 많이 있어요?

석진: 저도 알고 보면 무서운 게 많은 사람이에요.

경은: 뭐, 예를 들어서?

석진: 저 사실 어두운 거 되게 무서워해요.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 어두운 데서 혼자 가는 거 되게 무서워해요.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 네.

경은: 사람들이 석진 씨를 무서워할 것 같은데?

석진: 밝은 데 가면 아마 사람들이 절 무서워할 것 같은데요, 어두운 데 가면 제가 잘 안 보이잖아요. 그러니까 사람들이 절 무서워하지도 않고 그리고 제가 어렸을 때, 불량배를 몇 번 만났어요. 특히 어두운 데서. 그래서 좀 어두운 곳이 좀 무서워요.

경은: 신기하네요. 보통 여자들은 어두운 길을 가는 것을 무서워하는데 남자들이 그러는 건 처음 봤어요, 저는.

석진: 남자들도 어두운 곳 무서워하는 사람들이 있어요.

경은: 그래요? 석진 씨, 혹시 고소공포증 이런 거 있어요?

석진: 고소공포증 좀 있는 것 같아요.

경은: 고소공포증이 뭐죠?

석진: 높은데 올라가면 괜히 자기가 떨어질까 봐, 그런 무서움을 느끼는, 그런 현상이잖아요.

경은: 조금 있어요?

석진: 그런데 번지 점프는 아마 할 수 있을 것 같아요.

경은: 고소공포증이 있는 사람들은 번지점프를 못하지 않나요?

석진: 남자니까, 남자니까 할 수는 있을 것 같아요. 뛰어내릴 수는 있을 것 같아요. 안전장비를 다 하고 있으니까. 누나, 롯데월드나 에버랜드 같은데 가면 높은데서 떨어지는 그런 기구가 있잖아요. (네, 있죠.) 그런 거 타 보셨잖아요.

경은: 당연하죠. 저는 좋아해요. 저는 고소공포증 없어요.

석진: 없어요? 난 있는 줄 알고 물어봤는데.

경은: 아니요. 없어요. 재미있고요, 그런 거 굉장히 좋아해요.

석진: 그럼 누나는 무서워하는 게 뭐가 있어요?

경은: 저는 사람들이 내숭이라고 뭐라고 할 수 있는데, 이건 진짜인데요. 저는 벌레가 세상에서 제일 무서워요.

석진: 벌레 무섭죠.

경은: 그렇죠. 무섭죠.

석진: 내숭이 아니죠.

경은: 그런데 그렇게 말하는 사람 있어요. "내숭편다고."

석진: 집에 가면 막 손바닥으로 바퀴벌레 막 잡고.

경은: 보통 여자들이 벌레를 싫어한다고 하면 남자들이나 아니면 다른 사람들이 집에 가서는 벌레를 막 잡으면서 밖에 나와서 이렇게 나와서 내숭을 떠냐고 하는데 정말 저는 벌레가 저를 잡아먹을 것 같아요. 너무 싫어요. 벌레가.

석진: 어렸을 때 물려본 적이 있는 거 아니에요?

경은: 어렸을 때 그렇게 나쁜 경험이 있었던 것도 아닌데요. 그냥 벌레 그 자체가 싫어요. 징그럽지 않나요?

석진: 징그럽죠. 바퀴벌레 같은 건 정말 징그럽죠.

경은: 그래서 너무 싫어요. 벌레에 대한 그런 공포. 약간 좀 공포라고 하기엔 좀 그렇지만 다른 사람들보다 유난히 싫어하고 무서워하는 건 있어요.

석진: 그래서 집에서 이제 바퀴벌레 나타나면 어떻게 하세요?

경은: 도망가죠. 그래서, 옛날에는 언니랑 같은 방을 썼어요. 그래서 언니가 항상 벌레를 잡아줬었는데 지금은 혼자 방을 쓰니까 벌레가 만약에 나타나거나 그러면은 도망가요. 그냥. 그리고

가족들이 올 때까지 기다려요.

석진: 그러면 살충제 있잖아요. 스프레이처럼 뿌리는 그런 살충제가 있어야 될 것 같은데요.

경은: 있는데, 그것도 그냥 싫은 거죠. 무서우니까.

석진: 그렇군요.

경은: 그리고 저는 무서운 영화를 못 봐요.

석진: 그래요?

경은: 옛날에는 그런 영화를 봤었는데, 요즘에는 악몽을 꿀 때 그런 영화보다 더 무섭게 꾸는 경우가 많아서 저는 무서운 영화도 싫어해요.

석진: 꿈 얘기가 나와서 말인데요, 정말 현실처럼 그렇게 느껴지면서 무서웠던 그런 꿈 꾴 적 있으세요?

경은: 저는 워낙 많아서, 그래서 공포영화를 볼 필요가 없더라고요.

석진: 그렇군요.

경은: 근데 보통 그렇게 공포라는 공포증, 고소공포증 같은 것들이 여러 가지가 있잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경은: 제가 듣기로는 뽀족한 물건을 못 보는 사람들도 있잖아요. 그런 공포증도 있다고 하더라고요.

석진: 피를 못 보는 사람도 있어요.

경은: 네. 피를 못 보는 사람들도 있고, 굉장히 다양한 그런 공포증이 있다고 들었는데요, 여러분들은 혹시 그런 공포증을 가지고 있는 게 있는지 궁금한데요. 그러면 여러분들 석진 씨처럼 솔직하게 이야기해 주세요.

석진: 사실 저 경은 누나도 무서워요.

경은: 저기요.

석진: 그리고 여성분들 어두운 길에 혼자 가는 것 정말 무서워하는 거 저 알아요. 그런데 가끔가다가 어두운 길에 제가 뒤에 가고 있고, 여자 분이 앞에 가고 있는 그런 상황에서 그 여자 분이 저를 힐끔 쳐다보고 도망가는 경우가 있어요.

경은: 이해할 수 있을 것 같은데요. 그러면 여러분 이야기 꼭 남겨주세요. 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #39 - 최경은 & 진석진

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 안녕하세요.

현우: 요즘 어떻게 지내고 계세요?

경은: 요즘 아주 바쁘게 지내고 있어요.

현우: 뭐하느라 바빠요?

경은: 파티 하느라 바빠요.

현우: 사람들하고 노느라고 바쁘죠?

경은: 네. 일도 많이 해요.

현우: 맞아요. 노느라고 바빠서 일도 더 바빠진 것 같아요.

경은: 그런 것 같아요. 현우 씨는 요즘 어떻게 지내고 있어요?

현우: 저도 똑같이 일을 하고, 놀고, 그렇게 지내고 있는데요. 오늘 주제는 좀 특별해요.

경은: 그래요?

현우: 평소에는 우리가 하나의 주제에 대해서 이야기하잖아요. 그런데 오늘은 주제를 세 가지로 골랐어요,

경은: 세 가지나?

현우: 근데 공통점이 있어요.

경은: 뭐죠?

현우: 다 장소라는 거. 서울에 오면 많은 분들이 이 세 군데에 가요. 가서 친구를 만나기도 하고 밥을 먹기도 하고 그렇게 여러 가지를 할 수 있는데, 사실은 제 생각에는 이 세 군데가 그냥 유명하기 때문에 가는 분들이 많이 있는 것 같아요.

경은: 어딘지 언제 가르쳐 주시려고요.

현우: 네. 지금 말씀드릴게요. 첫 째.

경은: 네.

현우: 한국에 여행 오는 분들이 가장 많이 가는 곳이죠.

경은: 맞아요. 정말.

현우: 어디죠?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #39 - 최경은 & 진석진

경은: 명동!

현우: 명동!

경은: 명동!

현우: 명동은 서울 중심에 있어요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그래서 굉장히 찾아가기도 쉽고, 그리고 명동 근처에 호텔도 많이 있고 호텔보다 저렴한 호스텔, 유스 호스텔도 굉장히 많아서 명동에서 머물면서 명동을 구경도 하고 명동에서 쇼핑도 하고 (쇼핑으로 유명하죠) 친구도 만나는 사람들도 많이 있는데, 정작 왜 가는지 잘 모르는 사람들도 많아요.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 그리고 두 번째 장소는 홍대!

경은: 홍대. 제가 자주 가는 곳이에요.

현우: 홍대도 유명해요.

경은: 아주 유명하죠.

현우: 외국인들 사이에서 "한국에 가면 서울에 가면 뭐 할 거야?"라고 하면 "명동가고 싶고, 홍대가고 싶고."

경은: 저도 많이 들었어요.

현우: 이런 얘기를 많이 들을 수 있는데, 홍대도 유명하죠, 그리고 또 역시 강남! (강남) 강남! 모르는 사람이 없어요.

경은: 절대 없죠.

현우: "서울에 오면 꼭 강남에 가고 싶어!" 하는 사람들이 있는데. 홍대, 명동, 강남이 특별하지만 조금 더 이야기를 해 볼 필요가 있다고 생각해요.

경은: 좋은 생각인 것 같아요.

현우: 경은 씨. (네) 우리 그럼 이번 이야기 레슨은 짧게 하면서 명동과 홍대, 강남의 차이점에 대해서 이야기해 보고 경은 씨가 강남에 가면 명동에 가면, 홍대에 가면 뭘 하는지, 그리고 제가 세 군데 가면 뭘 하는지 이야기해 볼까요?

경은: 좋은 생각이에요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #39 - 최경은 & 진석진

현우: 우선. 처음에 이야기 했던 명동. 명동은 어떤 곳이에요?

경은: 명동은 가면 일본인들이 굉장히 많아요. 사실. (맞아요)

현우: 그래서 명동에서 물건을 사러 페이스 샵, 바디 샵, 아니면 한국 뷰티 (화장품 관련 상품) 그런 가게에 들어가면.

경은: 정말 일본인들 많더라고요.

현우: 일본인들 밖에 없어요.

경은: 맞아요. 진짜 그런 것 같아요.

현우: 그리고 조금 더 걷다보면 중국어도 많이 들을 수 있어요.

경은: 맞아요. 그리고 거리에서 물건을 팔잖아요. 명동거리에는 가판대가 죽 늘어서 있어요. 그래서 거기서 굉장히 싸게 옷이나 장갑, 모자, 목도리까지 전부 다 살 수 있거든요. 그 분들이 외국어를 굉장히 잘 하세요.

현우: 맞아요. 물건을 파는 분들이?

경은: 네. 물건을 파는 분들이 일본어도 잘 하시고, 중국어도 잘 하시고, 대단하시더라고요.

현우: 제 생각에는 그래서 외국 여행객 분들이 명동에 많이 가지 않을까?

경은: 편하게 갈 수 있으니까. (네)

현우: 명동보다 쇼핑을 더 많이 할 수 있는 곳이 충분히 있는데, 그런 곳들에 가면 한국어만 써야 되니까. (맞아요) 명동이 그래서 편하지 않을까.

경은: 그리고 그 분들이 외국어를 잘 하시는데, 일본어나 중국어를 많이 써 놓아요. 가격이 얼마인지 그리고 어떻게 살 수 있는지에 대해서 설명이 자세히 쓰여 있기 때문에 외국인들이 많이 가는 것 같아요.

현우: 저는... 쇼핑을 하시려면 명동을 가는 것도 좋다고 생각하는데, 만약에 쇼핑을 하고 싶지 않고 그냥 밥을 먹고 싶고, 친구들과 만나서 그냥 이야기하고 싶으면 명동은 별로 추천하고 싶지 않아요.

경은: 저도 그래요. 사실 굉장히 많은 레스토랑이 있어요. 많은 식당들이 있는데 맛이 그렇게 있는 것 같지는 않아요.

현우: 제 생각에는 차라리 홍대가 좋은 것 같아요.

경은: 그리고 명동은 사람이 너무 많잖아요. 항상 사람이 많으니까 레스토랑이나 식당에 가도 항상



## 이야기 (lyagi) #39 - 최경은 & 진석진

기다려야 되고...

현우: 맞아요. 그리고 항상 사람이 있기 때문에 식당들이 그렇게 친절하지 않아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 지금 눈 앞에 있는 손님들한테 친절하지 않아도, 어차피 손님은 계속 와요. (맞아요) 그렇기 때문에 불친절한 식당들이 굉장히 많은데, 저는 그런 건 좀 안 좋아하거든요.

경은: 네. 맞아요. 저도 싫어해요.

현우: 그런 면에서 홍대가 좋은 점은 홍대에 가면 사람이 많지만 명동처럼 많지는 않아요.

경은: 그렇게 완전 북적거리진 않아요.

현우: 그런 대신에 홍대에 있는 식당들은 굉장히 친절한 경향이 있죠.

경은: 홍대는 사실 맛집이 많은 걸로 유명해요. 그리고 굉장히 다양한 나라의 음식이 있잖아요. 물론 이태원에도 다양한 나라 음식이 있지만 홍대에도 맛있는 음식이 너무 많은 것 같아요. 그리고 굉장히 친절하죠.

현우: 그렇죠. 그런데 홍대도 단점이 있어요. (뭐가 있죠?) 홍대에서는 쇼핑을 하기가 조금 어려울 수 있어요.

경은: 요즘에는 근데 물론 명동보다는 정말 못 하지만요, 쇼핑하는 사람들이 많이 늘었어요.

현우: 옷을 사러 가고 싶을 땐, 홍대 좋아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 좋은데 그 외에 그냥 여행 왔으니까 기념품 사고 싶거나, 그냥 돌아다니면서 구경을 하고 싶으면, 명동이 더 좋을 수 있어요.

경은: 기념품을 사거나 화장품, 이런 걸 사려면 명동이 훨씬 좋고요. 홍대는 좀 맛있는 음식 먹으러 가고, 좀 공연 같은 거 많이 하잖아요. 작은 공연장도 많이 있어서 그런 거 보러 가면 좋은 것 같아요.

현우: 그래서 요즘처럼 날씨가 추울 때는 별로 안 좋은데, 날씨가 안 추울 때, 따뜻한 여름이나 봄, 가을에 서울에 와서 홍대에 간 다음에 밥을 먹고, 차를 마시고, 술을 마시고, 친구들을 만나서 또 디저트를 먹고 이렇게 하기에는 홍대가 최고예요.

경은: 맞아요. 그리고 홍대 놀이터 같은 데에 가면, 밤이 되면, 공연도 많이 하거든요. 그냥 밖에서 공연도 많이 하기 때문에 친구들이랑 놀러 가기에는 되게 좋은 것 같아요.

현우: 그런데 그냥 만날 친구가 별로 없고, 혼자 왔고, 그냥 돌아다니기에는 홍대는 재미가 없어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #39 - 최경은 & 진석진

경은: 그렇죠. 재미없죠.

현우: 그럴 때에는 차라리 명동에 가서 사람들 사이를 돌아다니면서 구경도 하고, 간단한 기념품도 사고, 그렇게 하기에는 명동이 좋겠죠? 명동하고 비슷한 곳을 찾으려면 동대문도 괜찮고, 아니면 타임 스퀘어나, 코엑스 같은 곳에 가면.

경은: 영등포에 있는 타임 스퀘어, 그리고

현우: 강남 삼성역에 있는 코엑스 물에 가면 여러 가지 가게들도 볼 수 있고 좋아요. 특별한 계획이 없을 때 갈 수 있는 곳은 명동. 친구들과하고 맛있는 걸 찾아서 먹으러 갈 때는 홍대.

경은: 그런데, 홍대를 갈 때에는 좀 검색을 해서 가는 게 좋은 것 같아요. 아무집이나 그냥 들어가면 사실 맛있는 곳도 많거든요.

현우: 맞아요. 실패할 수도 있어요.

경은: 역 근처에는 사실 맛이 없어요. 역 근처 가게들은 근데 홍대역에서 조금 떨어져 있어도 그런 맛있는 집들이 많이 있기 때문에 검색을 해서 가는 게 좋은 것 같아요.

현우: 경은 씨, 그러면 홍대하고 명동에 대해서 이야기 했는데, 강남은 어때요?

경은: 강남은... 쇼핑하기 좋은 것 같아요. 강남도. (그래요?) 네. 쇼핑하기 좋고 가게들 많이 있잖아요. 근데, 강남도 약간 홍대처럼 친구들이랑 같이 가서 맛있는 것 먹고, 술집이나 예쁜 카페들 많으니까 그렇게 찾아서 친구들이랑 어울리는 데에도 좋은 것 같아요.

현우: 그런데 여러분이 기억하셔야 될 것은 강남도 명동하고 좀 비슷해서 어차피 사람들이 많이 오기 때문에 여러분이 안 간다고 해서 슬퍼할 술집이 없어요.(맞아요) 그래서 조금은 불친절할 수도 있어요.

경은: 그리고 조금 비싸죠. 강남은.

현우: 비싸요. 비싸고 뭐랄까 사람도 많고, (사람 정말 많은 것 같아요.) 그래서 저는 개인적으로 강남에 거의 안 가는데. 강남이 한강 남쪽, 한강 이남에서는, 놀기에는 교통이 가장 편리해요.

경은: 2호선 타고 가면 되니까.

현우: 그리고 친구들과하고 모일 때, 만약에 친구들이 성남, 잠실, 이런 쪽에서 사는 친구들이 많으면 (강남에서 주로 보죠.) 맞아요. 홍대 쪽으로 오라고하면, 한 시간 반 정도 걸리기 때문에 너무 미안하잖아요. 그리고 강남에서 서울 근처에 있는 경기도 수원, 용인, 인천, 성남, 이런 쪽으로 가는 버스들이 많이 있어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #39 - 최경은 & 진석진

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그래서 교통이 편리해서 사람들이 많이 가는 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 교통이 많이 편리하죠.

현우: 그래서 강남에 가면 저는 주로 술을 마시러 가거나 아니면 한 이십 명, 삼십 명정도가 모이는 그런 자리 있잖아요. 동창회, (송년회) 송년회, 생일파티 이런 모임이 있을 때는 강남에 가는데, 그 외에 쇼핑을 하러 가지도 않고, 밥을 먹으러 가지도 않고, 그런 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 강남 쪽에서 사는 사람들은 뭐 쇼핑이나 그런 근처에 사는 사람들이 쇼핑이나 밥 먹으러 자주 가니까요.

현우: 그렇죠. 그러면 지금까지 명동, 홍대, 강남에 대해서 이야기를 해봤는데, 쇼핑을 하시려면 명동, 그리고 맛있는 곳을 찾아 가시려면 홍대 또는 강남 그리고 만약 그냥 혼자 걸어 다니고 싶으면 명동. 이렇게 추천을 해드리고 싶어요.

경은: 분위기가 조금씩 다 다르니까요 시간이 많으면 세 군데 다 가셔도 좋을 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요. 그러면 여러분, 여러분은 혹시 세 군데 중에서 어디가 가장 마음에 드는지 코멘트로 알려 주세요.

경은: 그리고 혹시나 서울에 오셔서 가본 적이 있다면 말해 주세요.

현우: 어디에 가봤는지, 그리고 가서 뭘 했는지.

경은: 어디가 좋았는지 얘기해 주세요.

현우: 그러면 저희는 다음 시간에 다시 찾아오겠고요 혹시 다음 이야기에서 이런 주제에 대해서 이야기 해 줬으면 좋겠다 하는 게 있으면 그것도 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

경은: 네. 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #40 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨. 경은 씨, 평소에 경은 씨 좀 게으르죠?

경은: 저요? (네) 아니에요.

현우: 아니에요?

경은: 굉장히 부지런해요.

현우: 그래요? 그런데 제가 옆에서 보면 서점에 가기 싫어서 인터넷으로 책을 배달시키잖아요.

경은: 그거는 게을러서 그런 게 아니라요, 인터넷으로 배달시키면 더 싸요.

현우: 그래요?

경은: 네. 몰랐어요?

현우: 몰랐어요.

경은: 정말 현우 씨는 문제가 많아요.

현우: 알고 있어요. 경은 씨. (네) 그러면 평소에 배달은 안 시켜요? 저는 배달에 대해서 이야기하고 싶은데.

경은: 인터넷으로 사실 책 사는 것 좋아해서, 배달 자주 시키거든요? (네) 근데 정말 신기한 거는 그날 오전 10시에 주문을 하면, 당일 날 오후에 책이 와요.

현우: 같은 날에?

경은: 네. 같은 날에.

현우: 그럼 6시간 만에 책이 오는 거예요?

경은: 맞아요. 너무 신기하지 않아요?

현우: 네.

경은: 별로예요?

현우: 저는 (한국에 있으니까.) 아니요. 그냥 저는 책을 사고 싶으면 한 시간 안에 가서 살 수 있어요.

경은: 근데 바쁠 때 있잖아요. 너무 일이 바쁘고 서점에 갈 수 없을 때.

현우: 6시간이나 기다려요? 그냥 가서 사면되는데.

경은: 현우 씨는 배달 안 해요?

현우: 네. 저는 책은 직접 가서 사요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #40 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 책 말고요. 다른 거.

현우: 방금 책 물어봤잖아요.

경은: 책 말고 다른 거 배달하는 거 있어요?

현우: 있어요.

경은: 뭐예요?

현우: 음식.

경은: 음식?

현우: 보통 중국집이라고 하죠. 한국에서 중국 음식을 파는 곳을 중국집이라고 하는데, 중국집에서 음식을 많이 배달시키는 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그리고 또 중국집 말고 배달을 할 수 있는 식당들이 많이 있죠.

경은: 정말 많죠.

현우: 피자를 먹고 싶을 때에도 피자를 배달시킬 수 있고, (맞아요)

경은: 요즘에는 맥도날드도 되잖아요.

현우: 맞아요. 맥도날드도 배달할 수 있죠.

경은: 근데 저는 아직까지 맥도날드는 한 번도 안 해 봐서, 꼭 해 보고 싶어요.

현우: 맥도날드도 배달해 주는데, 예전에는 일부 맥도날드만 해 줬어요. 되는 곳도 있고, 안 되는 곳도 있었는데, 처음 한국에 맥도날드 배달이 시작했을 때는 원래 만 원 이상 배달하면 가져다 주는 거였는데, 지금은 상관없이 배달을 해 주는데 가격이 좀 더 비싸요.

경은: 근데 안 되는 지역도 있더라고요.

현우: 네. 다 해 주는 건 아니에요.

경은: 그래서 맥도날드 시켜먹고 싶고요, 그리고 그런 것도 있는 거 알아요? 그런 심부름 같은 배달이 있어요. 그래서 편의점에서 뭘 사고 싶은 게 있는데 나가기 너무 귀찮잖아요. 그러면 전화를 해서 "편의점에서 이거랑 이거 사 주세요." 이러면 사다줘요. 신기하죠?

현우: 저도 그거는 별로 이용해 보고 싶지 않아요.

경은: 왜요?

현우: 편의점도 집 앞에 항상 있기 때문에

## 이야기 (lyagi) #40 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 그런데, 그럴 때 있잖아요. 아니면 다리를 다쳤거나

현우: 아플 때.

경은: 아플 때, (그럴 수 있겠네요.) 그럴 때 사용할 수 있죠. 혼자 사는 사람이라면 충분히 쓸 수 있을 것 같아요. 안 비싸고 좋더라고요.

현우: 써 봤어요?

경은: 한 번이요.

현우: 그렇군요. 지금 배달에 대해서 이야기하고 있는데, 보통 평소에 배달이라고하면 이제 물건을 가져다 주는 거잖아요. 그래서 음식이 가장 흔한 것 같고, 그 다음으로 사람들이 많이 배달시키는 게 책. 그리고 특별한 날에 꽃, 아니면 케이크를 다른 사람에게 배달해 주는 서비스도 있잖아요.

경은: 꽃 배달 서비스 많죠.

현우: 꽃 배달이라고 하는데, 꽃 배달 웹사이트 구글이나 네이버에서 쳐보면 굉장히 많이 나와요.

경은: 정말 많죠.

현우: 그래서 쉽게 꽃을 배달시킬 수 있고, 그 외에도 굉장히 배달이 여러 가지가 있는데, 경은 씨 보통 웹사이트에서 물건을 사서 오는 경우 말고, 경은 씨가 다른 사람한테 뭔가를 보내고 싶을 때 배달을 시킬 때도 있잖아요.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 그런 걸 보통 뭐라고 하죠?

경은: 택배라고 하죠. 택배.

현우: 택배라고 하는데, 보통 택배, 그 "택"은 집이라는 뜻이고, 그 "배"는 배달이라는 뜻이잖아요. 그런데 택배 말고 사람들이 많이 쓰는 게 쿠팡이라는 게 있죠.

경은: 맞아요. 쿠팡이라는 게 있어요.

현우: 쿠팡은 원래 영어 단어잖아요. (네) Quick. 그런데 쿠팡 배달이라고하면, 보통 택배하고 조금 다르게 오토바이로 (맞아요) 배달을 해 줘요.

경은: 정말 빠르게 배달을 해 주는 걸 쿠팡 배달이라고 하죠.

현우: 네. 그런데 또 재밌는 거 하나 있어요.

경은: 뭔데요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #40 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 빠르게 배달을 안 해 주는 배달도 퀵이라고 불릴 때가 있어요.

경은: 그런가요?

현우: 지하철 퀵.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 지하철은 슬로우, slow인데 퀵이에요.

경은: 지하철 퀵은 뭐죠?

현우: 지하철 퀵은 설명을 하자면, 보통 오토바이 퀵은 지금 뭔가를 보내고 싶어요. 서류나 아니면 소포, 빨리 지금 보내야 되는 거, 하드 드라이브 이런 걸 보내고 싶은데, 전화를 하면 아마 한 30분 내로 가지러 와요. 오토바이로 타고 오는데 그런 다음에 물건을 맡기면 돈을 내고, 보내는 사람이 돈을 낼 수도 있고 받는 사람이 낼 수도 있는데 그렇게 가는 데 까지 아마 한 시간도 안 걸려요. 40분 정도 걸리면, '제가 물건을 보내야지'라고 생각해서 거의 한 시간 안에 다른 사람이 받을 수 있어요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그런데 지하철 퀵은 그냥 퀵보다 싸요. 그냥 퀵이 만원, 만 오천 원, 이만 원 이라면, 지하철 퀵은 칠천 원, 팔천 원이래요. 절반이에요.

경은: 절반이죠.

현우: 그래서 싼 데, 퀵을 오토바이로 배달해 주는 게 아니라, 지하철을 타고 다니면서 걸어 다니면서 배달을 해 주시기 때문에, 오는데 한 시간, 가는 데에 두 시간, 그래서 한 세 시간 정도 걸려요.

경은: 저는 지하철 퀵은 조금 미안한 생각이 들어요.

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 그래서 못 하겠어요.

현우: 그런데 지하철 퀵이 미안한 생각이 드는 이유가 저는 좀 다른데, 혹시 경은 씨는 어떤 생각 때문에....

경은: 보통 지하철 퀵을 하시는 분들이 조금 나이가 많으신 분들이 많아요.

현우: 그럼 저랑 생각이 같아요.

경은: 그래서 그렇게 제가 한 번 해 봤는데, 젊은 제가 지하철로 그렇게 이용해서 웬지 해야 될 것 같고, 할머니, 할아버지들이 그렇게 힘들게 제 물건을 배달해 주신다는 게 조금 미안한 생각

## 이야기 (lyagi) #40 - 최경은 & 선현우

이 들더라고요.

현우: 맞아요. 그리고 할머니, 할아버지까지 아니더라도, 젊은 학생들도 있어요. 보면 굉장히, 어떻게 말해야 할지 모르겠는데 지하철 쿵 배달을 하시는 분들을 보면 가방도 허름하고, 옷도 허름하고, 굉장히 편견일 수도 있겠는데, 가난해 보여요. 그래서 좀 미안하기도 하고 '돈을 더 드려야 하는 게 아닌가.' 생각이 들 때도 있는데, 저만의 착각일 수도 있어요.

경은: 그럴 수도 있어요.

현우: 그런 식으로 물건을 보낼 때, 쿵을 쓰거나, 지하철 쿵을 쓰거나 저는 지하철이 빠르다고 생각해 본 적이 없지만, 쿵이 아니지만, 평소에 뭔가를 배달 또는 보낼 때는 그냥 우체국에 가서 소포로 보내면 되겠죠?

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 경은 씨. (네) 그러면 지금까지 여러 가지 배달 이야기를 해 봤는데. (네) 정말 특이한 거 배달 시켜 본 적 있어요?

경은: 특이한 거요?

현우: 네. 좀 평소에 배달 안 시키는 무언가.

경은: 저는 없어요.

현우: 없어요?

경은: 맥도날드가 제일 신기했고요, 처음에 배달 시작했을 때 맥도날드가 제일 신기했고, 백화점가서 옷을 샀는데, 그 옷이 없을 때가 있잖아요. 그럴 때, 쿵으로 보내 주겠다는 경우가 있었는데, 그 때도 신기하다고 생각하긴 했지만 그렇게 특이한 건 없었어요.

현우: 맞아요. 저도 얼마 전에 옷을 사러 갔는데, 마음에 들어서 옷을 사고 싶었어요. 그런데 사이즈가 맞는 게 없어서 3일 후에 오면 있다는 거예요. "3일 후에 다시 오긴 힘들 것 같은데요." 이렇게 말을 했더니, 지금 돈을 내고 가면 (맞아요.) 3일 후에 보내주겠다는 거예요. 그래서 그렇게 해서 사무실로 받은 적이 있어요. 저도 지금 생각해 보니까, 특이한 배달은 없었던 것 같은데.

경은: 근데 모르겠어요. 저희가 생각할 때는 "이건 특이하지 않다."라고 생각할 수 있어요. 왜냐하면 한국은 워낙 배달하는 게 많잖아요. 음식 종류도 정말 다양하게 배달해서 시켜 먹을 수 있고, 그리고 택배나 그런 쿵도 너무나 자연스럽게 때문에, 저희가 특이한 게 없다고 생각할



## 이야기 (lyagi) #40 - 최경은 & 선현우

수도 있어요.

현우: 그런 것 같아요. 그래서 배달에 대해서 이야기해 봤는데, 여러분은 여러분 나라에서 평소에 배달을 많이 이용하시는지 궁금해요.

경은: 네. 저도 궁금한데요. 저희 코멘트로 이야기해 주세요.

현우: 평소에 음식을 많이 배달하는지 아니면 책을 배달시켜서 읽을시는지, 여러 가지로 이야기해 주시면 감사하겠습니다.

경은: 그러면 들어 주셔서 감사합니다. 여러분.

현우: 다음 시간에 만나요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #41 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 안녕하세요.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분 선현우입니다.

경은: 저는 최경은입니다.

현우: 네. 경은 씨. (네) 오늘은 저희가 저희 청취자 여러분들이 많이 좋아하는 주제에 대해서 이야기 할 거라고 들었어요.

경은: 네.

현우: 뭐죠?

경은: 드라마요.

현우: 드라마.

경은: 한국 드라마에 대해서 이야기해 봐요.

현우: 한국 드라마예요?

경은: 네. 한국 드라마에 대해서 이야기해야 돼요.

현우: 왜요?

경은: 왜냐면, 한국어를 공부하시는 분들이니까 한국 드라마를 많이 보잖아요.

현우: 여기서 제가 질문을 하나 하고 싶은데, 여러분에게, 여러분 들으면서 코멘트 남겨 주세요. 드라마 많이 보세요? 한국 드라마 많이 보세요?

경은: 여러분 한국 드라마 많이 보세요? 제가 알기로는 많이 보는 것 같아요.

현우: 네. 최소한 저보다는 많이 보시는 것 같은데, 저는 일단 텔레비전을 거의 안 봐서, 드라마를 잘 몰라요.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 그런데 제가 엇그저께 택시를 타고 어딘가를 가고 있었는데, 택시 안에 텔레비전이 있더라고요.

경은: 요즘에는 택시 안에 텔레비전이 많이 있죠.

현우: 승객이 앉을 수 있는 뒷부분에도 있지만, 기사분이 보고 계시는 텔레비전이 있더라고요. 근

## 이야기 (lyagi) #41 - 최경은 & 선현우

데 그 텔레비전에서 어떤 드라마를 하고 있었어요.

경은: 뭐였어요?

현우: 잘 모르겠는데, "시크릿 가든"인가?

경은: "시크릿 가든"이요? 저 너무 좋아해요.

현우: 그 드라마를 하고 있었고, 그 드라마에서 그 "김주원"이라는 사람이 병원에서 옛날로 돌아가서 아무튼 기억이 지워지고 (네) 뭐 그런 내용을 (맞아요.) 하고 있었어요. 그래서 보면서 "정말 유치하다. 어떻게 저럴 수 있나! 비현실적이다." 이런 생각을 했어요.

경은: 네. 근데 비현실적이기 때문에 사람들이 좋아하는 거죠. 현실이랑 너무 똑같으면 볼 필요가 없잖아요.

현우: 근데 비현실적인 걸 떠나서 일단 드라마를 보는데, 제가 택시를 타고 10분 정도 갔어요. 10분 동안 택시타고 가는 동안에 배우들이 네 명 정도 나온 것 같아요. 그런데 그 네 명의 배우들이 연기를 잘 못하는 거예요.

경은: 정말요?

현우: 하지원 씨는 정말 잘해요.

경은: 현빈 씨도 연기 정말 잘하죠.

현우: 근데 현빈 씨가 제일 어색하더라고요. 제가 보기에는.

경은: 그게 왜 그런지 알아요?

현우: 왜요?

경은: 처음부터 안 봐서 그래요.

현우: 그래요?

경은: 그 내용을 다 이해를 하면 현빈 씨가 얼마나 연기를 잘 하는 지 알 수 있을 거예요. 왜냐하면 요즘에 연기 잘한다고 정말 극찬을 받고 있어요.

현우: 정말요? 극찬까지?

경은: 네. 극찬.

현우: 칭찬을 많이 받고 있다는 얘기죠?

경은: 네. 칭찬을 많이 받고 있다는 이야기죠.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #41 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 제가 지금 "시크릿 가든" 이야기를 하면 경은 씨가 집중을 못하니까 다른 이야기를 잠깐 이야기 주제를 바꿀게요.

경은: 한국 드라마 전체에 대해서 이야기를 하는 게 나을 것 같아요.

현우: 경은 씨는 언제부터 드라마 봤어요?

경은: 어렸을 때부터 봤죠. 질문이 너무 이상한 거 알아요?

현우: 저는 드라마를 어렸을 때는 안 보고, 중학교 때부터 봤거든요? 중학교 때 시간은 많이 있고...

경은: 저도 그랬겠죠? 초등학교 때는 안 봤겠죠. 엄마가 보지 말라고 했을 거예요.

현우: 근데 경은 씨, 한국에는 드라마가 굉장히 많잖아요.

경은: 정말 많죠. 매일 매일 드라마 해요.

현우: 월요일하고 화요일에는 월화 드라마, 그리고 수요일하고 목요일에는 수목 드라마, 그 다음에 토요일 일요일에는 주말 드라마. 금요일에는 뭐하죠?

경은: 금요일도 아마 특집 드라마 이런 거 할 거예요.

현우: 짧은 거.

경은: 네. 아니면 월요일부터 금요일까지 매일 매일하는 드라마가 있어요. 또.

현우: 일일 드라마.

경은: 네. 일일 드라마.

현우: 네.

경은: 그런 드라마도 있고요.

현우: 또 그런 드라마들은 주로 밤에 하는데 아침에 이제 학생들이 학교에 가고 남편이나 아내가 회사가 나간 다음에 집에 남은 사람들은 주부의 경우에는 특히나 어머니 아빠들 중에서 집에서 일을 하시거나 아니면 대학생들 중에서 방학인 사람들은 아침에 아침 드라마를 보죠.

경은: 맞아요. 아침 드라마를 해요.

현우: 아침 한 10시?

경은: 10시 정도.

현우: 아침 드라마를 보는데, 제가 느끼기에는 밤에 하는 드라마보다 아침에 하는 드라마가 더 비현실적이에요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #41 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 불륜이 정말 많죠.

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 아침 드라마는 특히 불륜이 많아요. 이상한 것 같아요.

현우: 불륜도 많고, 아픈 것도 굉장히 많고.

경은: 보통 재미있게 말을 하려고, 사람들이 막장 드라마라고 하는데, 아침 드라마에는 진짜 막장 드라마가 많은 것 같아요.

현우: 왜 그럴까 생각을 해 봤는데, 일단 제작비가 적잖아요. "아침 드라마는 보는 사람들이 저녁에 하는 드라마보다 적다 보니까 제작비가 아무래도 적을 거고, 제작비가 적으니까 재미있는 이야기를 만들어 내려면, 일상의 소재를 가지고 하기 보다는 조금 더 비틀어진 과장된 이야기를 써야하지 않을까" 하는 생각을 해 봤고요, 그런데 그렇게 막장 드라마들이 아침에 많이 방송되다 보니까 저희 엄마들이 어머니들이 그 드라마를 보고 (맞아요) "다른 사람들은 저렇게 사나 보다." 라고 생각하실까 봐 저는 걱정이예요.

경은: 저도 조금 그러기는 해요. 아침 드라마 저는 가끔 보는데, 시간 날 때가 있어서 가끔 보는데 정말 이상해요. 정말 모든 사람들이 다 불륜이고, 다 아프기도 하고, 뭐랄까 배신하고 (복수하고) 복수하고 이러니까 "한국 사람들은 다 이러고 사나?" 생각이 들기도 하더라고요. 정말.

현우: 드라마 재미있는데, 그런 안 좋은 쪽에 영향보다는 좋은 쪽으로 영향을 줄 수 있는 드라마가 많이 생겼으면 좋겠어요.

경은: 근데 그런 얘기들을 하더라고요, 아침 드라마가 막장 드라마라는 것도 알고, 그 내용이 정말 말도 안 된다는 것도 알면서도 중독이 된대요. 한 번 보기 시작하면 중독된다고 하더라고요.

현우: 그리고 아침드라마에 나오는 배우들은 주로 아침 드라마에 많이 나와요. 그래서 연기도 굉장히 잘하고, 그리고 지난번에 나왔던 배우들을 이번 드라마에 또 볼 수 있고요. 가끔씩 헛갈려요. 이 사람에서는 지난 드라마에서는 엄마였는데, 이번에는 딸이고.

경은: 근데 현우 씨는 안 보잖아요.

현우: 저는 예전에 본 적이 있어요. (그래요?) 예전에 중학생 때, 고등학생 때, 방학이거나 하면 학교에 안 가잖아요. 방학하고 관계 없이 아침 드라마는 하잖아요. 그리고 군대 갔을 때도 병원에 입원한 적이 있는데 한 달 정도? 그 때 군인 들은 너무 재미있는 게 없다 보니까 그런 드라마가 너무 좋은 거예요. 그래서 아침부터 드라마를 보고 있었죠. 병원에서. 평상시에 군대

에서는 못 보고요. 지금도 안 보는데 제 기억으로는 그랬던 것 같아요.

경은: 그럼 저녁 때 하는 드라마는 그래도 좀 괜찮은 것 같지 않아요?

현우: 저녁 때 하는 드라마는 요즘에는 안 봐서 모르겠는데, 시크릿 가든 같은 경우에도 트위터에서 사람들이 계속 이야기를 하는 거예요.

경은: 근데 물론 시크릿 가든 같은 경우도 사실은 조금 뻘한 이야기라고 해요. 재벌이 나와서 신데렐라처럼 가난한 여자를 구제해 주는 구해 주는 그런 내용이거든요. 근데 조금 특이한 게 있다면 몸이 바뀐다는 거? 그리고 보통 그렇게 몸이 바뀌면 딱 한 번밖에 안 바뀌어요. 그런데 애네들은 계속 바뀌거든요.

현우: 저는 그 점이 그 드라마에서 제일 맘에 안 들어요. 말도 안 되는.

경은: 너무 말이 안 되는데, 재미있어요.

현우: 말이 안 되니까 재미있을 수도 있겠죠?

경은: 맞아요. 그리고 그 남자 주인공이 멋있으니까.

현우: 그것도 잘 모르겠어요. 저는 솔직히 경은 씨나, 석진 씨가 연기를 더 잘한다고 생각해요.

경은: 정말.

현우: 저희 청취자 여러분도 그렇게 생각하실 거예요.

경은: 큰일 나겠는데요?

현우: 여러분 어떻게 생각하세요?

경은: 한국 사람들이 방송을 안 들었으면 좋겠어요.

현우: 저희가 드라마에 대해서 이야기를 해 봤는데. 저는 드라마를 평소에 안 보니까 좋아하는 드라마가 없어요. 그런데 경은 씨는 좋아하는 드라마가 많이 있겠죠? 그리고 제 생각에는 저희 청취자 여러분들도 드라마 좋아하는 게 굉장히 많을 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 정말요.

현우: 어떤 드라마를 좋아하시는지 저희한테 알려주세요.

경은: 저희한테 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 네. 코멘트 남겨 주시고 그리고 비디오로 응답 남겨주셔도 좋고요. 경은 씨 말씀하세요.

경은: 한국 드라마랑 여러분들이 살고 있는 나라의 드라마랑 어떻게 다른지 그런 이야기를 해주셔

## 이야기 (lyagi) #41 - 최경은 & 선현우

도 재미있을 것 같아요. 정말 다를 것 같거든요.

현우: 굉장히 다를 것 같아요. 사실 한국 사람들도 외국 드라마 많이 봐요. 근데 주로 일본 드라마하고 미국 드라마를 보기 때문에 일본 드라마하고 미국 드라마 이외에는 잘 모르는 것 같아요.

경은: 저도 미국 드라마, 일본 드라마는 보는데, 다른 드라마들은 전혀 모르기 때문에. (좀 알려주세요.) 네. 궁금해요.

현우: 궁금하죠? 저도 궁금한데요. 여러분. 그러면 오늘도 들어주셔서 감사하고요 저희는 다음 시간에 다시 돌아오겠습니다.

경은: 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕하세요.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 경은 씨. 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 네.

현우: 요즘에 TalkToMeInKorean에서 저희가 비디오를 만들 때 경은 씨하고 석진 씨가 연기를 많이 했잖아요.

경은: 네. 연기를 정말 많이 했죠.

현우: 재밌었어요?

경은: 재미있었는데, 사실 창피했어요.

현우: 제 생각에는 창피할 필요가 없어요.

경은: 왜요?

현우: 연기를 잘 하시니까.

경은: 아니에요. 연기 너무 못해서 창피하고요, 저희 가족이나 친구들이 안 봤으면 좋겠어요.

현우: 봤어요? 안 봤어요?

경은: 봤어요.

현우: 가족들이 보고 뭐라고 해요?

경은: 그냥 웃던데요?

현우: 그래요?

경은: 별 얘기 안 하더라고요.

현우: 근데 연기라는 게 참 어렵잖아요.

경은: 네. 너무 어려운 것 같아요.

현우: 저는 예전에 어렸을 때 텔레비전 보면서 그냥 사실 "얼굴만 예쁘거나, 잘생기면 연기는 배우면 되는 것 아닌가?" 그렇게 생각했어요.

경은: 저도 그렇게 생각했었고요, 그리고 요즘에도 직업이 연기자인 사람들이 있잖아요. 근데 그런 사람들은 아직도 이해가 안 가요. 얼굴은 굉장히 예쁘고 잘생겼는데 연기를 못하면 그런



## 이야기 (lyagi) #42 - 최경은 & 선현우

사람들은 사실 배울 수가 있잖아요. 돈을 내고라도 배워야 된다고 생각하거든요. 직업이니까. 근데 왜 못할까?

현우: 제 생각에는 경은 씨나 석진 씨보다 연기를 못 하는 한국 연기자들도 있는 것 같은데, 대부분은 굉장히 잘 해요.

경은: 정말 잘하죠.

현우: 일반인에 비하면 엄청나게 잘하죠.

경은: 훨씬 잘하죠.

현우: 그 연기자들이 주로 나오는 곳이 어디죠? 텔레비전?

경은: 네. 텔레비전에서도 나오고, 영화에서도 나오죠.

현우: 맞아요. 그럼 오늘 영화에 대해 얘기해 볼까요?

경은: 네.

현우: 저희가, 사실 제가 욕심을 내서 경은 씨하고, 석진 씨를 연기를 시켰는데, 영화를 만드는 사람들의 마음을 조금 알 것 같아요. 머릿속에 생각하는 거하고 실제로 비디오로 만들어지는 거하고 많이 다르잖아요.

경은: 네. 많이 다른 것 같아요. 저도 제대로 된 연기는 아니지만 요즘에 연기를 하면서 느낀 게 "정말 대단하다." 그런 생각이 들어요.

현우: 네. 그래서 영화를 볼 때, 예전에는 그냥 "저 영화는 재미가 없다. 재미가 있다." 이 정도만 생각했는데 요즘에는 "저걸 어떻게 만들었을까?", "이 역할을 저 배우 말고 다른 배우가 혹시 할 수 있었을까?" (네. 맞아요.) 그리고 "저 배우는 이 역할을 하기 위해서 어떤 연습을 했을까?"

경은: 저도 요즘에는 그런 생각을 많이 하게 되는 것 같아요.

현우: 네. 저도 그런 생각을 많이 하는데, 경은 씨는 주로 영화 볼 때, 어디에서 보세요?

경은: 영화, 주로 영화관에서 보죠.

현우: 네. 혹시 영화관에서 주로 보는 이유가 있어요?

경은: 영화관에서 보면 우선 화면도 크고 (당연하죠.) 당연히 화면도 크고, 그리고 소리도 굉장히 크게 들리니까 더 몰입이 잘 되는 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요. 예전에는 또 영화관에서 영화를 제일 빨리 볼 수 있잖아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: DVD나 텔레비전으로 영화를 볼 수 있기 전에 영화관에 가면 볼 수 있으니까요.

경은: 맞아요. 그리고 그런 것도 있어요. 여러 사람들이랑 같이 보면 더 재미있는 영화들도 있잖아요.

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 조금 웃긴 영화들 같은 경우에는 옆에서 크게 웃으면 저도 더 재미있게 보게 되는 것 같아요.

현우: 그래요. 혼자 볼 때는 슬픈 영화도 별로 안 슬프고, 재미있는 영화도 별로 안 재미있을 수 있어요. 그런데 사람들이 극장에서 다 같이 울고 있으면 "아 정말 슬프다."

경은: 감동을 두 배로 받을 수 있는 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요. 그런 면에서 영화관은 좋은 것 같은데, 요즘에는 또 3D로 영화가 많이 나오잖아요.

경은: 네. 맞아요.

현우: 3D로 영화가 많이 나오는데, 3D 영화는 안경을 써야 되는데, 그런 특수한 텔레비전이나 안경이 집에 있는 게 아니니까, 3D로 볼 때는 영화관에 가야 되는 건데.

경은: 근데 요즘에는 3D 텔레비전도 많이 나온다고 하더라고요.

현우: 근데 제 주변에 3D 텔레비전을 가지고 있는 사람은 아무도 없어요.

경은: 맞아요. 별로 저는 필요 없는 것 같아요.

현우: 네.

경은: 그리고 저는 3D 영화가 나와서 보러 갔는데, 굉장히 재미있었어요. 재미있었는데, 저는 안경을 안 쓰니까, 너무 답답한 거예요. 그걸 쓰는 게 그런 안 좋은 점이 있더라고요.

현우: 그럼 경은 씨는 최근에 3D로 본 영화가 뭐 있어요?

경은: 최근예요? (네) 뭐가 있었죠? 까먹었어요.

현우: 저는 몇 개 있는데, (뭐죠?) "아바타" 하고 (네. "아바타"가 처음으로 본 3D 영화였어요, 저는.) 저도 2D로 한 번 보고, 재미있어서 3D로 한 번 더 봤어요. 근데 별 차이는 못 느꼈고.

경은: 그래요? 저는 굉장히 차이 많이 느꼈는데요. (그래요?) 저는 3D를 먼저 보고, 그 다음에 2D로 봤어요. 근데 3D가 확실히 멋있었다고 느낌을 받았어요.

현우: 그렇군요. 저는 반대로 봐서 2D도 충분히 재밌었기 때문에. 두 번째 보는 거라서 그랬을 수

## 이야기 (lyagi) #42 - 최경은 & 선현우

도 있죠. 첫 번째가 더 재밌겠죠? (네) 그리고 "드래곤 길들이기".

경은: "드래곤 길들이기" 너무 좋아요. 진짜.

현우: "드래곤 길들이기" 도 3D로 봤고, 또 한 번은 4D를 본 적이 있어요.

경은: 4D는 저는 한 번도 안 봤어요.

현우: 4D는 의자도 움직이고, 그리고 바람도 앞에서 나오고 물도 이렇게 나와요.

경은: 물이 나오면 옷이 젖잖아요.

현우: 조금 나와요. 분무기로 살짝 뿌리는 것처럼. 예를 들어, 제가 본 거는 "슈렉"이었어요. "슈렉 포에버"

경은: 현우 씨가 추천해줘서 봤는데 정말 재미없었던 그런 영화였죠.

현우: 봤는데, 슈렉이 물에 풍덩 빠지면 어디선가 물이 조금 뿌려지는 거예요. 그래서 재미있었고, 이걸 다른 얘기인데 얼마 전에 혹시 3D영화를 보다가 극장에서 물이 샌 이야기 들어봤어요?

경은: 아니요. 그런 얘기도 있었나요?

현우: 어제였을 거예요. 어제 어느 극장에서 사람들이 3D영화를 보고 있는데 그 스크린 앞에서 물이 샀어요.

경은: 스크린 앞에서요?

현우: 영화관 안에 다양한 시설들이 있잖아요. 수도관도 있고 화장실도 있고 있는데, 그 수도가 샌 거예요. 터져서 새서 스크린 앞으로 물이 철철 넘쳐흘렀어요.

경은: 요즘 날씨가 추우니까 얼었다가 그렇게 된 거죠.

현우: 그런데 재미있는 거는 사람들이 30분 동안 그게 특수효과인 줄 알고 (진짜요?) 그냥 앉아 있었는데요. 그러다가 무대가 전체가 물로 뒤덮이고 사람들이 움직일 수가 없게 되니까 "아, 이건 진짜다.", "가짜 효과가 아니다."라고 생각하고 나온 거예요.

경은: 어디서 그랬어요?

현우: 서울일 거예요.

경은: 서울이요?

현우: 한국에서. 그래서 영화관 이야기를 잠깐 해봤는데, 그럼 경은 씨는 영화관에서 영화를 안 볼 때는 영화를 어떻게 봐요.

경은: 집에서 볼 때도 있고요.

현우: 주로 인터넷으로?

경은: 인터넷으로 보기도 하고, 요즘에 저희 집에서는 한 편에 2,000원 3,000원만 내면 볼 수가 있게 그렇게 돼 있어요.

현우: 스마트 TV처럼.

경은: 그런 것처럼. 그래서 한 번 볼 때마다 돈을 내는 거죠. 그렇게 해서도 많이 봐요. 저희 부모님들은 인터넷을 잘 못 쓰시잖아요. 그러니까 부모님들이 그렇게 돈을 내고 영화를 보는 것을 좋아하세요. 영화관에 가기는 좀 아깝다고 생각을 하시더라고요.

현우: 그렇죠.

경은: 그래서 집에서 TV로 돈을 내면서 영화를 많이 보세요.

현우: 10분의 1 가격이네요.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 거의. 차비도 안 들고.

경은: 그렇죠. 근데 그래도 저는 솔직히 말하면 영화관에서 보는 게 훨씬 낫다고 생각하는데 부모님들은 차비도 안 들고, 그리고 따뜻하게 볼 수 있고 너무 좋다고 생각하시더라고요.

현우: 이쯤에서 한국에서 영화를 보는 게 얼마인지 이야기를 해 볼까요?

경은: 좋아요.

현우: 그 외국인 친구들이 한국에 오면, 좀 궁금해 하는 점 중에 하나인데, "한 번 한국에서 극장에 가보고 싶다." 라는 이야기를 많이 해요. 한국에서 영화를 한 편 극장에서 보려면 얼마죠?

경은: 3D가 아닐 경우에는 주말에는 9,000원이죠.

현우: 네. 8,000원, 9,000원.

경은: 8,000원, 9,000원.

현우: 그리고 조금 싼 극장은 7,000원도 있고요.

경은: 3D일 경우에는 12,000원, 13,000원 정도 해요.

현우: 맞아요. 굉장히 예전보다 많이 비싸졌는데, 지금은 그래도 사람들이 "영화니까 (맞아요.) 보러 간다." 라고 생각하고.

경은: 요즘에는 특수효과 같은 게 워낙 뛰어나니까.

현우: 재미있잖아요.

경은: 재미있으니까, 그 정도의 돈을 내고 보는 것 같아요.

현우: 경은 씨는 혹시 누가 와서 영화에 출연하라고 하면 할 거예요?

경은: 그럴 리가 없잖아요.

현우: 그래요? 맞아요.

경은: 현빈 이랑 같이 할 수 있다면.

현우: 현빈 군대 갔어요.

경은: 아직 안 갔어요.

현우: 곧 갈 거예요.

경은: 네. 맞아요.

현우: 경은 씨. 경은 씨는 그러면 마지막으로 우리 끝내기 전에 질문 하나 하자면, 경은 씨는 어떤 영화가 좋아요?

경은: 저는 사실 무서운 영화 빼고는 거의 다 좋아해요. 영화 보는 걸로 스트레스 많이 풀거든요. 근데 특히 애니메이션을 좋아해요. 굉장히 좋아해요. 애니메이션. 애니메이션 한 편 보고 나면 기분이 정말 좋아져요.

현우: 그렇죠. 애니메이션은 좀 현실하고 많이 다르니까 (맞아요.) 잔인한 것도 안 나오고.

경은: 그리고 조금 뭐랄까. 기분 좋게 해주는 것 같아요. 동심으로 돌아갈 수 있고. 현우 씨는요?

현우: 저도 저는 혼자서 무서운 영화를 보는 건 싫어하는데, 극장에서 보는 것은 좋아해요.

경은: 그래요?

현우: 네. 극장에서라면 어떤 영화라도 다 좋고, 액션 영화 특히 좋아하는 것 같아요. 액션 영화는 아마 거의 다 보려고 노력하는 편인데, 그냥 다 좋아요. 액션 영화중에서 액션이 조금 이상한 것들도 좋아해요.

경은: 현우 씨는 진짜 모든 영화들을 그냥 좋아하는 것 같아요. 저는 그래도 재미있는 영화를 골라서 보는데, 현우 씨가 추천해주는 거는 재미없는 영화도 많더라고요.

현우: 그럼 앞으로 영화는 저 말고.

경은: 저한테 물어보세요. 여러분.

현우: 네. 특히 여러분 혹시 한국 영화를 좀 보고 싶으면 경은 씨한테 어떤 한국 영화가 좋은지 추천해 달라고 하세요.

경은: 그리고 현우 씨 그거 알아요?

현우: 네. 알아요.

경은: 모르잖아요. 거짓말하지 마세요.

현우: 뭔데요?

경은: 요즘예요. 외국인들이 한국에 많이 오잖아요. 그러니까 한국 영화에 영어 자막을 넣어서 상영을 하더라고요.

현우: 그래요? 어디에서요?

경은: 신기했어요. 한국에서요.

현우: 저는 처음 들어봤어요.

경은: 최근에 나온 한국 영화 중에 "김종욱 찾기"라는 영화도 있고 "찌찌한 로맨스"라는 영화도 있었어요. 근데 그게 개봉과 동시에 영어 자막이 있는 그런 영화를 같이 개봉했어요. 그래서 너무 신기하더라고요.

현우: 좋네요.

경은: 너무 좋죠?

현우: 네. 한국 사람들도 영어 공부 할 수 있을 것 같은데요?

경은: 네. 좋을 것 같아요. 다음에 저는 영어 자막이 있는 영화를 한 번 보려고요.

현우: 좋아요.

경은: 그러니까 여러분도 한국 영화 볼 때에 한국어 몰라서 못 본다고 하지 마시고요, 영어자막 있으니까 한국에 오시면 한번 시도해 보세요.

현우: 사실 온라인으로 인터넷으로 영화표를 사기는 힘들어요. 아직은. 외국인이라면 신용카드도 있어야 되고, 핸드폰이 있어야 되고 이러는데, 그냥 가면 살 수 있잖아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그냥 극장에 찾아가시면 되니까 영화 많이 보시고 여러분은 어떤 영화를 좋아하는지 그리고 한국 영화중에 좋아하는 영화가 있으면 어떤 영화인지 코멘트로 알려주세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #42 - 최경은 & 선현우

---

경은: 저희에게 이야기 해주세요.

현우: 네. 이야기 해주세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #43 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨. 경은 씨.

경은: 네.

현우: 지금 차고 있는 목걸이 어디에서 샀어요?

경은: 모르겠어요.

현우: 기억 안 나요?

경은: 기억 안 나요. 선물 받은 것 같은데.

현우: 그래요?

경은: 네.

현우: 그럼 평소에는 그런 것 살 때 어디에서 사요?

경은: 저요? 홍대 같은 데 자주 가요.

현우: 그러면 인터넷으로 물건 살 때는 없어요?

경은: 저는 특히 옷 같은 거는 인터넷으로 못 사요.

현우: 네.

경은: 근데 보통 여자들은 특히 한국 여자들은 인터넷 쇼핑 정말 잘 하거든요.

현우: 그런데. 제가 이렇게 이 목걸이를 어디에서 샀냐고 지금 물어보는 이유는 요즘에 굉장히 유행하고 있는 사이트들이 있어요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그 사이트들에 대해서 이야기를 하고 싶어서인데요.

경은: 네. 좋아요.

현우: 경은 씨는 그 "소셜 커머스"?

경은: 네. "소셜 커머스".

현우: "소셜 커머스"라는 말 들어보셨어요?

경은: 들어봤죠. 그게 나오자마자 이 메일 등록하고 바로 문자 서비스를 받고 있는데요. 그리고 한번 사 봤어요.

현우: 한 번 사 봤어요?



## 이야기 (lyagi) #43 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 네. 한 번 사 봤는데, 모르겠어요. 저는 솔직히 한 번 쓰고 그 다음부터 이용하지는 않아요.

현우: 그런 "소셜 커머스" 사이트들이 굉장히 한국에 많이 생겼는데.

경은: 갑자기 많이 생겼죠.

현우: 그렇죠. 경쟁을 하듯이 많이 생겨났는데, 사실 다른 나라에도 그렇게 많은지는 모르겠어요.

다른 나라에도 있다는 것은 알고 있는데 한국처럼 많은지는 모르겠어요. 한국은 정말 많아요.

경은: 정말 많아요.

현우: 그래서 그렇게 많은 사이트들에서 그날 뭐를 싸게 파는지 다 한 곳에 모아 주는 사이트들도 있고.

경은: 그래요?

현우: 그런 사이트를 만들어 주는 서비스들도 있어요.

경은: 그거는 몰랐어요. 현우 씨는 그런 사이트를 이용해 본 적이 있어요?

현우: 저는 없고 주변에 쓰는 사람들이 많이 있는데, 글썄요 그 사이트들에서는 굉장히 상품이 많이 등록이 되는데, 매일 매일 뭔가를 사는 사람들은 못 봤어요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 보고 있다가 마음에 드는 게 있으면 사는데, 그런 사이트 중에 미국에서는 "GroupOn" 이라는 게 있죠. "GroupOn" 이라는 사이트가 있는데 한국에는 어떤 사이트가 있어요?

경은: 저는 "쿠팡" 알고요, "헬로디씨", "티켓몬스터" 이렇게만 알아요.

현우: 제일 먼저 생긴 게?

경은: "티켓몬스터".

현우: "티켓몬스터"이고, 요즘 제일 유명한 곳이

경은: "쿠팡(쿠팡)" 이죠.

현우: 그리고 원어데이. 그 다음에 wemakeprice.com 도 있고, 굉장히 많더라고요.

경은: 여자들만을 위한 사이트들도 있다고 하더라고요.

현우: 진짜요?

경은: 네.

현우: 그런데 그런 사이트들을 저는 잘 안 좋아하는데, 경은 씨는 어때요?

경은: 저는 처음에는 "어, 이거는 대박이다. 너무 좋다." 그래서 문자까지 다 등록하고, 원래 보통 다른 웹사이트에서는 절대 제 전화번호를 입력하지 않아요. 스팸 전화가 많이 오잖아요, 근데 이번에는 제 진짜 번호를 등록해서 매일매일 그런 문자를 받아보고 싶었던 거죠. 근데 사실 매일매일 문자가 오는 걸 볼 때마다 필요가 없는데 사고 싶어지는 거예요. 정말 필요 없는데 사고 싶어지기도 하고 "굳이 이런 걸 왜 하나?" 이런 생각도 되게 많이 들고 그래서 이제는 싫어해요.

현우: 보면 가끔씩 평소에 사고 싶었는데 비싸서 안 샀던 것들이 굉장히 싸게 나올 때가 있어요. 그리고 평소에 가고 싶었던 식당인데 싸게 나와서 또 티켓을 구매해서 나중에 갈 때도 있어요.

경은: 그럴 때는 참 좋죠.

현우: 정말 좋은 것 같아요. 그런데 가끔씩 보면 필요 없는데 그냥 싸니까 살 때도 있는 것 같고.

경은: 제가 생각할 때는 정말 충동구매 하게끔 만드는 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요. 그리고 하루 딱 24시간 동안만 팔잖아요.

경은: 네.

현우: 그래서 사람들이 24시간이 지나면 더 비싸게 사야 된다는 생각에 그리고 혹시 내일 갑자기 사고 싶을지도 모르니까 오늘 사 두는 것 같아요.

경은: 사실 필요가 없는 물건인데 그렇게 먹고 싶은 것도 아닌데, 꼭 이렇게 오늘 하루만 딱 한정적으로 판매를 하니까. "사 둘까?" 이런 생각 굉장히 많이 하게 되는 것 같아요.

현우: 그렇게 물건을 사면 당장은 내일 써야 되는 건 아니고, 3개월 정도 시간이 있잖아요. 3개월 안에 가면 되는 거고, 한 달 안에 사면 되는 거고, 한 달 안에 가면 되는 건데, 그런 건 좋은 것 같고, 컨셉 자체도 재미있어요.

경은: 네. 재미있긴 해요.

현우: 그런데 문제는 그런 사이트들이 "한국에는 너무 많아서, 너무 많아서 원래 쇼핑이라는 거의 개념이 좀 약해지지 않나."라는 생각이 들고, 원래 사고 싶은 게 있어서 그 물건의 제대로 된 원래 가격이 있는데, "어디 GroupOn 비슷한 사이트에서 안 나오나?" 하고 기다리게 되는 것 같아요.

경은: 좀 제대로 된 물건이 아닌데도 싸니까 그리고 딱 오늘 밖에 안 되니까 충동구매해서 딱 사

## 이야기 (lyagi) #43 - 최경은 & 선현우

버리면 나중에 제가 알기로는 후회하는 사람들도 많다고 하더라고요. 그 물건이 제대로 된 물건이 아니어서 환불한 경우도 있다고 얘기 들었어요.

현우: 환불도 가능해요?

경은: 원래는 가능하지 않은 제품이에요, 그런데 너무 심하게 잘못된 제품이었나 봐요, 그래서 그 제품은 환불해 줬다고 하더라고요.

현우: 그건 다행이네요.

경은: 다행인 것 같아요.

현우: 그래서 저는 이용하지 않지만, 한국에 이런 "소셜 커머스" 사이트들을 이용하는 사람들이 점점 많아지고 있으니까 뉴스에도 많이 나오고, 눈에 자주 뜨이는데 여러분은 어떠신지 궁금해요.

경은: 여러분 이런 사이트, 여러분의 나라에 있는지, 그리고 있다면 사용해 봤는지 저희한테 이야기해주세요.

현우: 네. GeoupOn, 또는 한국으로 따지면 "티켓몬스터", "쿠팡", "위메이크프라이스"가 한국의 이런 사이트가 여러분의 나라에도 있으면 어떤 사이트가 있는지, 여러분의 주변에서 쓰는 사람이 많이 있는지, 코멘트로 알려주세요.

경은: 혹시 저희 때문에 그런 거 찾아보다가, 중독되면 어떡하죠?

현우: 괜찮아요. 좋은 물건 많이 찾으면 되니까. 그럼 저희는 여러분의 코멘트를 또 TalkToMeInKorean.com 사이트에서 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경은: 네. 여러분 이야기 많이 해 주세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #44 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 네. 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 경은 씨. (네) 내일부터 굉장히 특별한 날이죠? 한국에서는?

경은: 아주 아주 특별한 날이죠.

현우: 네. 한국에서 가장 중요시 되는 명절이 두 가지가 있죠?

경은: 네. 두 가지가 있죠. 구정 (구정) 그리고 추석. (추석)

현우: 구정이라고 했는데 보통 어렸을 때는 구정이라고 말하지 않고

경은: 설날이라고 하죠.

현우: 설날이라고 하죠. (네) 1월 1일, 양력하고 음력이 있잖아요. 양력은 한국에서 쓰이기 시작한 지 얼마 안 됐고, 예전에는 항상 동양에서는 항상 음력을 썼는데, 음력 설날이 있고, 양력 설날이 있어요. (맞아요.) 그래서 양력 설날에는 보통 새해라고 하고, (네) 음력 설날에는 설날, 아니면 구정 아니면, 그냥 음력 설날이라고 하는데,

경은: 맞아요. 그런데 한국에서는 양력 설날보다는 음력 설날을 더 중요하게 여기는 것 같아요.

현우: 네. 그리고 음력 설날에 더 오래 쉬죠?

경은: 네. 더 오래 쉬어요.

현우: 더 오래 쉬는데, 제 생각에는 그렇게 오래 쉬는 것 같지가 않아요.

경은: 그렇게 오래 쉬는 것 같지는 않아요. 저는 사실 오래 쉬는 것 같은데, 고향에 내려가야 되는 사람들에게는 굉장히 짧게 느껴질 것 같아요.

현우: 굉장히 짧죠. 이번에는 조금 특이해서 수, 목, 금 그러니까 내일부터 설날 연휴가 시작되잖아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그래서 수, 목, 금이 연휴이니까, 토요일, 일요일도 쉴 수 있기 때문에 조금 길다고 볼 수는 있는데, 그래도 짧아요. 서울에만 있으면 진짜 편할 것 같아요.

경은: 서울에만 있으면 진짜 편해요.

현우: 저는 설날에 서울에만 있어 본 적은 없어서. (한 번도 없어요?) 네.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #44 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 근데 설날에 광주에만 있었던 적은 많죠? 어렸을 때는 광주에만 있었죠?

현우: 그렇죠. 아무데도 안 갔죠. 그런데, 그래도, 설날이 되면 광주가 아닌 다른 시골에 또 가서 인사를 가기도 하고, 항상 바빴어요. 바빠서 설날에는 항상 바빴던 기억이 많이 나는데 그래서 3일, 4일 정도는 금방 지나가 버리죠.

경은: 그럼 보통 설날에 음력 설날에 한국 사람들이 어떻게 지내는지 이야기를 해 볼까요?

현우: 네. 좋아요. 보통 음력 설날이라는 거는 다른 특별한 의미보다는 "새로운 해가 돌아왔다."라는 의미인데 그러면 다 가족들하고 같이 보내고 싶잖아요. (맞아요) 그래서 가족들하고 보내기 위해서 고향으로 돌아가는 거죠.

경은: 네. 요즘에는 서울에서 일을 하고 공부를 하는 사람들이 많으니까 설날이 되면 항상 고향으로 돌아가는 거죠.

현우: 그렇죠. 옛날에는 사람들이 다 자기가 태어난 고향에서 평생 가족들하고 같이 살았어요. 그런데 한국이 산업화 되면서 사람들이 서울에 와서 직업을 구하고 그러면서 떨어져 살기 시작했잖아요. 그래서 따로 떨어져 사는데 다행인지, 불행인지, 한국 사람들한테는 아직도 이렇게 설날이랑 추석이라는 전통이 있잖아요. 그래서 다 같이 모이는데, 크리스마스도 있고, 다양한 다른 명절이 있는데도, 설날에는 꼭 고향에 돌아가야 돼요.

경은: 설날, 추석에는 고향에 꼭 돌아가요.

현우: 돌아가서 가족들하고 또 가족들 중에서 특히 엄마들은 또 음식을 준비하고 (그렇죠) 그렇게.

경은: 여자들은 힘들어요.

현우: 굉장히 많은 일을 하죠.

경은: 그리고 친척 집에 인사도 가고, 그리고 설날에는 세뱃돈 받잖아요.

현우: 경은 씨는 아직 받아요?

경은: 저는 이제 조카가 생겨서,

현우: 세뱃돈을 줘야 돼죠?

경은: 네. 줘야 돼요.

현우: 그럼 세뱃돈 이야기를 잠깐 해 볼까요?

경은: 네. 좋아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #44 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 세배가 뭐예요? 세배?

경은: 세배는? 새해가 되는 기념으로 어른들에게 인사를 하는 거죠. 절을 하는 거죠.

현우: 절을 하는 거죠. 큰 절을 하는데, 한국에서 큰 절, 그리고 세배라고 하면 그냥 "안녕하세요."라고 인사하는 게 아니라 바닥에 어른들이 앉아 있고, 인사를 하는 사람은 서서 고개를 숙이고 몸도 숙여서 무릎하고 손을 바닥에 두고 이마까지 데어서 한 번 인사를 크게 하고 일어서는 걸 말하죠.

경은: 큰 절.

현우: 큰 절을 하는데, 이 큰 절을 하고 나면 돌아오는 게 있죠?

경은: 네.

현우: 뭐죠?

경은: 돈이 돌아와요.

현우: 네. 돈. 돈, 많은 돈은 아닌데, 가끔씩 대학교에 입학했거나 취직을 했거나, 큰 일이 있을 때는...

경은: 취직할 때까지 세뱃돈을 받았어요? 현우 씨는?

현우: 아니요. 그냥 생각이 났어요.

경은: 보통은 이제 좀 늦게까지 돈을 받는 친구들은 대학교 때까지 받죠. 그런데 취업을 하고 나면 잘 안 줘요.

현우: 저도 받은 적은 없어서... 아무튼 큰 행사가 있으면 많이 주고요, 그래서 세뱃돈이라고 해서 굉장히 돈이 많이 오고 가는데 그럴 때는 자식이 많은 집은 돈을 많이 벌죠?

경은: 맞아요. 그리고 어렸을 때는 분명히 저는 절을 해서 세뱃돈을 제가 받잖아요. 근데 어느 순간에 그게 다 모아져서 엄마 손에 가 있어요.

현우: 그럴 때 많아요.

경은: 그래서 "엄마가 이거 이 돈 꼭 저금해서 나중에 돌려줄게."라고 설득을 하시죠.

현우: 어차피 그 돈으로 또 다른 집 친척들이 와서 세배를 하면 또 줘야 되니까, 뭐 그런 경우들 많이 봤는데. 일단 세배하고 다 좋아요. 저는 좀 아쉬운 게 사람들이 평소에는 잘 안가다가, 특히 제 얘기를 하는 거예요, 잘 안가다가 (반성하시는 거죠?) 네. 그렇죠. 설날에만 가니까 좀

## 이야기 (lyagi) #44 - 최경은 & 선현우

힘들기도 하고, 차도 많이 막혀서 평소에 저는 광주가 고향이니까 광주까지 세 시간 반 정도면 갈 수 있는데, 최소한 두 배 정도는 걸리죠. 7시간.

경은: 7시간.

현우: 네. 7시간이면 비행기타고 어디까지 갈 수 있죠? 굉장히 가까운 다른 나라에 갈 수 있어요. 그래서 굉장히 오래 걸리고, 또 돌아오는 길도 많이 막혀서 왕복 14 시간 정도는 걸린다고 할 수 있어요.

경은: 맞아요. 그래도 사람들이 그렇게 힘들게 고향을 찾아가는 이유는 그 때만이라도 쟁겨야 된다는 생각이 들어서가 아닐까요?

현우: 제 생각도 그래요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 평소에 못하니까 그 때만이라도 더 쟁기고 같이 시간을 보내야겠다는 생각 때문에 가는 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 네. 그런데 경은 씨, 설날이 되면 그렇게 가족들하고 같이 만나는 것 말고, 특별히 먹는 음식이 있지 않아요?

경은: 맞아요. 설날에는 꼭 "떡국을 먹어야지 한 살을 더 먹을 수 있다."는 이야기가 있어요.

현우: 그게 어디에서 시작된 이야기인지 모르겠는데, 떡국을 만들어서 먹죠.

경은: 맞아요. 떡국.

현우: 예. 설날 아침에.

경은: 네. 설날 아침에는 꼭 떡국을 먹어요.

현우: 저는 오늘 이 방송을 끝내고 광주에 갈 건데, 광주에 가면 이제 내일 말고, 모레 목요일 아침에 떡국을 먹을 거예요.

경은: 저도 목요일 아침에 떡국을 먹을 거예요.

현우: 그러면 경은 씨도 한 살 더, 나이가 많아지는...

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 떡국 많이 드세요.

경은: 슬퍼요. 먹기 싫어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #44 - 최경은 & 선현우

현우: 어렸을 때 그런 농담했잖아요. 나이가 들고 싶지 않으니까 떡국을 안 먹거나 빨리 나이 들고 싶으면 떡국을 두 그릇 먹거나.

경은: 세 그릇.

현우: 네 세 그릇 먹거나 이런 농담을 했는데 그거는 어차피 농담일 뿐이고요, 한국에서는 그렇게 지금 설날을 저도 30번 넘게 경험해 보니까 특별한 행사라고 생각되지는 않고 당연히 해야 되는 거? "당연히 집에 가야되는 날" 정도로 생각하는데 여러분 나라에서는 어떤지 궁금해요. 혹시 비슷한 게 있는지 아니면 없는지.

경은: 저희한테 이야기해 주세요.

현우: 아마 제가 알기로는 중국이나 대만, 홍콩 이런 쪽으로는 있는 걸로 알고 있는데

경은: 중국 쪽은 저희보다 훨씬 크게 하죠.

현우: 그런데 일본에는 없는 걸로 알고 있어요. 일본에도 없고 태국은 잘 모르겠어요. 여러분 말레 이시아, 아니면 싱가포르 등에서는 어떻게 설날을 보내는지 알려주시고 궁금한 게 있으면 언제든지 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

경은: 네, 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

현우: 여러분 저희는 다음 주에 다시 오겠습니다.

경은: 여러분 새해 복 많이 받으세요!

현우: 네.

경은: 안녕히 계세요!

현우: 안녕히 계세요!



경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 안녕하세요.

현우: 경은 씨. 오늘도 커피를 드시고 계시는군요.

경은: 오늘 아침에도 커피를 큰 거 하나 사서 왔죠.

현우: 저도 지금 커피를 마시고 있는데, 경은 씨는 요즘에 어떤 브랜드 커피숍에 제일 많이 가요?

경은: 요즘에는 회사 근처에 "할리스 커피" 생겨서, "할리스 커피" 매일 매일 가고 있고요, 보통은 저는 "스타벅스" 자주 가요.

현우: 우리 이제 브랜드 이름을 얘기할 때, 좀 천천히 반복해 줄까요?

경은: 알았어요. 그러면 제가 매일 아침 커피를 마시는 곳은 "할리스 커피"예요.

현우: "할리스 커피". ("할리스 커피") 여러분들 한국에 오시면 아마 보실 거예요. "할리스 커피"가 있고, 또 "스타벅스"도 가고요?

경은: 네. "스타벅스"도 자주 가요. "스타벅스".

현우: "스타벅스". 그리고 또 어떤 커피숍에 자주 가요?

경은: 매주 월요일마다 "카페 베네"가요.

현우: 저희들이 하고 있는 "랭귀지캐스트"라는 모임이 있잖아요. 그래서 "카페 베네"를 가는데, "카페 베네"에 대해서 조금 얘기를 하고 싶었어요. 사실은.

경은: 저도요. 할 말이 많아요.

현우: 할 말도 많고, 재밌어요. 원래 예전에 카페가 많이 없었을 때가 있어요. 한국에는.

경은: 맞아요. 한국에는 거의 없었죠.

현우: 예. 그때는 아마 저희는 고등학생이었을 것 같고 카페라는 게 있었지만, 지금처럼 이렇게 프랜차이즈로 같은 브랜드의 카페가 짝 깔려 있는 이런 느낌은 아니었어요.

경은: 네. 아니었죠.

현우: 네. 그래서 저도 고등학교 때는 갈 일도 없었고, 대학에 들어가서 일 학년 때에는 보통 그냥 그 지역에 있는 개인이 운영하는 카페에 갔던 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 맞아요. 저는 일, 이 학년 때는 사실 커피를 별로 안 좋아해서 잘 안 갔고요, 꼭 중요한 사

람을 만나야 될 때 있잖아요, 그럴 때 어쩔 수 없이 가는 곳이 커피숍이었어요.

현우: 중요한 사람이요?

경은: 뭐... 어른이나 중요한 사람 있잖아요.

현우: 그래요. 저는 중요한 사람까지는 아니고 친구들하고 공부를 같이 하고 싶은데, 대학교 도서관 자리가 없거나, 아니면 도서관에서는 이야기를 못 하잖아요. 그러니까 친구들하고 스터디를 하고 싶어서.

경은: 저희 때부터 그랬다고요?

현우: 예. 저 일학년 때.

경은: 저희 일, 이학년 때도?

현우: 네. 일 학년 때부터 스터디를 하고 싶어서 어딘가 가고 싶은데, 카페 말고는 마땅히 갈 곳이 없었어요. 그래서 카페하고 비슷한, 예전에 많이 인기 있었던, 지금도 사람들이 가끔 가죠? 민들레 영토라고, 민들레 영토라는 그런 카페이면서 식당이면서, 세미나 할 수 있는 장소가 있는데 거기를 가기 시작했어요. 그러다가 한 6개월 정도 지나니까 민들레 영토도 사람이 너무 많은 거예요. 그래서 "어딘가 없을까?" 하다가 가게 된 곳이 커피숍, 그리고 카페.

경은: 일찍부터 다녔군요. 현우 씨.

현우: 그랬죠. 그런데, 그때만 해도 커피를 마시고 싶어서 가는 사람은 별로 없었던 것 같고, 장소가 없으니까 어쩔 수 없이 갔던 것 같은데, 요즘에는 커피를 사람들이 정말 좋아해서 가는 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 맞아요. 커피 마시고 싶어서 가는 사람들 정말 많고요. 그리고 요즘에는 혼자 책보러 가는 사람들도 많고, 일하러 가는 사람들도 많고, 다양한 이유로 가게 되는 것 같은데, 그런데 저희 "카페베네" 얘기하고 있었잖아요.

현우: 처음에는 그렇게 카페가 많지 않았다가 제일 먼저 열심히 사람들이 만들어서 빠르게 퍼져나간 커피 브랜드가 "스타벅스"였죠.

경은: 맞아요. 처음에 "스타벅스"로 시작해서.

현우: "스타벅스"가 처음에 생겼을 때에는 너무 비싸고, 밥보다 비쌌고 밥 한 끼가 3,000원, 4,000원 인데, 커피 값이 4,000원, 5,000원 이러니까. 사람들이 너무 "이건 잘못 됐다." 라고 이야기까

지 하면서

경은: 된장녀다.

현우: 네. 잘 안 갔어요. 안 가고, 가지 말라고 얘기하는 사람들도 있었는데, "스타벅스"가 너무 빨리 퍼져나가다 보니까 사람들이 금방 익숙해졌고, "스타벅스"에서 만나는 게 너무 자연스러워졌어요.

경은: 그리고 물가가 올랐어요. 그래서 밥값이 예전에는 3~4,000원이었다가, 이제는 5~6,000원, 7,000원하니까, 커피 값은 비슷하게 돼 버렸죠.

현우: 네. 요즘에는 밥값으로 만 원내는 것도 그렇게 이상하지는 않아요. 그래서 커피가 더 싸졌는데, "스타벅스"만 처음에 있었다가 나중에 "스타벅스"하고 경쟁하는 다른 프랜차이즈들이 생기기 시작했죠?

경은: 네. "커피 빈"도 생기고, 또 뭐 있죠? "투 썸 플레이스"도 있고

현우: "투 썸 플레이스"도 있고, 한국에 그래도 많이 만들어졌던 커피숍이 "엔젤리너스"라는 커피숍이 있잖아요. "엔젤리너스"가, 그 전에 아마 "자바 커피"였던 것 같은데, "자바 커피"가 "엔젤리너스"로 바뀌고. 잘 모르겠어요. "엔젤리너스"가 많이 생겼어요, 그리고 "던킨도너츠"도 많이 생겼고, 그렇게 조금씩, 조금씩 많이 생겨서 사람들이 모일 수 있는 곳이 참 많아졌는데 한 가지 불편한 점이 커피숍에 가면 요즘에는 다 경은 씨가 말씀하신 것처럼 책을 읽거나 컴퓨터를 가지고 가서 일하려고 가는 사람들이 많은데, "스타벅스"나 "던킨도너츠" 이런 곳들에서 점점 와이파이를 끄기 시작했어요. 아니면 잠귀 놔서 아무나 못 쓰게 하기 시작했어요, 그래서 사람들이 불만을 느끼고 있을 때, 갑자기 나타난 "카페 베네"가 와이파이를 무료로 개방하고, 누구나 쓸 수 있게끔 그리고 "스타벅스"나 다른 곳에서는 안 파는 와플을 팔기 시작했어요.

경은: 사실 와플을 파는 커피숍이 많은데, 그렇게 큰 체인점에서는 와플을 안 팔죠.

현우: 맞아요. 그래서 처음에는 여성들이 많이 좋아해서 갔던 것 같고,

경은: 그리고 사실은 요즘에는 정말 어딜 가든지 "카페 베네"가 있어요.

현우: 맞아요. 어떻게 했는지는 모르겠지만 굉장히 많이 만들어서.

경은: 굉장히 작은 동네에까지 "카페 베네"가 다 있어요.

현우: 그래서 "스타벅스"가 처음에 너무 비싼데, 사람들을 익숙하게 만들어서 가게 했던 것처럼 "카페 베네"도 지금은 와플을 안 먹어도, 그냥 커피만 마셔도, 자주 보니까 어디든지 있으니까 가게끔 하고 있는 것 같아요.

경은: 정말 깜짝 깜짝 놀라는 것 같아요. 여기는 "카페 베네"가 없네." 하면 다음에 가 보면 딱 생겨있어요.

현우: 그래서 요즘 제일 잘 나가고 있는 커피 체인이라고 볼 수 있는데.

경은: 근데, 사실 저는 "카페 베네"를 싫어해요.

현우: 왜요?

경은: 정말 맛이 없어요. 제가 생각할 때는 맛이 없는데, 이제 저도 자주 보이니까 자리가 없거나, 아니면 빨리 어딘가를 들어가고 싶으면 "카페 베네"를 가게 되는 거예요. 어쩔 수 없이 가게 됐어요.

현우: 그리고 "카페 베네"가 가지고 있는 강점 중에 하나가 의자가 편한 의자가 많아요. 소파도 많고, 그리고 "스타벅스" 같은 경우에는 딱딱한 의자에 앉아서 오래 있기 힘든데 (불편하긴 하죠.) 카페베네, 특히 이제 저는 홍대 근처에 사니까 아침에, 일요일 아침에, 토요일 아침에 잠깐 카페에 가서 뭔가 일을 하고 싶거나, 책을 읽고 싶거나, 공부를 하고 싶을 때, 잠깐만 걸으면 "카페 베네"를 두 군데를 갈 수가 있어요. 그래서 "카페 베네" 여기로 갈까, 저기로 갈까? 생각해 보고 한 군데 골라서 가면 정말 자리도 편하고, 저희 집에 있는 의자보다 편하고, 사람들도 친절하고.

경은: 그리고 그거 알아요? "카페 베네"는 자기만의, 자기들만의 라디오 쇼가 있어요. 그 라디오를 진행을 하잖아요. "어떤 카페 베네에서 이런 음악을 신청했습니다." 라고 하더라고요. 근데 저는 그것도 싫어요. 저는 그냥 집중을 하려고 카페에 가는 건데, 사람들이 시끄럽게 떠드는 소리는 이해할 수 있는데, 그런 라디오가 나오면 그 이야기에 자꾸 집중하게 되는 거예요. 제 일에 집중하고 싶고, 제 이야기에 집중하고 싶은데 자꾸 저의 집중력을 흐리더라고요. 그래서 좀 저는 별론데, 좋아하시는 분들도 많아요.

현우: 저는 맞아요. 가면 그런 거 들리는 거 별로 안 좋은데, 그래도 특이하잖아요. 특이하고, 혼자 가서 편안하게 그냥 있고 싶은 사람들은 그런 거 좋아할 거 같아요.

경은: 좋아하는 사람들도 많더라고요. 그런 연예인들이 많이 나와서 진행을 하거든요. 그래서 더 좋아하는 것 같아요.

현우: 그래서 "카페 베네"가 요즘 정말 많이 생기고 있는데, 그리고 또 일 년이 지나면 어떻게 될지는 아무도 몰라요. "카페 베네"가 이렇게 많이 생기기 시작한 게 거의 이 년 전, 일 년 전, (얼마 안 됐죠.) 별로 안 됐는데, 지금 정말 어디를 가도 "카페 베네"가 있어요. 그래서 참 재미있고, 저도 어쩔 수 없이 많이 가게 되는데, 다른 카페들에 가면 조금 뭔가 불편하기도하고, 의자도 불편하기도 하고, 그래서 "카페 베네"에 다시 찾게 되는 것 같아요.

경은: 현우 씨는 이미 익숙해진 거예요. 너무 익숙해졌죠.

현우: 너무 익숙해졌고, "카페 베네"가 바라는 대로 가고 있어요.

경은: 그리고 "카페 베네" 모든 "카페 베네"에는 컴퓨터가 한 대씩 있어요. "할리스 커피"에도 컴퓨터가 있는 경우도 있지만, 다 있는 건 아닌데 "카페 베네"에는 꼭 아이맥이 한 대씩 있어요. 그래서 인터넷을 하고 싶은데, 컴퓨터를 안 가져갔을 때, 언제든지 할 수 있고, (그건 정말 좋은 것 같아요.) 그리고 와이파이도 찾을 때 어렵지 않고, (맞아요) "베네"라고 나와요, 그래서 그거 누르면 바로 인터넷 할 수 있고, 그래서 굉장히 편리한 것 같고, 그런 부분에 있어서는 잘 하고 있다고 생각해요.

현우: 저는 그래도 "카페 베네" 같은 프랜차이즈 커피숍 말고 좀 제가 좋아하는 커피숍에도 자주 가려고 하는데, 다른 브랜드들도 많이 생겼으면 좋겠어요.

경은: 저도 다른 작은 커피숍에 가려고는 하는데요, 사실 예쁜 커피숍들 많잖아요. 그런데 사실 와이파이 문제 때문에 잘 안가게 되고요, 그리고 프랜차이즈를 가게 되면 눈치가 안 보여요. 한 다섯 시간 이렇게 있어도 상관없는데, 그런 작은 커피숍에는 눈치가 보이더라고요. 한, 두 시간, 세 시간 있으면 일어나야 될 것 같은 그런 생각이 들어서 그래서 어쩔 수 없이 프랜차이즈 점을 가게 되는 것 같아요.

현우: 그 점도 저는 이해가 돼요. 저희 지금 "카페 베네"에 대해서 그리고 한국의 카페가 많이 생기게 된 것에 대해서 이야기 해 봤는데, 여러분은 여러분의 나라에서 제일 많이 가게 되는 커피 체인점이 어디예요. 여러분?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #45 - 최경은 & 선현우

경은: 네. 여러분. 코멘트로 저희에게 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 어떤 커피숍들이 많이 들어와 있는지, "스타벅스"가 제일 유명한지, 인기 있는지, 아니면 다른 체인점들이 있는지,

경은: 그리고 여러분들이 자주 가는 커피숍은 어디인지.

현우: 알려주시고요. 저희는 TalkToMeInKorean.com에서 코멘트 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경은: 네. 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요. 좋은 하루 되세요.

경은: 네.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #46 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 안녕하세요. 경은 언니.

경은: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨. 효진 씨, 반가워요. (반가워요. 언니.) 이야기 레슨에서 처음이죠?

효진: 네. 처음이에요. 되게 떨려요.

경은: 전 너무 좋아요. 현우 씨랑 안 하니까.

효진: 이해할 수 있어요. 저는.

경은: 효진 씨. 우리 여자들끼리 무슨 이야기 할까요?

효진: 언니. 어제가 무슨 날이었는지 기억하시죠?

경은: 아니요? 어제 무슨 날이었는데요? 어제... 일했어요.

효진: 어제 발렌타인데이였잖아요.

경은: 네. 그랬죠.

효진: 언니, 되게 슬퍼 보이시는데요.

경은: 슬프네요.

효진: 언니 우리 발렌타인데이 때 뭐 하죠?

경은: 발렌타인데이 때는 아무것도 안 해요. 효진 씨, 발렌타인데이 때는 뭐 했어요?

효진: 저 일 했죠.

경은: 일 했죠. 주말에 뭐 했어요?

효진: 주말에 놀았어요. 특별한 거 안 한 것 같은데요.

경은: 초콜릿 주는 사람 없어요?

효진: 초콜릿이요? 저, 아빠한테...

경은: 아빠한테 주고, 현우 씨랑 석진 씨한테 줬잖아요.

효진: 네. 줬어요.

경은: 네. 그랬죠.

효진: 근데 언니, 그거 아세요?

경은: 뭐요?

효진: 다른 나라에서는 발렌타인데이 때 초콜릿 안 주는 나라도 되게 많데요.

경은: 그래요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #46 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 네.

경은: 원래 초콜릿 주는 날 아니에요?

효진: 저도 그렇게 알고 있었는데, 외국에서는 그냥 연인들끼리 함께 데이트하고, 사랑하는 사람과 보내는 그런 날이라고 해요.

경은: 더 안 좋은 날이네요.

효진: 그렇죠?

경은: 그래요? 그러면 한국이랑 제가 알기로는 일본에서도 굉장히 많은 사람들이 초콜릿을 주고받는다고 알고 있어요.

효진: 네. 제가 옛날에 들은 이야기로는 일본 초콜릿 회사에서 초콜릿을 많이 팔려고 발렌타인데이 때는 사랑하는 사람한테 "초콜릿을 준다." 이런 날로 만들었다고 해요.

경은: 정말요? 초콜릿을 많이 팔기 위해서? 머리 좋은데요.

효진: 일본에선 어떨지 모르겠지만, 우리나라에서는 발렌타인데이 때 여자가 남자한테 주는 거잖아요.

경은: 네. 맞아요. 2월 14일 발렌타인데이 때는 여자가 남자한테 초콜릿을 주고요, 그리고

효진: 3월 14일 화이트 데이 때는 남자가 여자한테 사탕을 주는 날.

경은: 저는 그게 항상 불만이에요. 저는 사탕 싫어하거든요.

효진: 저도요. 초콜릿이 훨씬 좋잖아요.

경은: 그런데 요즘에는 사탕을 딱 주지는 않는 것 같아요.

효진: 그냥 받는 사람이 좋아하는 그런 초콜릿을 좋아하면 초콜릿을 주기도 하고.

경은: 선물을 주기도 하고요. 초콜릿만 주는 게 아니라 선물도 같이 주는 경우가 많죠.

효진: 맞아요. 좀 싫어요. 그런 거.

경은: 싫어요?

효진: 네.

경은: 선물 받는 건 좋을 거 아니에요.

효진: 받는 건 좋죠.

경은: 받는 건 좋은데, 주는 게 싫은 거죠.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #46 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 당연한 걸 그렇게 묻고 계세요.

경은: 주는 것도 좋은 거 같아요. 저는.

효진: 네. 좋죠.

경은: 다시 슬퍼지는...

효진: 근데 언니 우리 보통 연인들끼리 주고받기도 하지만 언니가 말했듯이 저도 그랬고 아빠나, 가족들이나, 아니면 주변 직장 동료나 친구들한테도 주기도 하잖아요.

경은: 꼭 사랑하는 사람한테 초콜릿을 주고 선물 주는 날이 아니라, 그냥 주변 사람들에게 초콜릿 같은 거, 사탕 같은 거 많이 주죠.

효진: 그렇죠. 주면서 다음 화이트 데이를 기대도 하고.

경은: 그런 거였어요?

효진: 그렇죠.

경은: 저희 못 받을 것 같아요. 현우 씨랑 석진 씨가 줄까요? 과연?

효진: 근데 제가 언니, 석진 오빠한테 좀 큰 거 주고, 현우 오빠한테 작은 거 줬잖아요.

경은: 네.

효진: 현우 오빠 여자 친구 있으니까.

경은: 그렇죠.

효진: 그런 의미로 그렇게 드렸는데, 오빠가 화이트 데이 때 두고 보자고 그랬어요.

경은: 진짜요?

효진: 네.

경은: 두고 보자는 의미는 어쨌건 작은 거라도 주겠다는 의미겠죠?

효진: 그렇죠.

경은: 두고 봐요.

효진: 어쨌든 간에 언니. 근데 제가 주말에도 밖에 나가서 봤는데, 거리에 발렌타인데이 전 한 일주일 전부터, 언니, 거리에 장난 아니잖아요.

경은: 일주일 전이 아니라, 거의 한 달 전? 두 달 전부터, 저는 초콜릿을 파는 그런 가게들이 너무 많아서 발렌타인데이를 잊어 버리고 싶은 데도, 잊어 버릴 수가 없는 거예요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #46 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 맞아요.

경은: 모든 곳에서 정말 초콜릿을 다 팔고 있고요, 하트 그림도 굉장히 많고요, 그런 노래들도 많이 나와서 텔레비전에 광고도 많이 나오고요.

효진: 맞아요.

경은: 발렌타인데이를 잊을 수가 없어요.

효진: 근데 언니. 그게 나쁜 점만 있는 건 아니지 않아요?

경은: 물론 저같이 이렇게 남자 친구 없으면 나쁜 점만 있지만, 연인들한테는 굉장히 좋은 거 같아요.

효진: 로맨틱한 시간을 가질 수 있고.

경은: 그리고 좋아하는 사람이 있는데, 용기가 없어서 소심한 사람들에게는 이 날이 기회가 될 수도 있잖아요.

효진: 그렇죠. 초콜릿을 주면서.

경은: 맞아요.

효진: 마음을 몰래.

경은: 효진 씨 어렸을 때, 중고등학교 때 초콜릿 주면서 고백한 적이 있어요?

효진: 저 중학교도 여중이었고요, 고등학교도 여고였어요.

경은: 진짜요?

효진: 네. 근데 저 고등학교 때 좋아하는 선생님이 있었거든요 초콜릿 드렸던 것 같아요.

경은: 진짜요? 근데 선생님들한테는 많이 주지 않나요?

효진: 그죠. 근데 특별한 마음을 담아서 드렸죠.

경은: 그래요.

효진: 언니는요?

경은: 저도, 저는 기억이 없네요. 안 줬나? 보통 2월 14일이면 한 학년이 시작되기 전이잖아요.

효진: 그렇죠. 방학 때죠.

경은: 방학 때잖아요. 3월이 되면 새로운 학년이 되면서 새로운 남자친구들도 생기게 되고 이렇게 되잖아요. 그런데 항상 2월이니까 없었던 것 같아요. 저는.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #46 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 좋긴 좋네요. 여자들한테 여자 학생들한테.

경은: 맞아요. 그런 것 같아요. 근데 그래도 여자한테 주는 날인 화이트데이가 먼저였으면 그게 더 좋지 않았을까. 근데 화이트데이가 조금 먼저였으면 더 좋았을 것 같아요.

효진: 저도 그렇게 생각해요. 왜냐하면 누구한테 줄지도 모르겠고,

경은: 맞아요. 만약에 처음에 받았으면, 받았는데 이 사람이 좋으면 제가 마음을 또 표시할 수 있잖아요. 한국에서는 여자가 먼저 마음을 표현하기가 조금 힘들잖아요.

효진: 맞아요. 여자가 먼저 해야 되고, 그냥 화이트 데이가 2월 14일이고 발렌타인데이가 3월 14일이었으면 좋겠어요.

경은: 그래도 저희가 받을 수 있을지는 모르는 거지만요.

효진: 현우 오빠, 석진 오빠에게 압력을 줌...

경은: 알겠어요. 그러면 저희 발렌타인데이 이야기 해 봤고요. 여러분들의 나라에서는 발렌타인데이를 어떻게 보내는지 저희한테 코멘트로 이야기해 주세요.

효진: 그럼. 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #47 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경은 누나.

경은: 네. 안녕하세요.

석진: 이게 정말 얼마만이에요?

경은: 오랜만이죠?

석진: 저 앞으로는 이야기에 못나오는 줄 알았어요.

경은: 왜요? 석진 씨, 바빴잖아요.

석진: 바쁘긴 바빴지만, 이야기 정말 하고 싶었어요.

경은: 그랬어요? 오늘 이야기 많이 해봐요.

석진: 많이 해봐야죠.

경은: 우리 어떤 주제로 이야기 할 거예요?

석진: 이번 이야기에서는 커플 티, (커플 티?) 네, 그리고 단체 티.

경은: 진짜요?

석진: 누나. 커플 티 입어봤어요?

경은: 당연하죠.

석진: 진짜요?

경은: 어렸을 때. 한 스무 살 때? 스무 살 때, 그 때 남자친구가 커플 티를 사와서 같이 입고 다녔  
었어요.

석진: 유치하게...

경은: 그 때 학교에서 CC 이었거든요. 그래서 같이 예쁘게 모자 티 입고, 커플인 거 막 티내고 다  
녔어요.

석진: CC가 캠퍼스 커플.

경은: 네. 캠퍼스 커플을 줄여서 CC라고 해요.

석진: 유치해요. 정말.

경은: 석진 씨는요? 커플 티 입어본 적 있어요?

석진: 그게 뭐예요? 커플 티?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #47 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 한 번도 없어요?

석진: 네. 한 번도 없습니다.

경은: 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경은: 그렇구나.

석진: 커플 티 사려고 했는데, 헤어졌어요.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 네.

경은: 그러면 여자 친구가 생기면 석진 씨는 커플 티를 입고 싶어요?

석진: 제 나이가 지금 서른인지라, 서른 살이어서 잘 못 입을 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 네.

경은: 근데 옛날에 제가 커플 티를 입을 때만 해도, 정말 똑같은 옷 있잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경은: 완전 색깔도 똑같고, 모양도 똑같고, 크기도 똑같은 그런 커플 티를 입고 다녔었어요. 근데 요즘에는 그런 커플 티는 촌스러워서 안 입잖아요.

석진: 너무 촌스러워요. 멀리서 봐도 딱 눈에 띄고.

경은: 맞아요. 요즘에는 굉장히 센스 있게 잘 나오는 것 같아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경은: 색깔만 조금 비슷한 그런 커플 티라던가, 아니면 사이즈는 정말 다르게 해서 여자 몸에 잘 맞게 하고 남자 몸에 잘 맞게 해, 그래서 그런 센스 있는 커플 티도 많이 나오고 있는 것 같아서, 티가 별로 많이 안 나는 커플 티는 괜찮을 것 같아요.

석진: 요즘에, 이제 디자인도 되게 재밌게 잘 나와요. 요새 나온 커플 티는 문구도 다양해요. 그러니까 커플 티가 항상 같이 있으니까 서로 화살표가 있으면서 이 사람은 "내 남자친구다.", 이 사람은 "내 여자 친구다." 라고 적혀져 있어요. 너무 부러워요.

경은: 부러워요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #47 - 진석진 & 최경은

석진: 네. 부럽습니다.

경은: 석진 씨, 여자 친구가 생기면 꼭 그런 커플 티를 사서 입고 다니시길 바랄게요. 제가 기도할게요.

석진: 제발 기도해주십시오. 여러분도 기도해주십시오.

경은: 근데 사실, 한국에서는 커플 티 말고도, 그렇게 여자들끼리는 그런 커플이 아니어도, 그냥 친구여도 우정 반지 이런 거해요.

석진: 우정 반지는 들어봤어요. (들어봤죠?) 네.

경은: 저는 한 번도 안 해봤는데, 사실, 저희 언니는 한 다섯 명에서 우정 반지를 맞추고 그러더라고요. 한국 사람들은 그런 거 굉장히 좋아하는 것 같아요.

석진: 남자들은 잘 안 그러는 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 남자들은 그렇게 하면 좀 이상하게 느껴지는데.

석진: 이상해요.

경은: 이상하게 여자들은, 여자들은 그런 우정 반지를 맞추거나 아니면 똑같은 물건을 사거나 똑같은 옷을 맞추거나 하면 이상해 보이지는 않는 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요.

경은: 그리고 그런 우정 반지뿐만 아니라, 한국에서는 단체 티 되게 좋아하잖아요.

석진: 단체 티.

경은: 단체 티셔츠.

석진: 저 중, 고등학교 때 정말 많이 입었습니다.

경은: 정말요?

석진: 네.

경은: 저는 너무 싫어요.

석진: 정말 싫죠?

경은: 네.

석진: 밖에 입고 나갈 수가 없어요.

경은: 그러니까요. 밖에 입고 나가는 사람들이 저는 너무 신기했는데, 항상 학교에서 단체 티를 맞

추려고 하잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경은: 근데 그게 소속감을 나타내기 위한 거라고 하지만, 저는 싫더라고요.

석진: 예전에 제가 단체 티를 많이 입었을 때는 체육대회 날, 체육대회 날 각 반에 있는 그런 단결력, 그 것을 보여주기 위해서 그 날만, 체육대회만 되면 각 반마다 단체 티를 만들었거든요. 되게 재밌게 잘 만들었어요. 저 같은 경우에는 3학년 때, 저희 담임선생님이 "어이 랄라, 랄라." 이런 말을 많이 했어요.

경은: 랄라?

석진: "랄라"라는 말을 많이 했어요.

경은: 그게 무슨 말이에요? 무슨 뜻이에요?

석진: "집중해봐." 이런 말을 하기 전에 "랄라" 이렇게 하면 말이 특이하니까, 집중을 하게 되잖아요.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 그래서 이제 "랄라" 라는 말을 되게 많이 했었는데 그래서 저희 단체 티도 뒤에 "랄라"라고 적혀져 있었어요. 그래서 평상시에는 절대 입고 나갈 수가 없었고, 체육대회 날에만 입고 나왔습니다.

경은: 근데 모든 단체 티가 저는 평상시에는 절대 못 입는 것 같아요.

석진: 저는 입고 다는 적은 있어요.

경은: 그래요? 옷이 너무 없어서?

석진: 그런 것도 있고, 부끄러워하는 게 별로 없어요.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 근데 요즘은 많이 부끄러워서 안 입고 다닙니다.

경은: 석진 씨가 요즘 많이 부끄럽다고요?

석진: 패션에 더 신경을 쓴다고나 할까요?

경은: 패션 리더로서.

석진: 그럼요. 요새 급부상하고 있습니다.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #47 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 진짜요? 본인 입으로만 말하는 거죠.

석진: 아니, 뭐, 들은 적도 있어요.

경은: 진짜요?

석진: "석진 씨, 옛날보다 많이 변했다."고.

경은: 옛날보다. (네.) 옛날보다.

석진: 저도 옛날 사진보면 깜짝 깜짝 놀라요.

경은: 그럼 조만간 석진 씨, 커플 티를 맞출 날이 오겠는데요? 근데 사실 커플 티뿐만 아니라 한국에서는 또 특이하게 커플링도 많이 하잖아요.

석진: 커플링.

경은: 네. 커플링도 많이 하고.

석진: 정말 하고 싶어요.

경은: 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경은: 그럼 이번에 여자 친구가 생기면 커플링을 할 거예요?

석진: 전에는 "200일이 되면 해야겠다." 라고 생각을 했었는데.

경은: 왜 100 일도 아니고 200일이에요?

석진: 200일이 되야, 이제 신뢰를 어느 정도 쌓았다고 그렇게 생각했기 때문에, 그렇게 생각했었는데. 이번에는 그냥 "사귀는 그 날 바로 만들어버릴까?" 이런 생각하고 있습니다.

경은: 여자는 부담스럽지 않을까요?

석진: 부담스러우면 어쩔 수 없고요.

경은: 그러면은 친구 분들 중에서 커플링 같은 거 하는 친구들 많아요?

석진: 거의 다 하죠.

경은: 그래요? 제 주변의 친구들은 커플링 거의 안 하는 것 같아요.

석진: 그래요?

경은: 제가 어렸을 때, 대학교 다닐 때는 그렇게 커플링 하는 커플들이 많았거든요? 대학교 다닐 때는 커플링도 많이 하고, 커플 티도 많이 했는데, 많이 입고 다녔는데, 요즘에 제가 나이가



## 이야기 (lyagi) #47 - 진석진 & 최경은

많으니까 그러는 것 같아요. 요즘 젊은 친구들은 어떤 지 잘 모르겠네요. 근데 커플 티는 많이 봤어요. 여전히 커플 티는 많이 입고 다니는 것 같아요. 근데 커플링은 잘 모르겠어요.

석진: 제 주변에서는 커플링 많이 해요, 그리고 만약에 마음에 드는 여자가 있는데 손에 반지가 있다. 커플링이 있다. 그러면 제가 함부로 다가갈 수가 없잖아요. 그러니까 "임자 있는 여자다." 라고 보여주니까.

경은: 그러니까 한국에서는 반지를 끼고 있어도 결혼을 했다는 뜻이 아니라 커플. 남자 친구가 있다. 여자 친구가 있다. 이런 뜻일 수도 있다는 것을 알아야 될 것 같아요. 그러면 우리 커플 티에 대해서 이야기 했는데요, 여러분들 나라에서는 그러면 커플 티라는 거 입고 다니는지, 있는 지 궁금해요.

석진: 있을 것 같아요.

경은: 있을 것 같아요? 없다는 이야기 저 많이 들었거든요.

석진: 진짜요?

경은: 네. 그래서 "한국에 오면 신기하다." 라는 이야기를 많이 들었는데, 여러분의 나라에서는 어떤 지 이야기해주시고요, 그러면 커플이 되면 보통 무엇을 하는지 그것도 알려주세요.

석진: 너무 부러워서 코멘트 못 보겠는데요?

경은: 석진 씨, 생길 거예요. 기도할게요.

석진: 여러분의 힘이 필요합니다. 힘을 주십시오.

경은: 여러분, 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #48 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: "셀카쟁이" 현우 씨, 안녕하세요.

현우: 뭐라고요?

경은: "셀카쟁이".

현우: 그런 말이 따로 있나요?

경은: 따로 있어요.

현우: 따로 있다고 하더라도 저하고는 좀 다른 것 같은데요.

경은: 저는 남자가 그렇게 셀카를 자주 찍는 걸 처음 봤어요.

현우: 그래요?

경은: 네.

현우: 일단, 경은 씨. 여러분한테 우리 청취자 여러분한테 "셀카"가 뭔지 설명하고 넘어갈까요?

경은: 네. 설명해 주세요.

현우: 경은 씨가 설명해 주세요. (제가 설명할까요?) 경은 씨, 잘 하잖아요.

경은: 제가요?

현우: 네.

경은: 현우 씨한테 지던데 항상.

현우: 아니에요. 아니에요.

경은: 아니에요?

현우: 네.

경은: 셀카는 "셀프 카메라"의 줄인 말이에요.

현우: Self Camera, 셀프 카메라.

경은: 셀프 카메라를 줄여서 셀카라고 해요.

현우: 네. 한마디로 자기 사진을 찍는 거예요.

경은: 자기가 직접 자기 사진을 찍는 거죠.

현우: 그런데 저는 그렇게 잘 안 찍어요.

경은: 정말요?

현우: 저는 셀프 카메라, 그러니까 셀카, "셀프 카메라"라는 말은 안 쓰죠?

경은: 네. 안 써요.

현우: 셀카를 많이 찍는 게 아니라 그냥 비디오를 많이 찍다 보니까 실수로.

경은: 효진 씨가 비웃고 있어요. 저기 멀리서.

현우: 실수로 사진을 찍는 거죠.

경은: 실수로요? 어떻게 매번 실수를 할 수가 있어요? 하루에 한 번씩.

현우: 일단 이 주제를 고른 이유가 저를 놀리거나 비난하기 위해서가 아닌 것 같고, 한국 사람들이 주로 이렇게 셀카를 많이 찍어서 외국 친구들이 한국 사람들은 "셀카 많이 찍는다."라고 예전부터 얘기를 많이 했던 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 제가 생각해도 한국 사람들은 셀카를 많이 찍는 것 같아요.

현우: 왜일까요?

경은: 그냥 한국 사람들은 사진 찍는 것도 좋아하지만, 사진을 찍히는 것도 굉장히 좋아하는 것 같아요.

현우: 그런데 제 생각에는 다른 사람이 찍어 주는 사진은 잘 안 찍히고 싶어 하는 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요?

현우: 그런 사람들이 많은 것 같고, 다른 사람들이 찍어 주면 어색하고 포즈 취해야 되는데, 혼자 찍으면 아무도 없을 때 귀여운 척, 예쁜 척 할 수 있잖아요. 그래서 셀카는 젊은 여학생들 (맞아요.) 여학생들이나 젊은 여성분들이 많이 찍는 걸로 알려져 있는데, 셀카를 찍으면 사람들이 주로 예전에는 어디에 올렸죠?

경은: 예전에는 "싸이월드"에 올렸죠.

현우: 네. "싸이월드"에 있는 그 "블로그", 또는 미니홈피에 올렸는데, 그거 보면은 다들

경은: 정말 다들 연예인 같아요.

현우: 예쁘게 나오고, 그리고 "싸이월드"가 사진 크기가 크지 않아요. 그래서 확대해서 보면 "어어... 이거 뭐야!" 이러는데, 작게 보면 다 예쁘죠.

경은: 그리고 제가 생각할 때 셀카 찍는 이유는 다른 사람들이 사진 찍어 주면 제가 마음대로 지울

수가 없잖아요. 그런데 셀카를 찍으면 백 번 찍어서 제가 마음에 드는 거 한 장만 골라서 "싸이월드"에 올리면 되니까, 그러면 예쁜 사진만 딱 골라서 올릴 수 있잖아요. (네.) 그래서 여자들이 셀카를 좋아하는 것 같아요.

현우: 그런 것 같아요. 셀카를 보고 사람들이 찍어 놓은 셀카를 보고 "아, 이 사람은 이렇게 생겼구나."라고 생각했는데, 실제로 만나 보면 아닌 경우도 많죠?

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그게 뭐 나쁜 건 아니에요.

경은: 나쁜 건 아니죠.

현우: 예쁜 모습을 간직하고 싶은 거니까. 한국 사람들은 셀카를 굉장히 많이 찍는데, 아마 제 생각에는 "싸이월드"도 사람들이 셀카를 많이 찍는 데 큰 원인이었던 게 아닌가.

경은: 그럴 수도 있겠네요.

현우: 올릴 곳이 없으면, 왜 찍어요?

경은: 맞아요. 자기 얼굴을 셀카 찍어서 보여 주고 싶으니까 올리겠죠?

현우: 맞아요. 그래서 올릴 곳이 있으니까 찍고.

경은: 현우 씨는 셀카 찍어서 어디에다 올려요?

현우: 저는 셀카 안 찍는다니까요! 근데 경은 씨, 제가 생각했을 때, 한국 사람들이 사진을 찍는 방식, 그러니까 인물 사진, 사람 사진을 찍는 방식하고 예를 들어서 미국 친구들이 인물 사진을 찍는 방식이 조금 다른 것 같은데.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 경은 씨도 느낀 거 있어요?

경은: 제가 여행 갔을 때, 느낀 거였는데요. 저는 주로 여행 가면 그래도 제 얼굴이 조금 알아보게 나올 수 있는 게 좋아요. 제가 거기 간 거잖아요. 그러니까 제 얼굴이 나왔으면 좋겠는데, 외국 친구들한테 "사진 좀 찍어 주세요." 그러면 항상 저는 완전 조그맣게 거의 저인지 아닌지 알 수 없게 사진을 찍더라고요. (그래요?) 배경 중심으로.

현우: 저는 반대로 생각했어요. 사람마다 다른가 봐요. 저는 한국 사람들이 얼굴 크게 나오게 찍는 걸 거의 못 봤어요.

경은: 그래요?

현우: 왜냐하면 부담스럽고, 셀카는 자기 마음대로 할 수 있는데, 남이 얼굴 크게 나오게 찍어주면 되게 "안 예쁘다. 다시 찍어 달라." 이런 까다로운 사람들이 많이 있더라고요. 근데 크게 뒤에 배경도 나오게끔 찍으면 얼굴이 안 예쁘게 나오거나, 이상하게 나올 확률이 적으니까 멀리 가서 찍어달라고 하는데, 한국 사람들은 자연스럽게 멀리 가서 찍는데 외국 사람들은 왜 그렇게 멀리 가느냐고 가까이서 여기 지금 서 있는 세 명만 나오게 찍어달라고 요구를 할 때가 있었어요.

경은: 반대네요. 저는 미국을 안 가 봐서 그런가요.

현우: 저도 안 가 봤지만. 그냥 제가 느낀 거는 그랬는데. 그러면 나라의 차이가 아니라 사람 차이인 것 같아요.

경은: 근데 한국에서 셀카의 특징은 항상 V를 그린다는 거. 그게 특징이죠.

현우: 뭘 승리했는지 모르겠지만. 그냥 브이 표시를 하죠. 그게 또 어색해서 그래요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 어떤 포즈를 취해야 할지 사람들이 아직 잘 모르고, 요즘에는 자연스럽게 포즈 취하시는 분들도 많고, 표정도 다양한 분들도 많은데 옛날에는 다 똑같은 포즈와 똑같은 표정으로 사진을 찍었죠.

경은: 그리고 제가 생각할 때는 한국 사람들이 조금 더 딱딱한 것 같아요. 그래서 잘 못 웃어요.

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 제 친구들 같은 경우에도 잘 못 웃더라고요.

현우: 잘 못 웃는데, 귀여운 표정은 그래도 쉬운 건가요? 웃는 것보다?

경은: 그런 것 같아요. 연습이 되면 되는 거니까.

현우: 여러분 귀여운 척하는 그런 셀카의 예를 보고 싶으시면, 경은 씨의 페이스 북 팬페이지에 가시면 그런 사진들이 많이 있습니다. (저는 귀여운 사람이 아니라서.) 확인해 보세요. 그러니까 귀여운 척하는 거죠.

경은: 네.

현우: 셀카의 예를 많이 보실 수 있고요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #48 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 네.

현우: 여러분은 셀카를 평소에 많이 찍으세요? 아니면 다른 사람한테 찍어 달라고 하세요?

경은: 요즘에는 외국인 친구들도 많이 찍는 것 같은데요, 여러분의 이야기 저희한테 들려주세요.

현우: 셀카, 그리고 이 셀카라는 것을 여러분 나라의 언어로는 뭐라고 하는지도 궁금해요.

경은: 네. 코멘트로 알려주세요.

현우: 코멘트 남겨 주시고요, 경은 씨, 셀카.

경은: 셀카 없어요.

현우: 셀카 그만 찍으시고요.

경은: 현우 씨, 셀카 찍어서 버리지 말고 빨리 올리세요.

현우: 네. 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #49 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경은 누나.

경은: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요.

경은: 석진 씨, 오늘 우리 뭐에 대해서 이야기할까요?

석진: 누나. 오늘 점심 때 뭐 먹었어요?

경은: 오늘 점심 때, 피자 먹었어요.

석진: 그 피자에 대해서 오늘 얘기할 겁니다.

경은: 피자에 대해서 할 얘기가 많아요?

석진: 저는 하루 종일 얘기할 수도 있어요.

경은: 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경은: 어떤 이야기를 하죠?

석진: 한국에서 어떤 피자가 유명한지 우리 티티믹 리스너들이 궁금해 할 것 같아요.

경은: 유명한 피자 브랜드를 말하는 거죠?

석진: 그렇죠.

경은: 어떤 피자 브랜드가 유명해요? 석진 씨?

석진: 누나. 다 아시면서. 왜 그래요?

경은: 그래도요. 저희 TalkToMeInKorean 청취자들을 위해서 말해 주세요.

석진: 알겠습니다. 먼저 피자헛!

경은: 피자헛은 사실 한국 브랜드는 아닌데. (네) 그렇죠. 인기가 많죠.

석진: 전 세계적으로 아주 유명한 브랜드죠.

경은: 네. 그리고요.

석진: 그리고 "여자 피자"라고 불리고 있는 미스터 피자.

경은: 미스터 피자. 이건 한국 브랜드예요. 그렇죠?

석진: 네. 저 그렇게 알고 있어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #49 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 미스터 피자. 한국 브랜드 맞아요.

석진: 여자분들이 아주 좋아해서, "여자 피자"라고 알려져 있습니다.

경은: 그리고 또?

석진: 그리고 도미노 피자.

경은: 도미노 피자.

석진: 도미노 피자.

경은: 저희는 한국어로 얘기를 해야 되니까.

석진: 알겠습니다.

경은: 도미노 피자요. 사실 미스터 피자가 "여자들의 피자"라고 하는 이유가 따로 있나요?

석진: 그 메뉴가. 여자들이 좋아하는 메뉴가 많다고 하더라고요.

경은: 그래요.

석진: 그리고 기름이 적어요.

경은: 맞아요. 기름기가 별로 없어서. 사실 피자헛이나 도미노 피자나 보통 요즘에는 얇은 피자가 많이 나왔지만, 예전에는 두꺼운 피자가 인기가 많아서 그렇게 담백한 피자는 없었어요.

석진: 맞아요.

경은: 근데, 미스터 피자가 담백한 피자를 들고 나오면서 여자들한테 인기가 정말 많아졌죠.

석진: 맞습니다. 그래서 광고를 보면, 미스터 피자 광고 나올 때 여자분들이 많이 나와요.

경은: 그거는 여자한테 인기가 많아서 여자분 들이 나오는 거 같진 않은데요.

석진: 그런가요? 그냥 제 생각이군요.

경은: 네. 그리고 또 다른 작은 브랜드들도 있잖아요.

석진: 그 작은 브랜드 중에서 최고가 "피자에땅"이라고 있어요.

경은: 피자에땅.

석진: 피자헛, 미스터 피자, 도미노 피자 보다 싼 가격에 두 판을 줘요.

경은: 정말요? 싼 가격예요? 똑같은 가격 아니구요?

석진: 똑같지 않아요. 가격이 좀 달라요. 그리고 한 19,000원? 19,000원 정도 내면 피자 두 판을 먹을 수 있어요.



경은: 피자 라지 사이즈 두 판을요? 먹을 수 있는 거예요?

석진: 네. 오늘 먹었던 그 라지 사이즈 두 개 먹을 수 있어요.

경은: 석진 씨는 부족했죠? 오늘?

석진: 오늘 저 그냥 에피타이저 먹는 줄 알았어요.

경은: 석진 씨는 그러면 피자에땅을 제일 좋아해요?

석진: 저는 맛보다는 양을 중요시하기 때문에. 저는 양 많은 게 좋아요.

경은: 저는 맛있는 게 좋아요.

석진: 피자에땅도 맛있어요.

경은: 맛있어요?

석진: 네.

경은: 근데 사실 제가 생각할 때는 미스터 피자나 도미노 피자나 피자에땅 같은 그런 프랜차이즈 피자는 보통 저는 배달을 시켜 먹을 때 그런 피자집에 자주 가고요, 한국의 피자집 정말 많잖아요. 그냥 그런 브랜드 있는 피자집 말고도 얇은 피자 같은 거 있잖아요. 그런 데 가서 자주 먹는 것 같아요.

석진: 보통 레스토랑 가면 이탈리아 레스토랑 가면 그런 피자 많이 팔죠?

경은: 네. 맞아요. 그래서 저는 친구들이랑 밖에 나가서 피자를 먹을 때는 항상 그런 레스토랑에 가서 얇은 피자를 먹고요, 집에서 피자를 시켜 먹을 때는 배달시켜 먹을 때는 그런 브랜드 있는 프랜차이즈 피자를 항상 시켜 먹게 되는 것 같아요.

석진: 역시 경은 누나, 밖에서는 아주 럭셔리합니다.

경은: 럭셔리하지 않아요. 가격은 더 싼 데도 있고, 비슷한 것 같아요.

석진: 그래요?

경은: 그렇죠.

석진: 저 몰랐었어요.

경은: 그렇군요. (네.) 석진 씨, 빨리 여자 친구가 생겨서 그런 맛있는 거 먹으러 다녔으면 좋겠네요.

석진: 하긴 제가 여자 친구가 있었을 때, 거의 한 달에 한 번. 그렇게 피자를 자주 먹었던 것 같아요. 그래서 하도 많이 사달라고 그렇게 얘기를 하길래 제가 "알았다. 내가 너 한 달에 한 번

은 꼭 사 줄게.” 이렇게 하면서 사 줬고. 좀 더 비싼 피자 같으면 “네가 성적이 잘 나오면 내가 사 준다.”

경은: 여자 친구한테요?

석진: 네.

경은: 무슨. 그런 얘기는 보통 자기 딸이나 아들? 자식한테 하지 않나요?

석진: 누나 저의 스타일에 대해서 잘 아시잖아요. 좀 센스가 없고, 아저씨 같고.

경은: 석진 씨, 센스 없고 아저씨 같다고요?

석진: 네.

경은: 아니에요. 요즘에는 달라졌어요.

석진: 지금 피자에 대해서 이야기를 하고 있는데요.

경은: 그리고 요즘에는 그런 이마트 피자 인기 많잖아요.

석진: 아! 이마트 피자.

경은: 저는 사실 딱 한 번 먹어 봤어요.

석진: 진짜요?

경은: 딱 한 번 먹어 봤는데 굉장히 크고 맛있더라고요.

석진: 네. 정말 맛있어요.

경은: 얼마라고요? 굉장히 싼 걸로 알고 있는데.

석진: 그게 만 얼마인데요. 보통 그런 크기의 피자를 피자헛이나 미스터 피자에서 먹으려고 하면 30,000원이 넘어요.

경은: 30,000원 넘죠.

석진: 그런데 만 얼마에 파니까 거의 절반 가격이지요.

경은: 네. 맞아요. 그래서 그것 때문에 “한국의 피자 값이 거품이다.”

석진: 맞아요.

경은: 그러니까 “쓸데없이 너무 비싼 가격에 피자를 판매하고 있다. 브랜드 값이다.” 이런 말들이 많이 나오고 있죠.

석진: 네. 그런 것도 있고요. 그렇게 싸게 팔면 다른 사람들이 피자헛이나 다른 곳에서 사먹지 않을

## 이야기 (lyagi) #49 - 진석진 & 최경은

거 아니에요. (네.) 그래서 이마트에서는 하루에 파는 피자 수량을 정해 놔어요.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 네. 하루에 200판 넘게 못 팔 걸요?

경은: 그건 좀 이해가 안 가요. 저는 "이마트 피자가 나왔기 때문에, 그런 브랜드 피자가 조금 가격이 내렸으면 얼마나 좋았을까." 이런 생각을 하게 되는데.

석진: 안 내렸죠?

경은: 네. 안 내렸죠. 어쩔 수 없는 것 같아요. 어쨌건 우리 피자 얘기를 했는데요.

석진: 네.

경은: 여러분들 이야기 코멘트에 남겨 주세요.

석진: 무슨 맛 피자 좋아하세요?

경은: 어떤 맛 피자 좋아하는 지도 저희에게 코멘트로 이야기해 주세요.

석진: 누나. 피자 한 판 더 사 줘요. 정말 배고프네.

경은: 알겠습니다. 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #50 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 또 이야기 시간이 돌아왔습니다.

경은: 네. 이야기 시간이에요.

현우: 경은 씨.

경은: 네.

현우: 우유 좋아하세요?

경은: 정말 싫어해요.

현우: 우유 싫어해요?

경은: 정말 정말 정말 싫어해요.

현우: 우유를 원래 싫어했어요? 아니면 최근에 싫어하게 됐어요?

경은: 원래 싫어했어요.

현우: 그래요?

경은: 원래 싫어해서, 절대 안 먹었었는데, 최근에 조금 마셔요.

현우: 조금 마시면 얼마나 조금 마셔요?

경은: 일 년에 한 번 정도?

현우: 일 년에 한 번은 왜 마셔요?

경은: 억지로 마셔요. 마실 게 없을 때.

현우: 마실 게 없거나 어디에 갔는데 누가 우유를 줄 때?

경은: 네. 어쩔 수 없이.

현우: 그러면 커피에 들어가는 우유도 안 마셔요?

경은: 그래서 라떼를 싫어해요. 현우 씨는 우유 좋아해요?

현우: 저도 우유를 안 좋아하는데, 중학교 때나 초등학교 때 보면 (초등학교 때) 네. 학교에서 우유가 나왔잖아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #50 - 선현우 & 최경은

경은: 맞아요. 그래서 제가 우유를 싫어하는 거예요. 초등학교 때 우유가 매일 나오잖아요. 엄마는 당연히 제가 키가 컸으면 좋겠고, 우유를 먹으면 몸에 좋으니까 그런 우유를 항상 시켜줬는데 저는 우유를 먹으면 배가 아픈 거예요. 그리고 사실 배가 아픈 것보다 우유가 왜 맛있는지 모르겠어요. 너무 싫은 거예요. 그래서 항상 엄마 몰래 숨겨 뒀다가 버리고 이랬어요. 그래서 제가 키가 작은 것 같아요.

현우: 경은 씨 키 안 작아요.

경은: 정말요? 근데 왜 웃어요?

현우: 그냥 방송용 멘트. 경은 씨.

경은: 네.

현우: 초등학교 때 우리 아침 10시가 되면 항상 우유가 나왔잖아요.

경은: 맞아요. 10시.

현우: 저는 우유가 싫지는 않았는데, 학교에서 주는 우유가 정말 맛이 없었어요. 맛이 없었고 그리고 우유 당번이라는 것을 해야 되기 때문에, 한 달에 며칠 정도는 순번이 돌아오면 제가 가서 우유를 가지고 와야 되는 거예요.

경은: 네. 저희 때만 해도 한 반에 50명 정도가 있었잖아요.

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 그러니까 굉장히 무겁죠. 그걸 다 들고 오려면 굉장히 무거운데 학생들이 가서 가져와야 돼요.

현우: 그리고 한 반에 50명이 있어도, 전부 다 우유를 마시는 게 아니라 38명, 아니면 40명 정도가 신청을 해서 마시는데 가끔씩, 부족할 때가 있어요.

경은: 그래요?

현우: 네. 한 사람이 두 개씩 가져가고 신청 안 한 사람이 가져가고, 그러는 경우가 있어서 우유 당번이면 항상 "그 우유가 부족하지 않을까?" 고민을 해야 되는 거예요. 그래서 그런 것도 싫었고 나중에 커서는 우유를 마시기 싫으면 안 마셔도 되고 마시고 싶으면 언제든지 마실 수 있잖아요. 그래도 잘 안 마시게 된 것 같아요. 저도.

경은: 저는 배가 아파서 안 마시는 이유도 있고, 정말 맛이 없어요. 우유가 맛있어요? 저는 이해가

안 가요.

현우: 경은 씨랑 저는 그러면 우유를 그럼 별로 좋아하지는 않는 것 같은데, 주변에 우유를 많이 마시는 사람들이 있죠?

경은: 네. 많죠.

현우: "우유가 뼈에 좋다", "칼슘을 많이 공급해 준다" 그리고 또 또 뭐가 있을까요?

경은: 피부도 좋아질까요?

현우: 네. 피부도 좋아진다. 여러 가지 이유를 들어서 우유를 자주 마시는 분들이 있는데, 저는 별로...

경은: 저도 모르겠어요. 저희 엄마는 지금까지도 저한테 우유를 먹이고 싶어 하세요. 그래서 빵을 꼭 사오는 날은 우유를 같이 사오세요. 저희 엄마는 우유를 좋아하니까 "빵이랑 꼭 우유랑 같이 먹어야 된다." 주장을 하시는 거예요. "뼈에 좋다. 키는 이제 안 크더라도 뼈에 좋기 때문에 꼭 마셔라." 이렇게 말씀을 하시는데 저는 너무 싫어요.

현우: 근데 한 가지 서울 우유나 또 비슷한 유명한 브랜드 뭐가 있죠? 서울 우유가 제일 유명한데, 또 다른 우유.

경은: "맛있는 우유"

현우: "맛있는 우유" 또 남양 우유.

경은: 맞아요. 남양 우유.

현우: 이런 우유들은 슈퍼마켓에 가면 살 수 있잖아요. 편의점이나 슈퍼에 가면 살 수 있는데 그런 우유들은 저도 정말 맛이 있는 줄 모르겠어요. 근데 제가 가끔씩 광주에 고향에 가면 저희 엄마가 마시는 우유가 있어요.

경은: 광주 우유가 따로 있어요?

현우: 광주 우유도 아니고 제주도 우유예요.

경은: 제주도 우유가 따로 있어요?

현우: 네. 제주도에서 주문을 해서.

경은: 제주도에서요?

현우: 받아서 드시고 계시는 그런 우유가 있어요. 그래서 그 우유는 슈퍼마켓에서 살 수가 없고 주

문을 한 사람들에게만 보내 주는 거예요.

경은: 맛이 달라요?

현우: 네. 그래서 "이 우유가 굉장히 비싼데 뭐가 그렇게 특별할까?"하고 마셔 봤거든요. 근데 정말 맛있는 거예요.

경은: 그래요?

현우: 네.

경은: 건강에도 좋겠어요.

현우: 네. 아무래도 공장에서 만들어지는 게 아니고 조금 자연에 가까운 그런 맛이 나요. 그리고 굉장히 비싸다고 들었어요. 다른 우유의 세 배? (정말요?) 네. 그런데 매주 받아서 드시는 걸로 알고 있어요. 그래서 그런 우유라면 가끔씩 마셔도 괜찮겠다는 생각이 들어요.

경은: 저는 사실은 예전에 아침을 못 먹고 다닐 때, 배는 고프는데 따로 먹을 게 없더라고요. 그래서 엄마가 항상 우유를 마시라고 했으니까 우유를 마셔야겠다 싶어서 저지방 우유를 마신 적이 있어요. 저지방 우유를 한 그레도 세 달 정도 계속 마신 적이 있었는데, 저지방 우유는 마시면 배가 안 아프더라고요. 그런 것도 있어요.

현우: 저는 요즘에 주변에 우유를 마시는 사람들이 가끔씩 눈에 보이고 그리고 또 우유를 안 좋아하는 사람들도 커피숍가면 항상 우유가 들어간 음료를 마시잖아요.

경은: 네.

현우: 그래서 "우유 산업은 망하지 않겠구나." 그런 생각이 들어요.

경은: 그런데 예전에 우유 산업이 너무 안 된다고 해서 국가에서 일부러 그런 캠페인 같은 걸 한 적이 있었어요. 사람들이 우유를 너무 안 먹는다. 그래서 우유가 남아돈다고 해가지고, 캠페인 굉장히 많이 했었어요.

현우: 억지로 마실 필요 있나요?

경은: 그러게요. 제가 생각할 때는 없는 것 같은데 필수 영양소라고 말하는 사람들도 많은 것 같아요.

현우: 제 생각에는 제 개인적인 건강에 대한 의견은 조금 경은 씨랑 다르지만.

경은: 너무 다르죠.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #50 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 우유에 있는 영양소가 우유에만 있는 건 아닌 것 같아요. (네. 그렇죠.) 다른 데도 다 있고, 다른 거를 잘 먹으면 우유를 안 마셔도 괜찮다고 생각하는데 저희 집에서는 우유가 굉장히 중요하다고 생각하시는 것 같고 그래서 일부러 비싸지만 맛있는 우유를 주문해서 드시는 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 맞아요.

현우: 저희 청취자 여러분들은 우유를 자주 드시는 지 궁금한데요.

경은: 여러분 우유 좋아하세요?

현우: 저는 별로 안 좋아하는데 그래도 가끔씩 마시게 되면 그냥 아무 생각 없이 마셔요.

경은: 저는 좀 그런 포장을 중요시하잖아요. 예전에 그런 미국 드라마나 외국의 영화 같은 걸 보면 항상 우유가 예쁜 통에 이렇게 담겨져 있었던 기억이 났었어요. 요즘에 한국에서도 그렇게 종이 팩에 들어있는 우유가 아니라 그런 통에도 나오잖아요. 그 통을 보면 마시고 싶은 생각이 들기도 해요.

현우: 예쁜 용기에 담겨있는 우유를 보면 경은 씨한테는 그런 우유만 팔아야겠네요.

경은: 혹시 여러분도 그런 생각 하신 적이 있는지 궁금해요.

현우: 여러분의 나라에서는 우유가 얼마나 많이 소비가 되고 있는지 그리고 여러분은 실제로 우유를 얼마나 마시는 지 이야기해 주세요.

경은: 네. 저희한테 코멘트로 이야기해 주세요.

현우: 나라마다 조금씩 다를 것 같아요.

경은: 많이 다를 것 같아요.

현우: 네. 그러면 저희는 TalkToMeInKorean.com 에서 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경은: 여러분. 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #51 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 경은 씨.

경은: 네.

현우: 오늘은 혈액형에 대해서 이야기를 한다고요?

경은: 네. 혈액형에 대해서 이야기해 봐요. 저희 청취자들이 이야기 레슨에서 혈액형에 대해서 이야기를 했으면 좋겠다고 제안을 해왔어요.

현우: 그래요? (네) 좋은 생각이에요. 경은 씨는 혈액형이 뭐예요?

경은: 저는요. 맞춰 봐요. 알죠?

현우: 몰라요.

경은: 몰라요?

현우: 관심이 없어요. 그런데 혈액형에 대해서 이야기하기 전에 혈액형이 뭔지 설명을 해야 되지 않을까요?

경은: 다 알죠.

현우: 혈액이 뭐예요? 혈액?

경은: 혈액이요? 피.

현우: 혈액 그리고 형은 형태, 종류 이런 거잖아요. 그걸 영어로 간단하게 말하면 "blood type"이잖아요. 혈액형인데, 저는 어렸을 때부터 혈액형을 알았어요.

경은: 알았죠.

현우: 네. 경은 씨도 알고 있었죠.

경은: 그럼요. 당연하죠.

현우: 그런데 한국 사람들한테는 그게 당연한데, 또 아시아 다른 나라에 사시는 분들한테는 당연한데, 미국 사람, 캐나다 사람, 영국 사람, 호주 사람 뭐 다른 나라에 사는 사람들한테는 이게 당연하지 않은 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 저도 깜짝 놀랐어요. 한국에서는 "너 혈액형 뭐야?" 그러면 당연히 "혈액형 뭐야."라고 말할 수 있는데 외국인들은 "잘 모르는데" 이렇게 대답을 하는 경우가 많더라고요.

현우: "잘 모르는데."라고 대답하면 좀 암전한 거고, "왜? 왜 물어보는 거야?"라고 물어보는 게 조금 더 일반적인 반응인 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요?

현우: 네. 특히 한국에서 생활하고 있는 외국인이 아니라 외국에서 만난 외국인이면 잘 모르더라고요. 근데 경은 씨.

경은: 네.

현우: 한국 사람한테 혈액형을 물어보는 이유는 뭐죠?

경은: 글썄요?

현우: 그 사람 피가 필요해서?

경은: 아니요. 보통 한국에서는 성격 때문에 그런 것 같아요. 혈액형별 성격.

현우: 혈액형 별로 성격이 다르다고 사람들이 믿고 있는데 저는 절대 안 믿어요.

경은: 저는 조금 믿고 있어요.

현우: 다를 수 있겠죠. 그런데 전 세계 사람들이 네 가지, 다섯 가지 성격으로 나뉘어져 있다고는 믿을 수 없어요.

경은: 맞아요. 근데 그거는 영화 때문에 더 유명해진 것 같아요.

현우: 영화요?

경은: "B 형 남자친구"라는 영화 있었잖아요. 그래서 그 영화 때문에 사람들이 "B형의 남자의 성격은 이런가?"라고 궁금해 하다가 혈액형 별 성격이 더 유명해진 것 같아요. 사실은.

현우: 그렇구나. 한국에서는 일단 그 영화가 나오기 전부터 혈액형을 많이 물어보는 그런 관습, 문화, 이런 게 있었는데

경은: 그거는 초등학교 때부터 그런 것 같아요. 초등학교 때 검사를 하면서 혈액형이 뭔지 다 알려주잖아요. 그러면서 또 배우잖아요. 엄마, 아빠의 혈액형이 이거면 자식들은 이런 혈액형을 가지고 있어야 한다고 배우면서 혹시나 혈액형이 좀 다르면 "너는 주워 온 자식이다."라고 장난을 많이 쳤어요. 저희 어릴 때는.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #51 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 예를 들어서 AO, AO 두 사람이 결혼 했는데, 그러면 OO가 나올 수 있잖아요. 그런데 "엄마, 아빠 둘 다 A형인데 나는 O형이야! 나는 어디에서 온 거야?"라고 생각하는 사람들도 있었던 것 같아요. 제 주변에. 저는 일단 B형이에요, 경은 씨는 무슨 형이에요?

경은: 저는 A형이에요.

현우: 저는 "B형이면 어떻다, A형이면 어떻다." 전혀 몰라요.

경은: 저는 진짜 잘 알아요.

현우: 설명을 좀 해 주세요. A형은 어떤 사람이에요?

경은: A형은 조금 얄전하면서, 소심한 사람들이 많아요. 그리고 조금 다른 혈액형에 비해서 덜 활발하죠.

현우: 제일 활발한 혈액형은 뭐예요?

경은: O형하고 B형이 제일 활발하다고 해요. 그런데 특히 B형은 다른 사람들을 신경을 안 써요. 오직 자기만 생각하기 때문에 그런다고 해요.

현우: 그런데 이거는 정말 한국에서는 경은 씨가 말한 것처럼 A형은 어떻다, B형은 어떻다, O형은 어떻다, 다 이런 법칙, 규칙 이런 게 있어요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 근데 그거 아세요? 눈을 가리고 음료수를 마시라고 한 다음에, "지금 마시는 게 제일 비싼 거다."라고 하면, 좀 맛있게 느껴지는 경우도 있잖아요. 그런 눈 가리고 하는 테스트랑 똑같은 것 같아요. 제 생각에는.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 만약에 어떤 사람이 "저는 소심해요. 소심해요."라고 계속 말하고, 그런데 "혈액형 맞춰보세요." 그러면 A형이라고 생각할 것 같고, "저는 A형이라서 소심해요."라고 말하면 "저 사람은 정말 A형이구나" 저 사람이 정말 B형이어도, 믿을 것 같아요.

경은: 근데 여자들끼리는 그런 것들도 있어요. "AB형 여자인 친구는 안 맞아. 그래서 친구가 될 수 없어." 이렇게 까지 말하는 사람들도 많아요.

현우: 제 생각에는 그 친구가 AB형이라는 거를 모르면 그렇게 말 할 수 없는데 그냥 그 사람이 싫은 거예요.

경은: 편견을 가지고 있는 거죠.

현우: 그 사람이 일단 마음에 안 드는데 AB형이라는 걸 알았어요.

경은: 어쩐지.

현우: "어쩐지 그래서 좀 이상했구나."

경은: "그래서 나랑 안 맞았구나."

현우: 그런 이유를 갖다 붙이는 건 아닐까 생각하는데.

경은: 그런 것 같아요.

현우: 아무튼 이유가 어찌 되었건 한국에서는 굉장히 혈액형이라는 게 중요한 것처럼 여겨지고 있죠.

경은: 근데 유난히 그런 혈액형별 성격이야기를 싫어하는 사람도 있더라고요. 당연히 장난으로 생각하는 사람들도 많은데, 장난으로 "너 B형이라서 그런 거구나."라고 말하면 굉장히 싫어하는 사람들도 있더라고요.

현우: 그리고 재미있는 거는 일본도 그런 거 같은데, 재미있는 거는 한국 신문을 보면 신문 한 구석에 혈액형별 운세가 나와요.

경은: 진짜요? 저는 한 번도 못 봤어요.

현우: 저도 자주 본 건 아니지만, 있는 것 같아요. 오늘의 운세라고 해서 태어난 해별로 그리고 몇 년도에 태어난 사람은 오늘은 어떠한 일이 있을 것입니다. 조심하세요. 라던가 좋은 일이 있으니까 기다리세요. 이런 말이 있는데.

경은: 별자리 운세

현우: 별자리 운세도 있고요, 그리고 혈액형 운세도 있어요.

경은: 신기하네요.

현우: 저는 운세 자체를 안 믿으니까 태어난 해별로 운세, 별자리별 운세 다 똑같은 것 같은데.

경은: 저는 재미로 봐요.

현우: 믿어요?

경은: 조금 믿을 때도 있어요. 좋은 것만 믿어요.

현우: 맞아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #51 - 선현우 & 최경은

경은: 일부러 좋은 것 읽으면 "이렇게 될 거야."라고 생각해요.

현우: 그게 중요한 것 같아요.

경은: 그래서 혈액형 별 운세도 보면서 "너무 나가지 않았나."

현우: 혈액형 별 운세는 좀 심하네요.

경은: 근데 혈액형 별 성격은 알아두면 재미는 있는 것 같아요.

현우: 여러분은 어떻게 생각하시는지 궁금하네요. 그리고 저희 TalkToMeInKorean 방송을 듣고 계  
시는 분들은 본인의 혈액형을 알고 있는지.

경은: 코멘트 남겨주세요.

현우: 혈액형이 A형인지, B형인지, O형인지, AB형인지. 네 가지네요.

경은: 네. 네 가지죠.

현우: 이 중에서 어떤 혈액형인지, 알고 있는지 만약에 안다면 어떻게 알았는지.

경은: 그리고 혈액형 별 성격에 대해서 믿는지.

현우: 알려주세요.

경은: 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 저희는 다음 레슨에서 뵈겠습니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #52 - 선현우 & 최경은

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 이야기 시간이 돌아왔는데요. 오늘은 경은 씨.

경은: 네.

현우: 등산에 대해서 이야기해 보는 거 어때요?

경은: 등산이요?

현우: 네.

경은: 현우 씨. 등산 간 적 없잖아요.

현우: 저 등산 간 적 많아요.

경은: 많아요?

현우: 네.

경은: 어렸을 때요?

현우: 어렸을 때 많이 갔었고, 대학교가서 몇 번 갔었는데, 최근에는 안 가죠. 등산이 재미없어져서 안 가는데, 등산은 굉장히 좋은 거라고 생각해요.

경은: 건강에 좋죠.

현우: 네. 경은 씨. 등산이 뭐죠? 쉽게 설명하면?

경은: 산을 오르는 거요.

현우: 네. 산에 가는 거죠.

경은: 네. 산에 가는 거죠.

현우: 산에 가서 산꼭대기까지 계속 올라가는 거죠.

경은: 네. 맞아요.

현우: 걸어서 올라가는 거니까 아무나 할 수 있는데, 무릎이 아프거나 허리가 아프면 못 가겠죠?

경은: 네. 무릎이 안 좋은 사람들은 등산이 안 좋다고 하더라고요,

현우: 안가는 게 좋아요. 그런데 만약에 걷는 데에 특별히 어려움이 없으면 등산 가면 굉장히 운동도 많이 되고 또 기분 전환도 많이 되고 좋은 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요?

현우: 별로 동의하지 않으시는 것 같은데.

경은: 저는 등산을 싫어해요.

현우: 왜요?

경은: 등산. 옛날에 회사 다닐 때, 등산을 억지로 간 적이 있었어요. 억지로 간 적이 많았어요. 그래서 싫어졌어요.

현우: 회사에서 예전 회사에서 억지로 등산을 가기 전에 혼자서 개인적으로 가 본 적은 있어요?

경은: 혼자서 가 본 적은 없는데요, 어렸을 때 저희 아빠가 항상 저희 남동생이랑 저랑 데리고 등산을 많이 다녔어요. 그래서 어렸을 때는 굉장히 좋아했었고요, 잘 다녔어요.

현우: 저는 오히려 어렸을 때는 많이 안 좋아했는데 왜냐하면 힘들니까 나중에 군대 가서 등산을 하잖아요.

경은: 군대 가면 더 싫지 않아요?

현우: 그러고 나니까 힘들지만 등산이 쉬워지는 거예요. "이 정도 짬이야 뭐." 그래서 나중에 군대 다녀와서 가끔씩 낮은 산 같은 데 올라가면 너무 쉽고 산책하는 것 같고 그러니까 "이 정도면 자주 할 만하겠다."하는데 생각은 했지만 그 뒤로 등산은 많이 안 갔어요.

경은: 최근에 저 간 적 있었거든요. 관악산 알아요? 관악산? (네. 알아요.) 관악산이 서울에 있는 산 중에서 굉장히 힘든 산이에요. 오르기가 굉장히 힘든 산으로 알고 있어요. "악"이 들어가는 산은 힘들다고 하더라고요.

현우: 관악산. 북악산.

경은: "악"이 들어가 있는 산은 힘들다고 해요. 친구가 저를 속였어요. "굉장히 쉬운 코스로 갈 수 있다. 딱 2시간 만에 등산을 하고 내려올 수 있다. 완전 산책 코스다." 이렇게 저를 속여서 갔는데 5시간 걸렸어요. 5시간 걸리고, 다리에 알 베기고 죽는 줄 알았어요.

현우: 안 죽었잖아요.

경은: 안 죽었죠.

현우: 등산 할 수 있는 좋은 산들이 서울에 굉장히 많이 있는데 서울 아니고 다른 곳에도 유명한 산들 많이 있죠?

경은: 네.

현우: 제일 먼저 떠오르는 유명한 산은 제주도에 있는 한라산.

경은: 한라산 안 가 봤어요. 저 가 보고 싶어요. 굉장히 아름답다고 하더라고요.

현우: 한라산은 또 다른 산하고 다르게 등산하는 기분이 안 들고 산책하는 기분이 정말로 들어요.

경은: 굉장히 힘들다던데요.

현우: 한라산 끝까지 올라가려면 그렇고, 한라산이 제주도 자체가 한라산이니까, 한라산이 이어져 있으니까 여러 곳이 있어요. 쉽게 갈 수 있는 관광지 같은 곳도 있고, 저도 한라산 중간까지는 올라간 적이 있는데 눈 오는 날. 정말 힘들었어요.

경은: 한국에는 산이 참 많은 것 같아요.

현우: 네. 그리고 제 고향인 광주에는 무등산이라는 곳이 있고, 아무튼 한국에서는 산에 가고 싶다고 하면 어디에 있던지 한 시간 안에 산에 갈 수 있어요.

경은: 진짜.

현우: 제가 아는 다른 도시들은 산이 없어요. 그래서 산에 가고 싶어도 몇 시간 동안 차를 타고 가야 하는 곳도 있는데, 한국은 그런 면에서 보면 좋은 것 같아요.

경은: 근데 주말에는 조금 피하는 게 좋을 것 같아요. 요즘에 등산하는 게 굉장히 유행이 됐어요. 그래서 주말이 되면 아줌마, 아저씨들, 요즘에는 젊은 친구들까지 등산을 많이 해요, 그래서 주말이 되면 산을 구경할 수가 없고 그냥 사람을 구경할 수 있어요.

현우: 앞 사람 등.

경은: 앞 사람 등하고 굉장히 다양한 색깔의 등산복들 구경할 수 있어요.

현우: 그런데 등산복 얘기하니까 또 생각이 났는데 제 외국인 친구들인 "한국 사람들은 왜 등산을 할 때 전문적인 복장을 하고 가느냐?" 라고 물어본 적이 있어요.

경은: 맞아요. 저 그때 관악산 갔을 때도 한국 사람들은 전부 다 등산복을 입고, 등산화를 신고 다니잖아요. 근데, 정말 정상에서 외국인들이 샌들을 신고 등산을 하는 거예요. 그래서 너무 깜짝 놀랐어요. 반바지에 샌들 신고 정말 편한 옷차림으로 등산을 온 거예요. 저는 정말 깜짝 놀랐어요.

현우: 저는 등산을 가면서 한 번도 등산복을 입고 등산화를 신고 간 적은 없어요. 그냥 운동화, 청



바지, 이렇게 입고 이렇게 신고 갔었는데, 특별히 어려움은 못 느꼈거든요.

경은: 미끄러지는 것 같아요. 제가 느끼기에는.

현우: 그리고 또 나중에 나이가 들어서 무릎이 아프거나 등산을 가고 싶으면 힘이 덜 드는 신발이라던가, 아니면 지팡이 이런 걸 쓸 수는 있겠죠. 자주 다니다 보면 옷도 금방 더러워지고 땀도 많이 나고 그러니까 땀이 잘 통하는 바람이 잘 통하는 그런 옷 입고 싶고 하다 보니까 점점 전문적인 등산복을 갖추게 되는 것 같은데, 등산이 인기를 끄는 이유가 돈이 안 들잖아요?

경은: 네. 원래는 안 드는 게 맞는데.

현우: 원래는 안 들죠. 그런데 등산복을 사고 등산을 하기 위해서 멀리까지 차를 타고 가고, 그리고 차를 타고 다녀와서 밥을 먹고 하면 굉장히 돈이 많이 들어요.

경은: 맞아요. 돈이 정말 많이 들어요. 그래도 그런 거 신경 안 쓰면 정말 좋은 취미인 것 같아요. 건강에도 너무 좋고요.

현우: 그리고 여행하는 사람들에게는 등산이 좋을 수 있는 게, 등산을 해서 서울에 있는 높은 산에 올라가면 서울이 다 보이잖아요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 다른 도시에서는 이게 안 될 수도 있어요.

경은: 그러네요.

현우: 그렇죠?

경은: 네.

현우: 높은 건물에 올라가야만 볼 수 있는데, 서울은 웬만한 산에 올라가면 서울을 내려다 볼 수 있어요.

경은: 그리고 계곡 물 소리도 들을 수 있고, 공기도 좋고, 좋은 것 같아요.

현우: 경은 씨나, 저나 등산을 자주 하지는 않지만. 등산 자체는 굉장히 좋다고 생각하기 때문에 추천하니까 여러분도 서울에 오시면 북악산, 관악산, 수락산, 도봉산, 이런 곳들이 있잖아요. 굉장히 많이 있으니까 한 번 가 보시는 게 어떨까 생각해요.

경은: 저는 앞으로는 등산 다니려고 해요. 진짜로요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #52 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 못 믿겠는데요.

경은: 진짜예요. 진짜로 앞으로는 등산 다닐 거예요. 제가 사진 올릴게요.

현우: 네. 그러세요.

경은: 여러분 그러면 등산에 대한 이야기 저희한테 해 주세요.

현우: 여러분 나라에는, 그리고 여러분이 살고 있는 도시에는 등산을 할 수 있는 산이 많이 있는지 궁금하고요, 또 사람들이 등산을 많이 가는지 궁금해요. 그리고 아마 경은 씨가 얘기했던 것처럼 다른 나라에서는 이런 전문적인 등산복이 한국에서처럼 많이 팔리지는 않을 것 같은데, 어쩐지 알려주세요.

경은: 네. 여러분 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 감사합니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #53 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 네. 선현우입니다.

경은: 네. 최경은입니다.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 경은 씨.

경은: 네.

현우: 오늘 이야기에서는 무엇에 대해서 이야기 해 볼까요?

경은: 오늘 제가 너무 너무 좋아하는 김치에 대해서 이야기할 거예요.

현우: 진짜요? 김치 좋아해요?

경은: 너무 좋아해요.

현우: 왜 좋아해요?

경은: 맛있어요.

현우: 왜 맛있어요?

경은: 왜 맛있냐고요? 그냥 맛있어요.

현우: 네. 알아요.

경은: 현우 씨는요?

현우: 저는 좋아하는데 김치를 떠올렸을 때, 경은 씨는 어떤 김치가 먼저 떠올라요? 배추김치?

경은: 네. 배추김치.

현우: 사실 다른 나라 사람들이 생각했을 때, 김치하면 배추김치만 생각을 하는데, 한국 사람들도 "김치를 그려 보라." 라고 하면 다 배추김치를 그릴 거예요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그런데 사실은 김치는 종류가 굉장히 많죠.

경은: 저는 배추김치도 좋아하지만 총각김치도 좋아하고요, 오이김치도 좋아하고, 열무김치도 좋아하고, 백김치도 이제는 좋아졌어요. 그리고 또 뭐 있더라. 갯김치도 옛날에는 안 먹었는데

## 이야기 (lyagi) #53 - 선현우 & 최경은

갓김치도 먹고. 정말 많죠.

현우: 제가 알고 있는 김치 종류는 경은 씨가 지금 다 말한 것 같아요.

경은: 그런데 그 많은 김치를 매일 먹는 건 아니에요. 사실.

현우: 네. 맞아요.

경은: 보통은 배추김치를 항상 먹고요, 여름이나 겨울 특별한 때에 오이김치나 총각김치나 가끔 다 먹는 것 같아요.

현우: 그런데 한국 사람들은 김치를 거의 매일 먹잖아요.

경은: 네. 매일 먹어요.

현우: 그렇게 자주 먹는데 경은 씨는 김치를 안 먹으면 못 살 것 같아요?

경은: 한 10일 정도는 살 수 있어요.

현우: 그래요?

경은: 네.

현우: 제 친구들 중에는 정말 그런 친구들이 있어요. 한 3일을 못 넘기는 친구들. 그래서 그런 친구들은 유럽 여행을 가면 김치를 꼭 가지고 가요.

경은: 진짜요? 가져가면 안 되는데.

현우: 진짜 작게 포장된 것들 있잖아요.

경은: 터지지 않나요?

현우: 네. 괜찮은 것 같아요. 그리고 비닐봉지에 들어있는 것 말고, 플라스틱 용기에 들어있는 것도 있어서 가지고 가서 참고 참다가 먹고, 또 여행이 2주, 3주, 길어진다면 한국 식당에 가는 거예요.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 가서 김치를 먹는 거예요.

경은: 저도 유럽 여행할 때 사실은 한 10일 동안은 잘 참았어요. 아무 문제 없었는데, 그리고 난 다음부터는 너무 김치가 먹고 싶은 거예요. 그 다음에 김치랑 컵라면을 먹었는데 너무 행복했어요. 진짜.

현우: 네.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #53 - 선현우 & 최경은

경은: 저는 너무 행복하더라고요.

현우: 대체적으로 한국 사람들은 김치를 경은 씨처럼 10일, 제 친구들처럼 3일 정도 안 먹고 지내면, 김치를 생각하게 되는 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 정말 신기한 것 같아요. 저는.

현우: 어렸을 때부터 너무 많이 먹어서 그런 것 같기도 하고, 또 김치가 사람들이 맛있어서 먹는 것도 있지만, 건강에 좋다고도 많이 하잖아요.

경은: 네. 건강에 굉장히 좋다고들 해요. 저는 김치를 굉장히 좋아해서 어렸을 때부터 그렇게 김치를 잘 먹었어요. 근데 이건 확실한 것은 아니지만 언니는 김치를 정말 안 좋아했거든요 어렸을 때부터 김치를 거의 안 먹었는데 저는 어렸을 때 감기 한 번 걸린 적 없고요, 굉장히 튼튼했고요, 저희 언니는 맨날 아팠어요. 그 이유가 저희 식구들은 김치 때문이라고 생각하고 있어요.

현우: 그래요?

경은: 네.

현우: 경은 씨는 김치도 먹으면서 운동도 하고, 옷도 따뜻하게 입고, 경은 씨 언니는 김치도 안 먹지만, 맨날 추운데 나가서 있고 그래서 감기에 걸린 게 아니고요?

경은: 절대 아니에요. 다른 건 다 똑같았는데 언니는 김치를 안 먹고, 저는 김치를 많이 먹었다는 거.

현우: 아.

경은: 진짜예요.

현우: 경은 씨 경험으로는 김치를 많이 먹으면 건강해진다는 거죠?

경은: 네. 제 생각으로는 그래요.

현우: 저는 김치를 많이 먹어서 건강해진다는 경험은 없는데, 그냥 한국 음식 하면 김치가 많이 들어가고 또 식사를 할 때 반찬으로 같이 나오니까 너무 익숙해요. 그러다가 해외에 나가면 "꼭 김치를 먹어야겠다." 라는 생각은 안 하니까, 두 달 동안 김치를 안 먹은 적도 있어요.

경은: 진짜요?

현우: 네.

경은: 그럼 두 달 동안 한국 음식을 한 번도 안 먹은 거예요?

현우: 네. 그런데 의외로 괜찮더라고요. 어차피 사람 사는 것은 다 비슷하고, 그 나라에도 약간 맵은 음식이 있고, 그 나라에도 조금 짠 음식이 있잖아요. 그리고 야채가 있고 그러니까 김치랑 비슷한 맛을 찾을 수 있는 거예요.

경은: 그런데 현우 씨 말은 잘 못 믿겠어요. 현우 씨는 조금 특이한 것 같아요.

현우: 여기서 다른 이야기를 조금 해 볼까요?

경은: 네.

현우: 김치를 사람들이 많이 먹잖아요. 누구나 김치를 좋아해요. 그런데 김치를 만들 수 있는 건 아니에요.

경은: 아니죠. 저는 김치를 못 만들어요.

현우: 왜 못 만들어요?

경은: 너무 어렵잖아요. 김치 만드는 게.

현우: 그렇죠.

경은: 현우 씨는 만들어 봤어요?

현우: 제가 혼자서 처음부터 끝까지 만든 건 아닌데 김치 만드시는 걸 엄마가 만드시는 걸 도와드린 적이 있어요.

경은: 그런데 그 도와드린다는 게 "고춧가루 가져와라" 이러면 고춧가루 가져다 드리고 그런 거 아니에요?

현우: 그렇죠. 그냥 물건 가져다 드리고 이런 건데 그 과정 자체가 복잡하기는 하지만 어렵지는 않아요.

경은: 그런데 그 맛을 내기가 힘든 것 같아요.

현우: 네. 근데 요즘에는 레시피도 찾아 볼 수도 있고, 인터넷에 그런 정보가 많이 나와서 만들 수 있어요.

경은: 네. 만들 수 있죠.

현우: 만들고 싶으면 만들 수 있는데, 경은 씨나 저나 또 다른 한국사람 중에서 젊은 사람들은 "김치는 어려운 것." "내가 함부로 만들 수 없는 것." 이렇게 생각하는 사람들이 많아요.

경은: 그리고 김치는 특이한 게, 만들자마자 "맛이 있느냐? 없느냐?"가 중요한 게 아니라 조금 시간이 지나고 나서 "맛있느냐? 맛이 없느냐?"가 판가름이 나잖아요. 그래서 더 어렵게 느껴지는 것 같아요. 음식을 바로 했을 때 "맛있다. 맛없다"라고 결정을 할 수 있다면 바로 레시피 대로 할 텐데 그게 또 한 달이 지나고 나서 먹어 봤는데 맛이 또 달라지고, 또 두 달이 지나고 나서 맛이 또 달라지니까 그래서 더 어렵게 느껴지는 것 같아요.

현우: 그래서 혼자 살면서 김치를 만들어서 먹는 사람은 거의 본 적이 없고요, 좀 가족들하고 같이 살면서 또 자식이 있고, 남편이 있거나 부인이 있어서 같이 김치를 먹어야 되는 사람들이 있으면 좀 만들 수 있는 것 같아요.

경은: 제 친구들은, 결혼한 친구들도 김치를 담근다고 하는 친구는 아무도 없어요.

현우: 그러면 다 사요?

경은: 사거나, 엄마가 다 해 주시는 거죠.

현우: 또 그 친구들이 엄마 나이가 되면 또 만들겠죠.

경은: 그 때는 만들 것 같아요.

현우: 아니면 아무도 안 만들고 다 살지도 몰라요.

경은: 그럴 수도 있어요.

현우: 참고로 한국 분들은 다 아시겠지만 한국 사람들은 예전에는 김치를 밖에 사온다고 하는 것 자체가 굉장히 창피한 것이라고 생각했었어요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그런데 지금은 밖에서 김치를 사 와도 "뭐 그럴 수도 있지." 이렇게 생각하는 것 같은데, 앞으로는 김치를 밖에서 사 먹는 게 또 흔해지겠죠?

경은: 맞아요. 그런데 김치라는 게 너무 신기한 게요, 특히 한국 음식이 레시피 대로 하지 않잖아요. 그러니까 자기 엄마가 만드는 김치 맛을 좋아하게 되는 것 같아요. 그거에 익숙해져서 사실 저도 사서 먹는 거 맛있는 김치들 많지만 저희 엄마표 김치가 제일 맛있더라고요.

현우: 네. 엄마표.

경은: 다른 집에 가서 제 친구가 "우리 엄마표 김치가 제일 맛있다." 해서 먹어 보면 그것도 다르더라고요. 그래서 김치가 어렵게 느껴지는 것 같아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #53 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 경은 씨. 앞으로 김치 많이 만드시고 또 많이 드시고 (많이 먹을 거예요.) 건강하시길 바라고요. 오래 사시고.

경은: 오래 살아야죠.

현우: 저희 청취자 여러분들께도 좀 질문을 해 보고 싶어요. 김치를 언제 처음 먹어 봤는지 그리고 김치를 얼마나 자주 먹는지.

경은: 김치 만든다고 하시는 분들도 있더라고요.

현우: 네. 김치를 만들 수 있는지. 코멘트로 알려주세요.

경은: 저희한테 이야기해 주세요.

현우: 네. 그러면 저희는 또 다음 시간에 더 재미있는 주제를 가지고 돌아오겠습니다.

경은: 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #54 - 선현우 & 최경은

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 경은 씨.

경은: 네.

현우: 경은 씨 사진 찍는 거 좋아하죠?

경은: 네. 좋아해요.

현우: 우리 지난번에 셀카 이야기 했잖아요.

경은: 네.

현우: 경은 씨는 사진 찍는 것도 좋아하지만, 셀카도 좋아하잖아요.

경은: 현우 씨도 좋아하죠.

현우: 아니요. 저는 셀카 좋아하지 않아요.

경은: 아직도.

현우: 경은 씨. 근데 경은 씨는 어떤 카메라 쓰고 있어요? 지금?

경은: 저는 GF1.

현우: "GF1"이라는

경은: 파나소닉에서 나온 카메라를 쓰고 있어요.

현우: 파나소닉에서 나온 "GF1"이라는 카메라를 쓰고 있는데, 이 카메라는 얼마예요?

경은: 비싸요.

현우: 비싸죠?

경은: 네. 비싸요. 큰 맘 먹고 샀어요.

현우: 맞아요. 비싸지만 큰 맘 먹고 사는데 왜 샀어요? 경은 씨.

경은: 예?

현우: 경은 씨는 사진 작가예요?

경은: 아니요.

현우: 경은 씨는 사진관을 운영하세요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #54 - 선현우 & 최경은

경은: 아니요. 제가 블로그를 쓰고 있어요. 근데 그 블로그에 사진을 찍어서 글을 올리면 인기가 더 많더라고요.

현우: 그렇죠.

경은: 사실은 작은 카메라가 있었는데 그 카메라로 사진을 찍다 보니까 너무 재미있는 거예요. 그래서 더 예쁜 사진을 찍고 싶어서 그리고 저희 조카도 생기고 해서 예쁜 조카 사진도 찍어 주고 싶고 그래서 샀어요.

현우: 그게 중요한 거 같아요. 원래 카메라가 있지만 카메라가 고장이 난 것도 아니지만 더 좋은 사진을 찍고 싶어서 비싼 DSLR 또는 준 DSLR, 또는 미러리스[Mirror-less] 카메라를 사는 거예요.

경은: 네.

현우: 그래서 여기에 들어가는 돈이 만만치 않은데.

경은: 현우 씨 카메라 많잖아요.

현우: 저도 카메라를 많이 샀는데 카메라도 그냥 사면 끝이 아니라 또 렌즈도 사잖아요.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 카메라에 쓰는 돈이 굉장히 많은데, 제가 지금까지 느낀 거로는 다른 나라 사람들보다 한국 사람들이 카메라에 쓰는 돈이 굉장히 많아요.

경은: 그런 것 같아요.

현우: 그래서 한국 사람들이 특히 한국 대학생들이 유럽이나, 다른 아시아나라 또는, 미국, 호주 이런 곳으로 여행을 가면 다들 큰 카메라를 가지고 가요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그러면 현지에 있는 사람들은 "아, 이 사람들은 기자이거나 아니면 사진작가."라고 생각하는 경우도 가끔 있어요.

경은: 네. 그럴 것 같아요.

현우: 요즘에는 다른 나라에서도 이런 큰 카메라들이 인기가 많은데 한국에서 가장 먼저 그런 유행이 생기지 않았나 생각해요.

경은: 근데 한국은 조금 심한 것 같아요.

현우: 네.

경은: 제가 삼청동이나 인사동 이런 곳을 가면 정말 모든 사람은 아니지만, 거의 대부분의 사람들이 DSLR을 들고 있어요.

현우: 다 사진 작가처럼.

경은: 네. 그리고 다 사진을 찍고 있어요. 너무 신기한 것 같아요.

현우: 그래서 사진이 전 국민의 취미가 된 것 같아요. 그리고 예전에는 사진을 찍는 것이 굉장히 어렵게 느껴져서 좋은 사진을 보면 "우와 이런 사진은 어떻게 찍는 거지?" 이렇게 생각하는 사람들이 많았지만, 요즘에는 좋은 카메라를 사면 그냥 찍어도 멋진 사진이 나와요. 그래서 가면 갈수록 사진작가들은 경쟁이 심해지고 그리고 사람들은 "카메라만 좋은 거라면 사진은 다 잘 나오는구나." 이런 생각을 갖게 된 것 같아요.

경은: 그런 생각을 갖게 되다 보니까 카메라를 더 사는 것 같아요.

현우: 그냥 100만원 써서 좋은 카메라를 사서 찍다 보면 "정말 이렇게 좋은 카메라가 있으니까 이런 좋은 사진이 나온다."라고 생각하다가 200만원짜리 카메라를 쓰는 사람을 만난 거예요. 그러면 또 그 사소한 차이가 크게 느껴져요, 그래서 200만원짜리를 사요. 그리고 200만원짜리를 쓰는 사람이 300만원짜리 카메라를 쓰는 사람을 만나면 또 300만원짜리 카메라를 사고 싶은 거예요.

경은: 맞아요. 진짜 그런 것 같아요. 그리고 또 요즘에 광고도 많이 하잖아요. 그래서 자기 아이가 생기면 예쁜 사진들을 많이 찍어 놓고 싶으니까 "더 좋은 카메라를 사서 우리 아이의 예쁜 모습을 남겨 놓고 싶다." 그렇게 해서도 카메라를 많이 사는 것 같아요.

현우: 네. 맞아요. 그래서 한국에서는 카메라가 다른 나라보다 특별히 싸지는 않아요. 굉장히 비싼 부분도 있어요. 한국에서 더 비싼 모델도 있는데 그래도 주말이 되면 사람들은 항상 카메라를 들고 사진을 찍으러 나가거나 카메라를 사러 나가거나 그렇게 해요.

경은: 그리고 또 한국 사람들은 사진을 찍는 것도 정말 좋아하지만, 사진에 찍히는 것도 굉장히 좋아하기 때문에 더 그런 것 같아요. 자기 얼굴이 예쁘게 나온 것을 굉장히 좋아하잖아요. 특히 한국 여자들은.

현우: 그리고 한 3년 전까지만 해도 싸이월드라는 웹 사이트가 굉장히 인기가 있어서 싸이월드에

사진을 많이 올렸었는데, 경은 씨도 아시겠지만 싸이월드에 올릴 수 있는 사진의 크기는 굉장히 작아요. 그래서 가로 픽셀이 300픽셀, 400픽셀 밖에 안 되니까 좋은 카메라로 찍어도 그렇게 큰 차이는 안 느껴지거든요.

경은: 네. 맞아요.

현우: 그런데 싸이월드의 인기가 조금 떨어지고, 페이스북, 네이버 블로그, 다음 블로그, 또 티스토리 블로그 이런 블로그들이 인기를 끌면서 크게 사진을 올릴 수가 있게 됐잖아요. 그래서 좋은 카메라로 찍은 사진은 정말 블로그에서 좋아 보이는 거예요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그런 부러움 때문에 좋은 카메라를 사게 되지 않나 생각해요.

경은: 그런 것 같아요. 제가 생각해도요.

현우: 그리고 한국 사람들은 다 그런 건 아니지만 포토샵 전문가예요.

경은: 맞아요. 진짜 신기해요.

현우: 이게 저는 나쁜 거라고 생각하지는 않고, 그냥 전반적으로 한국 사람들의 공통적인 그런 취미가 아닐까 생각해요. 사진이 취미인 나라, 한국.

경은: 그러네요. 저도 그래서 이제 사진 찍는 걸 취미로 하려고요. 열심히 해 보려고.

현우: 사진기만 가지고 있지 말고, 사진도 찍어 주세요.

경은: 열심히 찍고 있어요.

현우: 제 사진은 안 찍어도 돼요.

경은: 안 찍을 거예요.

현우: 안 찍어도 돼요.

경은: 네. 걱정하지 마세요.

현우: 네. 안 찍어도 돼요.

경은: 걱정하지 마세요. 안 찍을게요.

현우: 그럼 저희 사진에 대해서 이야기 해 봤고, 카메라에 대해서 그리고 DSLR과 같은 비싼 카메라를 사람들이 사는 것에 대해서 이야기 해 봤습니다.

경은: 네. 여러분의 나라에서는 어떤지 저희한테 이야기 해 주세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #54 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 코멘트 남겨 주시면 됩니다.

경은: 그렇죠. 코멘트에 DSLR 카메라를 가지고 있는 분은 어떤 카메라를 가지고 있는지 얘기해 주셔도 좋고요, 그리고 한국처럼 그렇게 많이 사는지 그런 것도 많이 얘기 많이 해주세요.

현우: 알겠습니다. 그럼 저희는 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #55 - 선현우 & 최경은

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨. 그리고 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 오늘 이야기에서는 경은 씨하고 저하고 무슨 이야기를 하는 거죠?

경은: 오늘 이야기는 "일기"에 대해서 이야기 할 거예요.

현우: 일기 좋아요.

경은: 네. 현우 씨가 초등학교 5학년 때 일기를 페이스북에 올렸잖아요. (네) 그거 보고 한참 웃었어요.

현우: 저도 그거 다시 발견하고 한참 웃었어요. 그런데 초등학교 때는 선생님들이 "일기를 써야 된다.", 또 부모님이 "일기를 써야 된다."라고 해서 열심히 썼던 것 같은데 요즘에는 거의 일기를 쓰는 사람을 본 적이 없어요.

경은: 초등학생들은 쓰겠죠.

현우: 근데 나이가 들어서 어른이 되어서 일기를 쓰는 경우를 잘 못 본 것 같은데 경은 씨는 있으세요?

경은: 요즘에는 거의 안 써요. 근데 가끔 가다 한 번씩은 써요. 사실. 저는 초등학교 때, 중학교 때 방학숙제로 일기를 쓰게 하는 게 너무 싫었어요. 그래서 일기에 대한 굉장히 나쁜 기억들이 많았었는데, 억지로 써야 되고 그리고 밀려서 써야 되잖아요. 하루에 다 몰아서 거짓말로 일기를 썼었어요. 근데 커서 다시 일기를 쓰니까 좋긴 좋은데 어렸을 때 그런 나쁜 기억이 있어서 사람들이 안 쓰는 게 아닐까.

현우: 맞아요. 어렸을 때 "쓰기 싫은데 억지로 써야 되니까, 일기가 싫어지지 않았나." 생각하는데요, 그런데 제가 재밌게 생각하는 거는 어렸을 때는 일기가 뭔지 모르는 상태에서 "매일 매일 일기를 써라."라고 하니까, 일기를 쓰라고 하면 그날 있었던 일, 아니면 그 날 했던 것, 이런 걸 썼어요. 근데 나중에 중학교, 고등학교에 갔을 때 "일기라는 것은 이렇게 매일 매일 있었던 일을 써야 되는 건 아니다. 그냥 아무거나 생각을 쓸 수 있으면 그게 일기다."라고 가르쳐 주시더라고요. 그 때부터 조금 더 혼란스러워졌어요.

경은: 맞아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #55 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 도대체 뭘 써야 되는 것인가.

경은: 더 어려워졌어요.

현우: 예. 그냥 검사를 받기 위해서 하는 숙제처럼 일기를 쓰면 "오늘은 날씨가 맑았다. 비가 왔다. 오늘은 소풍을 갔다." 이런 것들을 (오늘은 싸웠다. 이런 거) 네. 이런 걸 쓰면 되는데, 보통 "생각을 써라 아니면, 느낌, 이런 걸 써라."라고 하면 모르겠어요. 뭘 써야 되는지.

경은: 어려워요.

현우: 그래서 고등학교 때까지는 그런 게 더 어려웠던 것 같고, 저는 오히려 영어 공부할 때 연습하고 싶어서 영어로 일기로 일기를 많이 썼었어요. 그게 도움이 많이 됐었는데 우리 TalkTo-MeInKorean 청취자 여러분들도 한국어로 일기를 써보면 어떨까 싶어요.

경은: 맞아요. 그러면 도움 정말 많이 될 것 같아요.

현우: 그렇겠죠?

경은: 네.

현우: 그리고 나중에 대학교에 가서는 혼자 사는 게 아니고 또 룸메이트가 있거나, 사람들을 많이 만나니까, 일기에 뭘 쓰면 그걸 다른 사람들이 볼 수도 있잖아요. 그래서 또 안 쓰는 것 같아요.

경은: 어렸을 때는 안 그랬어요? 현우 씨?

현우: 어렸을 때는 남들이 보게 된다는 생각을 못 했고.

경은: 그래요?

현우: 또, 선생님한테 보여주기 위해서 쓰는 일기도 있었잖아요. 그래서 좀 달랐던 것 같아요.

경은: 여자들은 좀 달라요. 여자들은 이제 초등학교 때는 억지로 쓰다가, 중·고등학생이 되면 자기만의 비밀을 간직하고 싶어져요. 그래서 예쁜 일기장을 사는 거죠. 그래서 예쁜 일기장을 사면 옛날에는 그런 일기장에 자물쇠가 있었어요.

현우: 열쇠도 있고.

경은: 네. 자물쇠와 열쇠가 있어서, 그걸 꼭 잠궜 두고 그랬었거든요. 그러다 보면 이제 자기 비밀 이야기를 쓰잖아요. 근데, 저는 언니도 있고, 남동생도 있어요. 그러면 항상 뭔가 기분이 이상해요. 그러면은 언니나 남동생이 몰래 훑쳐봤던 거예요. 그리고 저도 언니의 일기장을 몰래

## 이야기 (lyagi) #55 - 선현우 & 최경은

훤쳐보고 서로 이렇게 돌아가면서 일기장을 몰래 훤쳐봤었어요. 그래서 저도 그런 후로는 이제 가족들이 볼까봐 일부러 더 자세히 안 쓰고, 그런 경우가 많았어요.

현우: 일기를 쓰면 좋은 점이 뭐가 있을까요?

경은: 저한테는 굉장히 긍정적인 효과를 많이 줬었거든요, 어른이 되고나서 저는 일기를 다르게 써 봤어요. "긍정일기"라고 해서 저한테 일어난 좋은 일들만 쓰도록 노력을 했었거든요.

현우: 네.

경은: 예전에 책에서 한 번 본건데, "굳이 나쁜 걸 쓴다고 해서 그게 자기한테 좋은 효과를 나타내지 않는다."라는 이야기가 있었어요. 오히려 좋은 이야기를 많이 쓰면, 사람이 긍정적인 사람이 된다고 하는 거예요. 그래서 처음에는 "이건 너무 가식적이다."라고 생각을 했었거든요. 진짜 내가 아닌 것 같다. 하루 중에 좋은 일만 있는 건 아니잖아요.

현우: 그렇죠.

경은: 그런데 일부러 좋은 일들만 쓸려고 노력하니까, 굳이 가식적이지도 않고요, 좋은 일만 생각 나고요, 그리고 나중에 좋은 일이 많이 벌어지는 것 같아요. 그래서 저는 4년 정도 그렇게 긍정 일기만 쓰니까 저한테는 굉장히 좋은 효과가 많이 나타났어요.

현우: 와! 4년 동안 썼어요?

경은: 네. 4년 동안.

현우: 와! 대단한데요.

경은: 네. 4년 동안. 나이를 밝히기가 싫어서 말을 안 했어요.

현우: 저는 초등학교 때 그렇게 억지로 써야 되는 일기를 썼었고, 중학교 때는 안 썼었고, 고등학교 때는 영어 공부한다고 영어로 일기를 썼었고, 대학교 때는 또 다른 사람들이 보니까 안 썼고, 그리고 지금은 일기는 아니고 그냥 공책에 이것저것 쓰는 건 좋아하는데, 그게 나중에 날짜가 적혀져 있는 것도 아니고, 뭘 했는지에 대해서 적는 것도 아니고, 그냥 아이디어라던가 아니면, 앞으로 하고 싶은 일을 이런 걸 쓰는 거다 보니까 일기라고는 할 수 없잖아요. 그래서 저는 일기를 누군가가 쓰냐고 물어보면 "안 쓴다."라고 그냥 말하는데, 일기가 그래도 존재하는 이유가 있을 거 아니에요?

경은: 현우 씨는 어떤 좋은 점이 있는 것 같아요?



## 이야기 (lyagi) #55 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 저는 기록 면에서 좋은 것 같아요. 일기를 쓰면 나중에 돌아봤을 때 "아! 이 날 이 걸 했구나." 라고 알 수도 있고, 이 때 "내 나이 스물다섯 살 때 이런 생각을 하고 살았구나."라는 것도 알 수 있고, 또 "이때는 이렇게 하고 싶었는데 지금까지 어떻게 됐나." 이런 생각도 해 보고. 반성하는 기회도 되고, 기억하는 기회도 되고, 그런 면에서는 좋은 것 같고요. 또 하나 좋은 점은 막연하게 그냥 생각만 갖고 있다가, 글로 표현해 보면 글도 잘 쓰게 되잖아요.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 그래서 공부에도 도움이 되는 것 같아요. 그런데 안 쓰고 있다는 거죠. 경은 씨도 지금은 일기 안 쓰죠?

경은: 네. 지금은 일기를 안 써요. 사실.

현우: 제가 우연히 이렇게 예전에 제가 초등학교 때 썼던 일기를 얼마 전에 발견을 해서 이렇게 이야기를 해 봤는데, 여러분은 일기 쓰세요?

경은: 여러분은 일기를 아직도 일기를 쓰는지 궁금해요.

현우: 일기를 쓰고 계시면, 왜 쓰고 있는지, 안 쓰고 있다면 왜 안 쓰는지 이야기 해 주세요.

경은: 네. 그리고 여러분의 나라에서도 저희처럼 초등학교 때 일부러 일기를 쓰게 하는지 그것도 궁금해요.

현우: 정말로 궁금한데요. 저희 TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 코멘트 남겨 주시고, 일기에 대한 이야기 해 주세요.

경은: 네. 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

현우: 저희는 그럼 다음 시간에 뵙겠습니다. 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #56 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 안녕하세요. 안효진입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다. 효진 씨, 반가워요.

효진: 반가워요. 언니.

경은: 진짜 오랜만이죠?

효진: 우리 발렌타인데이 때 이야기 같이 하고 처음 하는 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요. 효진 씨는 이 주제랑 굉장히 잘 어울리나 봐요. 항상 발렌타인데이도 사탕, 과자, 군 것질... 이런 건데.

효진: 저는 사실 오늘 이 주제 별로 안 좋아하는데요. 잘못 알고 계시는 것 같아요. 언니가.

경은: 진짜요?

효진: 네.

경은: 저는 이 레슨 끝나고 나서 맛있는 과자 사 드리려고 했는데 안 되겠네요. 그럼.

효진: 근데, 또, 언니가 사 주시는 건데 원래 어른이 주시는 건 거절하는 거 아니거든요.

경은: 괜찮아요.

효진: 아니에요. 그렇게 배웠어요.

경은: 미안해요. 그동안 효진 씨한테 과자 선물해 주고, 과자 사 주고 그래서. 미안해요. 저는 몰랐어요.

효진: 저는 언니가 주는 거라면 뭐든지 기쁘게 받을 테니, 우리 이거 녹음 끝나고 같이 편의점에 가요.

경은: 괜찮아요. 저는 근데 사실 정말 과자를 별로 안 좋아해요.

효진: 정말요?

경은: 네. (진짜요?) 네. 진짜예요. 그런 과자는 좋아해요. 감자 맛 나는 과자들.

효진: 감자칩 이런 거?

경은: 감자칩 이런 거는 굉장히 좋아해요. 또. 근데, 좀 과자를 일부러 혼자 먹으려고 편의점에 가서 과자를 사오지는 않아요. 사람들이랑 같이 있어서 과자가 있으면 먹어요. 근데 일부러 저를 위해서 과자를 사서 먹는 경우는 별로 없어요.

효진: 저는 사실 아까 거짓말을 했고요, 과자를 너무 좋아해 갖고 저는 과자도 진짜 많이 사오고

## 이야기 (lyagi) #56 - 안효진 & 최경은

요. 지금은, 요새는, 좀 안 그러는데, 어릴 때, 고등학교 때는 거의 집에서 밥을 먹잖아요. 학교에 있는 시간 빼고는, 주말이나 이런 때는 거의 집에서 밥을 먹는데, 엄마 아빠가 없다 이러면 저 요리를 못해서 밥 대신 과자를 먹기도 하고 그랬어요.

경은: 근데 요즘도 밥 대신 과자를 먹는 것 같아요. 효진 씨는.

효진: 저는 요새는 밥도 먹고 과자도 먹어요.

경은: 그러면 효진 씨는 주로 어떤 과자를 먹어요?

효진: 저는 과자라면 다 좋아해요. 진짜.

경은: 완전 다 좋아해요?

효진: 싫어하는 과자도 있겠지만, 웬만해선 다 좋고, 새로 나온 과자가 있으면 한 번 먹어 보고 싶고...

경은: 제일 좋아하는 과자는 뭐예요?

효진: 너무 어려워요. 진짜 좋아하는 과자 많은데, 옛날 과자 중에는 "사또밥"도 좋아하고,

경은: "사또밥" 오랜만에 들어 봐요. "사또밥"

효진: "바나나킥" 이런 것도 좋아하고요, 초코 들어간 것도 좋아하고요, 감자 칩도 진짜 좋아하고 "스윙칩" 빨간색 있잖아요, 그것도 진짜 좋아하고요, "빅파이"도 좋아하고, "오예스"도 좋아하고, "초코하임"도 좋아하고, 진짜 좋아하는 것 많아요.

경은: 알겠어요. 근데 과자 같은 거 먹어서 배 아프고 이런 적은 없었어요?

효진: 과자를 먹는데 왜 배가 아파요? 왜?

경은: 근데, 그런 이야기도 있잖아요. "과자에 몸에 좋지 않은 것들이 너무 많이 들어가 있다. 요즘 나온 과자들은 사실 좀 몸에 좋은 과자다."라고 이렇게 광고를 많이 하잖아요. 효진 씨는 어떻게 생각하세요?

효진: 사실 저는 여전히 몸에는 안 좋다고 생각은 해요.

경은: 과자가 몸에는 안 좋다고 생각은 해요?

효진: 네. 하지만 맛있으니까 먹는 거. 근데 그런 건 있어요. 과자를 한 동안 진짜 많이 먹을 때는 한 3kg 이렇게 쉼. 그러다가 한 동안 너무 바빠서 과자 먹는 것도 까먹고 지내면은 또 3kg가 금방 빠져요. 과자의 힘이 대단한 것 같아요. 진짜.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #56 - 안효진 & 최경은

경은: 과자의 나쁜 힘을 말하는 거죠?

효진: 하지만 과자를 먹으면 기분이 좋아져요.

경은: 기분이 좋아져요?

효진: 맛있으니까.

경은: 세상에는 맛있는 것들이 굉장히 많잖아요.

효진: 과자도 그 중 하나예요.

경은: 그렇군요. 근데 효진 씨, 친구들도 그렇게 과자를 좋아해요?

효진: 제가 제일 좋아하는 것 같아요.

경은: 이제 어른이니까, 친구들도 과자를 잘 안 먹죠?

효진: 어른도 과자 먹어요.

경은: 맞아요. 제 주변에도 과자를 좋아하는 사람들이 굉장히 많은 것 같아요.

효진: 현우 오빠.

경은: 맞아요. 현우 씨도 밥 대신 과자를 먹는 사람이죠.

효진: 그런 것 같아요. 현우 오빠는 좀 특이한 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요?

효진: 네. 뭔가 과자를 먹는 것도 맛있어서 저처럼 먹는다고보다는 그냥 밥을 먹을 때 시간을, 일정 시간을 투자해서 앉아서 먹어야 되잖아요. 근데 과자는 일을 하면서 먹을 수 있잖아요. 그래서 좋은 게 아닐까.

경은: 나중에 현우 씨랑 과자에 대해서 이야기 해 봐야겠네요. 근데 효진 씨, 한국 과자랑 외국 과자랑 많이 다른 것 같아요?

효진: 네. 저는 한국 과자가 가장 맛있는 것 같아요.

경은: 외국 과자를 많이 먹어 봤어요?

효진: 저는 미국에서 과자를 몇 번 먹어 봤고, 일본 과자 같은 경우도, 일본에 잠깐 있을 때나, 선물 받아서 먹어 봤는데, 미국 과자는 제가 좋아하는 과자가 하나 있긴 있었어요, 근데 진짜 짜요. 감자칩인데 진짜 엄청 짜요. 소금을 그냥 먹는 것처럼 짜요.

경은: 맞아요. 저도 예전에 어디였죠? 유럽 어딘가에 갔을 땐데, 과자를 사 먹었는데, 그 감자칩이

## 이야기 (lyagi) #56 - 안효진 & 최경은

었어요. 감자칩이 너무 짠 거예요. 저 정말 깜짝 놀랐어요. 왜 그런 걸까요? 신기하죠?

효진: 저한테 물어보셔도 대답을 해 드릴 수가 없네요.

경은: 여러분 이 이야기를 듣고 있는 여러분의 나라의 과자는 어떤지 혹시 한국 과자를 먹어 봤으면 한국 과자랑 비교해서 저희한테 꼭 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

효진: 우리 지난번에 “과자 컨테스트” 했잖아요.

경은: 맞아요.

효진: 언니가 과자 많이 먹었잖아요.

경은: 네. 많이 먹었죠.

효진: 그거 다시 가서 봐도 재밌을 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 혹시 못 보신 분들은 TalkToMeInKorean.com에 오셔서 “과자 컨테스트” 다시 한 번 보세요. 재밌을 거예요. 그리고 저희한테 꼭 이야기 해 주세요.

효진: 네.

경은: 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #57 - 선현우 & 최경은

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분! 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 경은 씨. (네) 5월이잖아요. 지금은.

경은: "가정의 달"이에요.

현우: "가정의 달".

경은: "가정의 달".

현우: "가정의 달"이라는 것이 오늘의 주제인데요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: "가정의 달". "가정"이라는 것은 가족하고 비슷하죠?

경은: 네. 가족.

현우: 가족이 함께 살고 있는 그런 환경이 가정인데, "가정의 달", 왜 5월이 "가정의 달"이죠?

경은: 왜냐하면 5월 5일에어린이날 있잖아요.

현우: 5월 5일은 어린이날.

경은: 그리고 5월 8일에 어버이날이 있어요.

현우: 네. 그리고 5월 8일은 어버이날이고요.

경은: 그래서 "가정의 달"이죠?

현우: 그게 다예요?

경은: 5월 15일에 스승의 날이 있어요, 그런데 스승의 날은 "가정의 달"이랑 상관 없죠?

현우: 글썄요.

경은: 상관 있어요?

현우: 스승의 날에 부르는 노래가 있잖아요.

경은: "스승은 아버지" 이다.

현우: 네. "스승은 마음의 아버지이다." 그런 게 있고, 또 한국에서는 선생님을 가족처럼 존중하기 때문에 어린이의 날, 그리고 "어버이날"이라는 말에서 "아버지"는 부모님을 말하는 건데, 별로 안 쓰이죠?

경은: 맞아요.

현우: "어버이날" 할 때에만 쓰이는 데, 어버이날, 그리고 스승의 날.

경은: 스승의 날.

현우: 네. 이 세 날이 있어서 "가정의 달"인데요. 또 이번 해에는 또 석가탄신일도 있어요.

경은: 석가탄신일도 있죠.

현우: 석가는 불교의 창시자인데, 석가 탄신일, 그 석가의 생신, 생일이라고 할 수 있는 석가 탄신일이 또 5월에 있어서 공휴일이 많아요.

경은: 공휴일이 많아요.

현우: 어버이날하고 스승의 날은 휴일은 아니잖아요.

경은: 휴일은 아니에요.

현우: 그런데 어린이날은 휴일이에요. 어린이는 쉬어야 되고, 부모님하고 스승님들은 쉴 수 없는.

경은: 어린이날은 그런데, 어린이가 혼자 쉬면 안 되니까, 그래서 공휴일이 된 게 아닐까 싶어요.

현우: 경은 씨, 그런데 어린이날이 원래 어떻게 생겼는지 아세요?

경은: 모르겠는데요.

현우: 어린이날은 어린이들이 그냥 놀라고 생긴 날이 아니라.

경은: 물론 그렇죠.

현우: 전 세계의 어린이들 중에서 밥을 못 먹고, 굶어 죽는 아이들이 있으니까, "그런 아이들을 보살피자" 그런 생각에서 어린이날이 생겼고, 그러다 보니까 그런 굶어 죽는 아이들 뿐 만 아니라, 어린이 전체적으로 건강도 챙기고, 어린이들의 복지를 생각하자 라는 마음에서 어린이날이 기념이 되고 있어요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그래서 어린이날에는 항상 어디를 가도, 어린이들이 많죠?

경은: 어른들도 많아요.

현우: 어린이를 데리고 나온 어른들?

경은: 어린이를 데리고 나온 어른도 많고, 커플도 많고요, (쉬는 날이기 때문에) 쉬는 날이니까 어디를 가든 사람이 너무 많아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #57 - 선현우 & 최경은

현우: 그렇죠?

경은: 어린이날인데, 어린이도 물론 기뻐하지만, 어른들도 기뻐하는 것 같아요.

현우: 글썄요?

경은: 아니에요?

현우: 어린이날에 부모가 아닌 어른들은 좋아하는데, 어린이가 집에 있는 부모들은 선물도 사 줘야 되고, 그리고 재미있는 곳에 데려가 줘야 되고 해서 굉장히 피곤해 할 수 있어요. 그래도 일년에 한 번, 이런 어린이날이 있는 건 정말 좋은 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 좋은 것 같아요.

현우: 그리고 또 어버이날에는 어린이들이 부모님을 위해서 뭔가 해 주잖아요?

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 경은 씨는 올 해 어버이날에 뭐 했어요?

경은: 저요? 저 좋은 거 해 드렸어요.

현우: 좋은 선물 해 드렸어요?

경은: 좋은 선물 해 드렸어요. 현우 씨는요?

현우: 저도 선물 드리고, 그리고 전화하고, 그랬죠. 어버이날, 그리고 스승의 날, (스승의 날) 스승의 날도 굉장히 중요한데, 지금은 학교에서 어떻게 하고 있는지 저희는 학생이 아니니까 모르는데, 예전에 학교에 다닐 때에는 스승의 날에 항상 선물을 가지고 학교에 갔었죠.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그러면 그 선생님들은 선물을 너무 많이 받아서, 집에 못 가지고 가는 거예요.

경은: 교탁에 선물들이 쌓여 있었어요.

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 요즘은 안 될 걸요? 그렇게 하면?

현우: 그래요?

경은: 네. 안 되는 걸로 알고 있어요.

현우: 선물도 못 받아요?

경은: 옛날에 문제가 조금 많았었어요. 선물을 주는 척 하면서 그 안에 돈이 들어 있고, 이런 경우



가 많이 있어서 선물을 받을 수 없는 걸로 알고 있어요.

현우: 그래요? (네.) 확실해요? (네.)

경은: 확실해요.

현우: 아직 그래도 선생님한테 선물 주는 거는 괜찮은 것 같은데.

경은: 그리고 생각해 보세요, 만약에 가난한 학생이 있는데 비교 되잖아요. 자기도 좋은 선물을 드리고 싶은데 돈이 없어서 드릴 수가 없으면 얼마나 슬프겠어요. 그런 이유도 있고 해서 선물을 안 받는 걸로 알고 있어요.

현우: 선물을 주는지, 안 주는지는 사실 그렇게 중요하지 않아요. 그냥 선생님한테 감사합니다. "가르쳐 주셔서 고맙습니다."라는 마음만 표현할 수 있으면, 그걸로 충분한 것 같아요.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 네. 그래서 어린이날, 어버이날, 스승의 날, 이렇게 세 가지의 가정 관련 날이 있는데요, 어린이날, 그리고 부모님의 날, 선생님의 날이죠.

경은: 네.

현우: 그래서 "가정의 달"이에요. 그리고 5월은 "가정의 달"이라는 어떤 타이틀을 붙이기에 날씨가 제일 적합한 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 날씨도 너무 좋죠.

현우: 날씨도 좋고, 아직 더워지기 전이고, 이제 더 이상 춥지 않고, 바깥에 나들이도 갈 수 있고.

경은: 가족끼리 시간을 보내기에 참 좋은 달인 것 같아요.

현우: 그리고 제가 알아보니깐 다른 나라는 어린이날이 6월 달에도 있고 (그래요?) 네. 다른 달에 있는데, 제 생각에는 5월이 어린이가 놀기에는 제일 좋지 않을까.

경은: 한국에서는.

현우: 한국에서는. 네. 그런 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 제가 생각할 때도 그런 것 같아요.

현우: 저희가 지금까지 한국의 "가정의 달"에 대해서 이야기해 봤는데요, 저희 청취자 여러분의 나라에서는 이런 "가정의 달"이 따로 있는지 궁금하고요, 그리고 어린이날, 어버이날, 스승의 날이 따로 따로 이렇게 있다면 언제, 언제, 언제인지 궁금해요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #57 - 선현우 & 최경은

경은: 저희한테 알려 주세요.

현우: 코멘트로 알려 남겨 주시고요, 저희한테 궁금한 점이 있으시면 언제든지 역시 코멘트로 남겨 주시면, 답변해 드리겠습니다.

경은: 네. 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요. 다음 시간에 만나요.

경은: 안녕하세요. 현우 씨.

현우: 안녕하세요. 경은 씨.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

현우: 안녕하세요. 여러분. 오늘은 한국 사람들이 가끔씩 외국에 가서 좀 "이거는 적응이 안 된다." 라고 할 수 있는 그런 주제에 대해서 한번 이야기해 보고 싶어요.

경은: 저는 사실 아직도 적응이 안 돼요.

현우: 그래요? (네) 그리고 또 한국 사람이 외국에 나가야만 이런 걸 느낄 수 있는 게 아니라 한국에서 외국인 친구들하고 같이 밥을 먹을 때나, 음식을 먹을 때, 또는 커피숍 같은 데 가서 커피를 마실 때 느낄 수 있는 거예요.

경은: 맞아요. 요즘에 외국인 친구들 정말 많잖아요. 그래서 많이 느낄 것 같아요. 한국 사람들은.

현우: 맞아요. 뭐냐 하면, 한국 사람들은 음식을 나눠 먹는 게 굉장히 자연스럽다고 생각해요.

경은: 그리고 좀 중요하다고 생각해요. 사실은.

현우: 꼭 그렇게 해야 한다고 생각하는데, 다른 나라에서도 그렇게 생각하시는 분들이 많이 있을 수 있는데, 글썄요 서양 국가들 중에서는 "이게 꼭 좋은 거다."라던가 "꼭 이렇게 해야 된다."라고 생각하지 않는 곳도 있는 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 한국 사람들은 음식을 나눠 먹는 게 습관으로 되어 있거든요. 그래서 예를 들어서 커피숍을 가서 만약에 제가 베이글을 먹고 싶어요. 그러면은 베이글을 살 때, 다른 친구들한테 물어 봐요. "혹시 너 베이글 먹을래?" 그랬을 때, 안 먹고 싶다고 해도, 안 먹고 싶다고 하면 제 것만 사서 오는데, 그걸 또 나눠 먹으려고 물어 봐요. "베이글 다시 먹을래?" 그래서 조금이라도 나눠 먹게 되는 거죠.

현우: 그게 정말로 나눠 먹고 싶어서라기보다는 원래 그렇게 해 왔으니까 그게 익숙하니까 그렇게 하는 것 같은데, 분명히 친구들한테 "베이글 먹고 싶어?"라고 물어 봐서, "안 먹겠다."고 대답을 들어도, 또 사 가서 또 물어 봐요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: "정말 안 먹고 싶어?" "조금 먹어."라고

경은: 조금 먹어 봐.

현우: 네. "친구가 안 먹는다."고 해도, 그래도 줘요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그게 한국 사람들의 마음이자, 정서라고 할 수 있는데, 왜 그럴까요?

경은: 옛날부터 저희 한국은 조금 가난했었잖아요. 그래서 음식이 굉장히 귀했어요. 자기한테 조금이라도 먹을 게 있으면 꼭 같이 조금이라도 나눠 주고 싶은 거죠.

현우: 저는 그 이론에 대해서 어떻게 생각하느냐 하면 사실 한국만 가난했던 적이 있었던 건 아니거든요.

경은: 그렇죠.

현우: 그래서 좀 이상한 것 같아요.

경은: 이런 것도 있어요. 음식을 나눠 먹는 의미가, 사실 "배를 채워야 되겠다."라는 게 아니라 친분을 쌓는다는 거죠. 좀 친해진다는 의미가 되는 것 같아요. 예를 들어서 한국 음식은 같은 찌개, 같은 반찬을 같이 먹잖아요. 그러니까 그런 것들을 더럽다고 생각할 수도 있잖아요. 같이 나눠 먹음으로써 "내가 이 만큼 이 사람이랑 친해. 이 만큼 친해졌어."라는 의미도 또 되는 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요. 그것도 말이 되는 것 같은데, 다른 나라에도 또 마찬가지로, 피자, 아니면 스파게티 이런 것들도 다 같이 먹을 수 있어요. 그런데 한국 사람들은, 글썽요, 밥이 아니고 어떤 과자라던가, 아니면 커피라던가, 물, 주스, 과일 이런 것들도 나눠 먹을 필요가 없거나, 나눠 먹기 굉장히 편리한 것도 그런 것도 관계없이 그냥 나눠 먹고 싶어 해요.

경은: 네.

현우: 그래서 저는 항상 어렸을 때부터 이게 궁금하기도 했는데 "왜 나눠 먹어야 되는가?"

경은: 저는 궁금한 적은 한 번도 없었어요. 왜냐하면 저는 어렸을 때부터 부모님이 항상 "나눠 먹는 게 맞는 거다."라고 가르쳤어요. 그리고 "나눠 먹는 사람이 착한 사람이다." 이렇게 가르침을 받았기 때문에, 이상하다고 생각한 적은 한 번도 없었던 것 같아요. 그리고 학교에서도 그랬고요.

현우: 그런데 어렸을 때부터 저는 항상 궁금했던 게, 예를 들어서 아빠하고 또는 아빠 친구하고 이렇게, 아빠, 아빠 친구, 그리고 아빠 친구의 아들, 이렇게 같이 네 명이서 목욕탕에 가면 제가

먼저 나올 때가 있잖아요. 그러면 아빠가 나오시기 전에 음료수를 마시고 싶어요. 목이 마르니까. 그런데 혼자 마실 수 있는 돈이 있어도, 괜히 불편한 거예요. 저 혼자 음료수를 마시고 있으면, 나쁜 사람이 될 것 같고, 다른 사람들도 마시고 싶은지 물어 봐야 될 것 같고, 제가 나중에 사 줄 수 있어도 또 그래도 같이 마셔야 될 것 같은 거예요.

경은: 맞아요.

현우: 그런 부담감을 항상 가지고 있었어요. 그러면서 “지금 목이 마르는데 그냥 마시면 안 될까?” 라는 생각을 가지고 자랐는데, 나중에 외국인 친구들도 만나 보고 해외여행도 가 보면, 한국처럼 그렇게 꼭 “같이 동시에 뭔가를 먹어야 된다.”라고 생각하는 게, 강한 곳이 별로 없더라고요.

경은: 맞아요. 그리고 음식이 나오면 좀 기다렸다가 같이 먹어야 된다. 꼭 “같이 뭔가를 해야 된다.”라는 그런 게 있어요. 한국 사람들.

현우: 오히려 만약에 두 사람이 밥을 시켰는데 한 사람 음식이 먼저 나오고 다른 사람 음식이 아직 안 나왔는데, 그 다른 사람 음식이 안 나왔기 때문에 먼저 나온 음식이 식도록, 가만히, 차가워질 때까지 나뉘야 된다는 것 자체가 더 이상한 것 같은데.

경은: 아니면 그 음식 먼저 나눠 먹는 거죠.

현우: 네. 그런데 나눠 먹고 싶지 않은 음식이거나, 아니면 두 사람이 별로 안 친하면 나눠 먹지 않더라도 같이 먹어야 된다는 생각이 있어서 기다려야 돼요.

경은: 네. 기다리죠.

현우: 네. 그래서 나중에 나온 음식은 따뜻한데 먼저 나온 음식은 차가워요. 그래도 같이 먹는 거죠.

경은: 그게 그리고 여자들이 더 심한 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요.

경은: 남자들보다 여자들은 꼭 뭔가를 나눠 먹어야 되고, 정말 작은 초콜릿이라도 꼭 나눠 먹어요.

현우: 신기한 것 같아요. 그래서 한국에서는 이렇게 어딜 가서 뭘 먹어도 주변에 사람이 있으면 같이 먹으려고 하고 또 다른 사람이 뭘 먹고 있으면, “당연히 나한테도 주겠지?”라고 생각하는 데.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #58 - 선현우 & 최경은

경은: 아니면 먹어 보라고 물어 보기라도 할 거라고 생각을 해요.

현우: 그렇게 안 물어 보고 혼자 먹으면 좀 배려심이 없거나, 아니면 무례한 사람처럼 보여질 수 있어요. 그래서 한국 사람들은 그렇게 보여지기 싫기 때문에 항상 주변 사람들에게 물어 보죠.

경은: "이거 먹어 볼래?"라고.

현우: 네. "이거 드셔 보실래요?"라고. 그래서 가끔씩 그렇게 한국 사람들 사이에서 생활을 하다가 외국 친구들을 만나면 각자가 배고플 때 아무거나 먹으면 되는 거예요. 그래서 저도, 저는 한국 사람이니까 웬지 챙겨서 나누어야 될 것 같고, 외국 사람들은 그걸 봤을 때, "왜 나한테도 주려고 하는지, 이거 내거 아닌데." 그렇게 생각하기도 하고요. 외국 친구들은 "내가 샀으니까, 나 혼자 그냥 먹는다."라고 생각하는 경우가 많은데, 그런 문화적 차이를 느끼면서, 그게 틀리고, 맞고의 문제가 아니라, 정말 아직도 적응이 안 되는 문제 중의 하나예요.

경은: 다르다는 게 익숙해지지 않는 것 같아요.

현우: 네.

경은: 너무 한국 문화에 저는 젖어 있었으니까.

현우: 다르다는 거를 알고 있는 데도, 매번 (깜짝깜짝 놀라요.) 항상 놀라게 되는 부분인 것 같아요. 그래서 저희 청취자 여러분께 질문을 한번 해 보고 싶은데요, 여러분 나라에서는 이렇게 음식을 나눠 먹는 경우가 얼마나 많이 있는지 궁금해요. 그리고 꼭 식사, 아침, 점심, 저녁이 아니라 작은 스낵이라던가, 아니면 커피라던가, 그런 것들을 가지고 있을 때, 옆에 사람이 있으면, 혼자 먹는지, 아니면 "다른 사람에게 나눠 줘야 된다."고 생각하는지. 알려 주세요.

경은: 코멘트로 이야기 해 주세요.

현우: 네. 그럼 저희는 여러분 이야기 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경은: 네. 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #59 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 안녕하세요. 안효진입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다. 여러분 안녕하세요.

효진: 언니, 안녕하세요.

경은: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨, 우리 오늘 뭐에 대해서 이야기 할 거예요?

효진: 제가 되게 좋아하는 음식에 대해서 이야기할 거예요.

경은: 저도 정말 좋아해요.

효진: 진짜 맛있지 않아요?

경은: 네. 뭐에 대해서?

효진: 김밥.

경은: 김밥. 김밥 쌀 줄 알아요?

효진: 네.

경은: 거짓말 하지 말아요. 왜 자꾸 레슨에서 거짓말을 해요.

효진: 저 싸 본 적이 있어요. 진짜로.

경은: 진짜로?

효진: 어릴 때, 유치원에서.

경은: 유치원에서 김밥을 싸 봤어요?

효진: 네. 아빠랑 함께 하는 그런 날이었거든요.

경은: 아빠랑 함께 김밥 만드는 날.

효진: 사진도 있어요.

경은: 진짜요? 먹을 수 있었어요?

효진: 아빠랑 같이 만들었다니까요.

경은: 아빠가 다 만들었구나.

효진: 그러는 언니는 김밥 만들 수 있어요?

경은: 네. 만들 수 있어요. 저는 두 번 만들어 봤어요.

효진: 먹을 수 있어요?

경은: 진짜 맛있었어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #59 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 누가 언니 말고 다른 사람이 그렇게 말해 준 적 있어요?

경은: 그럼요. 같이 먹은 사람들이 맛있다고 했어요. 저희 가족들도 진짜 맛있다고 했고요.

효진: 언니를 무서워 해서 그런 것 같아요.

경은: 아니에요. 효진 씨. 전혀 아니에요. 효진 씨는 그럼 무슨 김밥 좋아해요? 김밥에도 종류가 정말 많잖아요.

효진: 저는 참치 김밥이랑 소고기 김밥 좋아해요.

경은: 어떤 김밥이 있죠?

효진: 참치 김밥, 소고기 김밥, 야채 김밥, 계란 김밥, 김치 김밥.

경은: 계란 김밥도 있어요?

효진: 없나? 모르겠는데요. (없는 것 같은데요.)

경은: 치즈 김밥, (맞다.) 그리고 김치 김밥도 있어요.

효진: 맞아요.

경은: 그리고 충무 김밥, 오징어 김밥.

효진: 충무 김밥은 되게 다른 것 같아요. 그렇죠?

경은: 맞아요. 충무 김밥은 굉장히 작게 나오는 거죠?

효진: 밥 밖에 없어요. 김이랑 밥.

경은: 조그맣게 김이랑 밥이 있고, 그리고 김치?

효진: 오징어를 이렇게 빨강게 볶은 것.

경은: 그거를 같이 먹는 거죠. 정말 종류가 다양한 것 같아요. 저는 참치 김밥이 제일 좋아요.

효진: 진짜 맛있지 않아요?

경은: 네. 너무 너무 좋아해요.

효진: 저는 김밥을 떡볶이 국물에 찍어 먹는 걸 제일 좋아해요.

경은: 김밥이 보통 얼마죠?

효진: 보통, 그냥 일반 야채 김밥은 1,500원, 참치 김밥이나 다른 소고기 김밥 이런 거는 2,000원에서 2,500원?

경은: 저는 거의 2,500원 하는 것 같아요. 다른 음식들이 비해서는 싼 편이라서 그래도 많이 사는



것 같고요, 그래도 제일 맛있는 거는 저는 "엄마표" 김밥인 것 같아요.

효진: 맞아요. 정말.

경은: 저희 엄마가 싸 주는 김밥이 세상에서 제일 맛있어요.

효진: 저희 엄마는 소고기 김밥을 만드시는데, 소고기도 훨씬 맛있고, 양도 많고, 그래서 진짜 맛있는 것 같아요.

경은: 어렸을 때, 소풍갈 때 항상 김밥을 싸 줬었잖아요. 근데 항상 저는 애들이랑 자기네 엄마 김밥이 더 맛있다고 막 자랑하고 싸우고 그랬었어요.

효진: 저는 안 그랬는데요. 친구들과하고 사이좋게 나눠 먹었는데요.

경은: 사이좋게 나눠 먹었는데. 누구 김밥이 더 맛있느냐 그런 이야기는 많이 했어요.

효진: 저는 안 그랬어요.

경은: 알겠습니다. 근데 효진 씨, 김밥에 뭐가 들어가죠?

효진: 솔직히 말하면 김밥 싸는 사람 마음이긴 한데, 기본적으로 김이랑, 밥이랑, 보통 햄도 많이 들어가고, (그리고 계란) 계란, 우영도 들어가면 맛있어요.

경은: 기본적으로 들어가는 것은 단무지.

효진: 단무지 맞아.

경은: 그리고 맛살도 꼭 넣죠.

효진: 당근.

경은: 네. 당근도 넣고. 오이 넣을 때도 있고요.

효진: 저는 김밥에 오이 들어가는 거를 참을 수가 없어요. 정말 너무 싫어해요.

경은: 꼭 이런 사람이 있어요. 효진 씨 같은 사람이 있어요. 김밥을 싸 오면 당근이나, 오이 같은 거를 쓱 빼서, 빼 놓는 거예요.

효진: 저 당근 먹어요. 당근은 먹고, 오이도 그냥 먹으면 먹는데 김밥에 오이가 들어가는 건 진짜 먹을 수가 없어요. 너무 싫어요.

경은: 너무 맛있는데요.

효진: 너무 맛이 없어요. 저한테 김밥 싸 주지 마세요.

경은: 효진 씨, 후회할 거예요. 제가 만든 김밥 정말 맛있어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #59 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 언니는 맨날 언니가 만든 뭐가 맛있고, 언니가 만든 뭐가 맛있고 이러는데 한 번도 만들어 준 적이 없잖아요.

경은: 왜냐하면 제가 만들면 맛있긴 맛있어요. 근데 한 5시간이 걸려요. 그래서 쉬는 날이 아니면 만들 수가 없어요. 저 번에 김밥 만들었을 때도 다섯 시간 만큼은 안 들었는데 세 시간은 걸린 것 같아요.

효진: 재료가 세 시간 동안 신선하게 유지 되나요?

경은: 그럼요. 진짜 김밥 안 만들어 본 티가 나네요. 아무튼 저희는 이렇게 김밥을 좋아하는데 여러분들은 김밥을 먹어 봤는지 모르겠어요.

효진: 김밥이 어떤 건지 다 아실까요? 저희 청취자 분들께서?

경은: 한국어를 공부하는 분들이라면 많이들 알 것 같고 또 김밥을 좋아할 것 같은데요, 혹시 김밥을 만들어 본 적이 있으신가요? 여러분 저희한테 이야기 해 주세요.

효진: 네. 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #60 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 안녕하세요. 안효진입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

효진: 언니, 안녕하세요.

경은: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 네. 언니 오늘 우리 이야기 레슨에서 무슨 이야기 할 거예요?

경은: 우리 오늘 학원에 대해서 이야기 해 봐요.

효진: 학원이요?

경은: 효진 씨, 학원 많이 다녔어요?

효진: 저 학교 다닐 때도 다니고, 어릴 때도 다니고 그랬던 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요? 학원을 안 다닌 적도 있었어요?

효진: 네. 있었죠. (그래요?) 네.

경은: 저는 사실 진짜 어렸을 때부터 학원을 다녔거든요. 제일 처음 학원을 다닌 게 피아노 학원인 거 같아요. 효진 씨도 피아노 학원 다녔어요?

효진: 네. 여자애들은 보통 다 피아노 학원가고, 남자애들은 보통 태권도나 이런 거 배우고 다니잖아요.

경은: 맞아요. 저도 그래서 피아노 학원 다녔었고, 유치원도 미술 학원 같은 유치원에 갔었고.

효진: 저도요. (그래요?) 네.

경은: 그게 유행이었던 것 같아요. 여자들은 항상 피아노, 아니면 미술 학원 이런 데 다니고, 남자들은 운동하는 학원에 다니고, 그런 경우가 많았던 것 같고요. 요즘 애들은 그런 스케이트 이런 거.

효진: 김연아 때문에?

경은: 김연아 때문에 스케이트 배우러 다닌다는 얘기도 많이 들었고요, 사실 요즘은 유치원도 영어 유치원 있잖아요. 영어 유치원 다니고, 그리고 피아노 배우러 다니고, 운동 배우러 다니고, 요즘은 또 여자, 남자 상관없이 남자들도 피아노 학원을 다니고 이런다고 하더라고요.

효진: 저희 사촌 오빠나 사촌 언니의 아이들을 보면 조카들을 보면 좀 불쌍할 때도 있어요. 아직 초등학생인데 저는 어릴 때 학교 끝나면 놀이터 가서 놀고 이랬거든요. 근데 요즘 애들 보면

## 이야기 (lyagi) #60 - 안효진 & 최경은

은 학교 끝나도 무슨 학원 가고, 또 다음에 또 학원 가고 이래서 진짜 바쁜 것 같아요.

경은: 제가 밤에 11시 정도에 떡볶이를 먹으러 간 적이 있었거든요. 너무 배가 고파서.

효진: 저 빼놓고요?

경은: 네. 미안해요. 떡볶이 먹으러 갔는데, 거기에 초등학생들이 학원이 다 끝나고 난 다음에 배가 고파서 떡볶이를 먹으러 왔다고 하면서 먹고 있더라고요. 너무 신기했어요, 저는.

효진: 저 초등학교 때면 11시에 잠 안 자고 있으면, 엄마한테 혼나고 그랬거든요.

경은: 근데 그 친구들은 학교 끝나고 바로 학원 갔다가, 학원도 한 군데도 아니고 여러 군데를 갔다가 야식을 먹는 거죠.

효진: 좀 불쌍한 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 불쌍하죠. 그래서 요즘에는 그런 얘기도 있어요. 그런 커피숍 같은 데 있잖아요. 거기 가면 엄마들이 대기를 하고 있데요. 애들을 학원에 보내고 또 다른 학원에 보내기 위해서 커피숍에서 기다리고 있다가 또 애들을 데리고 다른 학원에 데려다 주는 거죠.

효진: 되게 불쌍한 것 같아요. 저는 제 생각에 어릴 때는 좀 뛰어 놀고 이런 게 더 좋을 것 같은데 근데 엄마들 입장에서는 또 남들 다 하니까 내 아이만 안 시키면 좀 뒤처지는 것 같고 그런 마음에 다 학원에 보내게 되는 게 아닌가 싶어요.

경은: 제 친구들 중에서도 결혼한 친구도 있고, 아이도 있는 친구들이 있거든요. 그런 친구들도 자랑 똑같이 "자기 아이는 그렇게 학원에 많이 보내지 않을 거다."라고 생각을 했었는데 막상 엄마가 되고 나면 다른 친구들한테 뒤쳐질까 봐 학원에 보낼 수 밖에 없다고 하더라고요. 그리고 또 다른 애들이 전부 다 학원에 가니까 같이 놀 친구가 없데요. 그래서 학원을 보내달라고 하는 아이들도 있다고 하더라고요.

효진: 좀 안타까운 것 같아요. 제가 보기에는.

경은: 제가 생각하기에도 안타까운 것 같아요. 근데, 사실은 저도 어렸을 때 피아노를 배운 기억이 어떻게 보면 그 때는 피아노 학원가는 게 너무 싫었는데 지금 생각해 보면 그 때 배웠던 피아노 덕분에 지금 잘 치는 건 아니지만 다시 치고 싶기도 하고.

효진: 언니. 기억나요? 저는 하나도 기억 안 나요.

경은: 기억 잘 안 나긴 하는데. 만약에 안 배웠더라면 지금도 다시 시작할 마음이 없을 것 같아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #60 - 안효진 & 최경은

무서울 것 같아요. 근데 그 때 배웠으니까 지금 다시 한 번 배우고 싶어요. 다시 한 번 피아노도 쳐 보고 싶고, 여러 가지 배우고 싶은 생각도 있어요. 적당히 학원을 가는 건 그렇게 나쁘진 않은 것 같아요.

효진: 그런 점도 있는 것 같아요.

경은: 혹시 여러분들 학원 많이 다녀 보셨어요?

효진: 학원이 없는 나라도 있을 것 같아요.

경은: 그럴 수도 있겠죠. 저희한테 코멘트로 이야기 해 주세요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #61 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 안녕하세요. 안효진입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

효진: 언니, 안녕하세요.

경은: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨. 우리 뭐에 대해서 이야기할 거예요?

효진: 제가 너무 너무 그리워 하는 거에 대해서 이야기하려고요.

경은: 저도 그리워요.

효진: 정말요?

경은: 네.

효진: 그립죠. 당연히.

경은: 기억이 안 나요. 너무 오래 돼서. 뭐에 대해서 이야기할 거죠?

효진: 방학에 대해서 얘기하려고 하거든요. 이번에.

경은: 그리워요.

효진: 저는 사실. 언니, 제가 TalkToMeInKorean에서 일하기 시작한 게 작년 11월, 12월부터였잖아요. 원래대로라면 12월에 학교 끝나고 방학이 있어야 되는데, 일을 하느라고 방학이 없어졌어요.

경은: 그렇죠.

효진: 작년 여름 방학이 제 마지막 방학이었어요.

경은: 작년이요?

효진: 네.

경은: 저는 방학이 언제였더라? 오래 돼서 기억도 안 나요.

효진: 근데 진짜 한국 대학생들은 정말 좋은 게, 방학이 일 년에 엄청 길잖아요. 다섯 달이 있어요.

경은: 맞아요. 근데 그게 한국만 그런 건 아니지 않나요. 다른 나라의 대학생들도 방학이 충분히 있지 않나요?

효진: 다른 나라에서 얼마간 있는지 모르겠는데, 한국이 그렇게 방학이 길다는 게 너무 행복했어요.

경은: 맞아요. 근데 사실은 중학교, 고등학교 때 방학은 진짜 방학이 아니잖아요. 공부도 많이 해야

## 이야기 (lyagi) #61 - 안효진 & 최경은

되고, 준비도 많이 해야 되고. 학원이나 과외를 하는 친구들도 많은데, 사실 대학에 들어가면 그래도 그나마 진짜 자유로운 방학을 누릴 수 있는 것 같아요.

효진: 저는 그리고 초등학교 때, 방학이 진짜 기억에 많이 남아요.

경은: 그래요?

효진: 네. 뭔가 특별한 기억이 있었다기보다는 항상 방학하면 기분이 좋고, "탐구생활"이라고 언니 기억나세요?

경은: 기억나죠.

효진: "탐구생활"이라고... 이렇게 책이... 방학 때, 시작하는 날 선생님이 "탐구생활"이라는 책을 주시면. 그걸 방학동안 해 와야 돼요. 실험도 하고 어디 여행도 가고, 그래서 거기다 채워 와야 되는데. 되게 기억이 많이 나요. EBS에서 탐구생활 방송을 해 줬어요. 그럼 그걸 보고 해야 됐거든요.

경은: 우와.

효진: 되게 재밌었던 기억이 나요. 어릴 때.

경은: 맞아요. 초등학교 때 제일 방학을 기다렸던 것 같아요.

효진: 맞아요. 저는 대학교 때.

경은: 대학교 때요? (네.) 대학교 때는 원래도 그냥 대학 생활이 저는 재밌었으니까 괜찮았던 것 같은데. 그렇다고 해서 초등학교 생활이 힘들었던 건 아닌데, 그냥 방학이 너무 기뻐고, 되게 길게 느껴지고 그랬던 것 같아요. 초등학교 때는 방학이 되면 엄마, 아빠가 저희들을 데리고 저희 가족들을 데리고 놀러 갔었거든요. 그런 게 기대가 돼서, 더 기다려졌던 것 같아요. 효진 씨는 그러면 대학교 때, 방학 때 뭐 했어요. 요즘 대학생들은 뭐 해요?

효진: 보통 대학생들은 여행도 많이 가고, 인턴 하는 학생들도 있고, 공부하고, 놀기도 하고, 그러는데, 저도 그냥 계획은 많이 세웠어요. 항상 방학하기 전에, 시작하기 전에 무슨, 토익 책도 사고, 무슨 책도 사고, 이래서 이번 방학 때는 꼭 공부를 열심히 해야지 했는데, 제대로 공부를 하면서 보람차게 보냈던 방학이 별로 없었던 것 같아요.

경은: 근데 요즘 대학생들은 또 취업 준비하느라고 바쁘다고 하던데요. 저희 때는 그래도 4학년부터 취업 준비를 했었거든요. 근데 "요즘 대학생들은 1학년 때부터 취업 준비를 한다." 이런 이

## 이야기 (lyagi) #61 - 안효진 & 최경은

야기가 있더라고요.

효진: 1학년 때부터인 거는 잘 모르겠는데, 확실히 2학년만 돼도 약간 압박감이 있으면서, 토익이 나, 이런 영어 시험이나 자격증 시험 준비하는 사람도 많이 있고요. 3, 4학년 때 되면 많이 심하죠. 또, 방학이라도. 언니는 대학 생활을 좋아 하셨다고 하셨는데, 저는 전에도 한 번 애기한 것 같은데 저희 과 공부를 별로 안 좋아 했거든요. 그래서 졸업하는 게 너무 기뻐고, 일하는 게 너무 기대됐거든요.

경은: 저랑 일해서 너무 좋죠?

효진: 근데, 진짜 한 가지 아쉬웠던 게, 방학이 없다는 게, 회사원들은 그게 안 좋은 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 회사원들은 휴가는 있는데 방학은 없죠. 사실은.

효진: 방학과 비교를 할 수가 없죠. 휴가는.

경은: 근데 만약에 효진 씨한테 방학이 주어진다면, 또 다시 방학을 가질 수 있다면 뭘 하고 싶어요?

효진: 저는 여행을 다니고 싶어요.

경은: 여행 다니고 싶어요? 어디 가고 싶어요?

효진: 그냥 전 세계 이곳저곳을 다니고 싶어요. 한국 여행도 좋고, 국내 여행도 되게 하고 싶고요. 세계 여행도 하고 싶고, 여행 그냥 다니고 싶어요.

경은: 그렇군요. 저도 방학 주어진다면 여행 가고 싶어요.

효진: 네.

경은: 여행이 제일 좋을 것 같아요.

효진: 그냥 집에서 있는 것보다 시간을 보람차게 보내는 게 더 좋은 것 같아요.

경은: 여행 다니면서 TalkToMeInKorean 청취자 분들 만나면 진짜 좋을 것 같아요. 그죠?

효진: 네. 진짜 좋을 것 같아요.

경은: 근데 혹시 학생이라면 방학 때 뭘 하세요? 주로? 아니면 방학이 혹시 생긴다면 뭘 하고 싶은지 코멘트에 이야기 해 주세요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #62 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 안녕하세요. 안효진입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

효진: 언니! (네) 요즘 공부 열심히 하고 있어요?

경은: 무슨 공부요?

효진: 언니, 영어도 공부하고, 일본어도 공부하고, 스페인어도 공부하고... (제가요?) 공부하는 거 많잖아요.

경은: 저는 공부 아무 것도 안 하고요. 그냥 책만 샀어요. 책만.

효진: 공부하려고 산 거 아니에요?

경은: 어... 나중예요. 효진 씨는 영어도 잘하고, 일본어도 잘하잖아요. (글쎄요.) 지금 새로 공부하는 언어 있어요? (없어요) 없어요? 프랑스어?

효진: 제가 언제 공부한다고 했어요?

경은: 스페인어 공부한다고 하지 않았어요? 프랑스어나 스페인어?

효진: 그렇게 생각은 했지만, 시작을 한 적은 없어요, 언니.

경은: 그러면 최근에는 외국어 공부하고 있는 거 없어요?

효진: 잠시 쉬고 있어요. 잠시 한 몇 년 째 쉬고 있어요.

경은: 아, 그래요? (네) 효진 씨는 그러면 영어 공부나 일본어 공부 어떻게 했었어요?

효진: 영어 공부는, 원래 우리 다 영어 공부 다 하잖아요, 학교 다니면, 고등학교 때도 하고 중학교 때도 하는데. 그 때 했을 때는 사실 기초는 공부를 했지만, 아시다시피 책으로만 공부하기 때문에, 별로 말 하거나 그럴 때 잘 못 하잖아요? (네) 근데 본격적으로 영어 공부를, 재미를 느끼고 시작하게 된 거는 몇 년 전인데, 그 때는 드라마 많이 봤어요. 미국 드라마. (미국 드라마?) 시트콤 같은 거.

경은: 그냥 보기만 해도 도움이 많이 됐어요?

효진: 보면서 모르는 표현이나 단어 같은 거 정리하고 나중에 따로 보고. 그랬었던 거 같아요.

경은: 그러면 드라마 볼 때 자막이 있는 드라마를 봤어요?

효진: 자막을 띄워 놓고 볼 때도 있었고, 듣기 공부를 하고 싶을 때는 자막 없이 보기도 하고 그랬어요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #62 - 안효진 & 최경은

경은: 외국인 친구들도 많이 사귀었었나요?

효진: 네. 그게 되게 중요한 거 같아요. 왜냐하면 드라마에 쓰이는 표현이나 단어들이 무조건 많이 쓰이는 표현이라고 말할 수 없잖아요. 한국 드라마도 그렇지만. (맞아요) 한국 드라마에 나오는 말인데 실제로 말하면 되게 어색한 게 많기 때문에 저는 새로 배운 표현이 있으면은 바로 외국인 친구한테 써먹어 보고 그게 자연스러운지 어떤지 피드백을 들었었어요.

경은: 사실 한국 드라마도 굉장히 느끼한 말투가 많잖아요. (맞아요) 그래서 실생활에 쓸 수 없는 그런 말들도 굉장히 많은 거 같아요. (맞아요) 근데 사실 외국인 친구 사귀기가 쉽지가 않잖아요. (그렇죠) 효진 씨는 어떻게 외국인 친구 사귀었는데요?

효진: 저는 정말 영어 공부를 많이 했을 때, 운이 좋게 외국에 사는 외국인 친구가 한달 정도 우리나라로 놀러 왔었어요. 딱 그 시기에 영어 공부를 제일 많이 했는데, 그래서 매일 같이 붙어 다니면서 많이 놀았고 그 다음 부터는 우리 랭귀지캐스트에 나오면서 외국인 친구를 많이 사귀었던 거 같아요.

경은: 랭귀지캐스트가 뭔지 모르는 사람들도 많을 것 같은데요.

효진: 랭귀지캐스트를 모르시나요? 랭귀지캐스트는 여러 나라 언어 공부를 하시는 분들이 모여서 같이 친구도 사귀고 같이 영어 공부, 한국어 공부, 외국어 공부도 하는 그런 모임이에요.

경은: 사실 한국에도 그렇고 외국에도 많다고 들었는데, 그런 언어 공부를 하는 모임들이 있잖아요. (네) meetup.com 에도 많이 있는 걸로 알고 있는데, 그런 모임에 나가서 연습을 하는 게 정말 중요한 거 같아요. 그렇죠?

효진: 맞아요. 저희 랭귀지캐스트에도 나와서는 창피하다고 한 마디도 못 하시는 분들도 계시는데 사실 창피한 게 아니라고 생각하거든요. 외국어 공부할 때 틀리는 건 당연한 거고.

경은: 근데 창피해요.

효진: 그거야 그렇지만 틀리지 않으면은 정말 늘 수 있는 방법이 없는 거 같아요, 저는.

경은: 맞아요. 그렇긴 해요. (네) 그럼 결국 효진 씨가 가장 강조하는 것은 공부를 하고 그리고 연습을 해라. 이거네요?

효진: 네. 언니는 뭐 추천하고 싶은 방법 없어요?

경은: 저한테는 가장 중요했던 게 재미를 느끼는 게 가장 중요했던 거 같아요. (맞아요) 사실 영어

## 이야기 (lyagi) #62 - 안효진 & 최경은

공부할 때도, 굉장히 오랫동안 영어 공부 했는데 그 동안은 영어를 싫어했었어요. 그런데 영어를 좋아하게 되고, 그리고 난 뒤부터는 그래도 연습도 하게 되고 용기도 생기고, 그렇게 되니까 외국어 공부를 할 수 있게 된 거 같아요.

효진: 한국어 공부 할 때도 마찬가지로인 거 같아요. 한국어 공부가 재미있어야지 한국어 공부도 계속 할 수 있고, (네, 맞아요) 그런 거 같아요.

경은: 한국인 친구들 사귀고 싶다는 사람들 굉장히 많잖아요. 요즘에는 한국인들도 Facebook 이나 Twitter 굉장히 많이 하거든요. 한국인들 보이면 무조건 말을 걸어보세요. 그렇게 연습하면 굉장히 도움이 많이 되거든요. (네, 맞아요) 네, 저도 앞으로 연습 많이 해보려고요.

효진: 언니 앞으로 공부 열심히 해요.

경은: 네, 공부 열심히 하고요. 앞으로 저희도 열심히 할 테니까, 여러분들도 한국어 공부 열심히 하시고요. 저희한테 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

효진: 네. 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #63 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 안녕하세요. 안효진입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

효진: 언니, (네) 오늘 주제가 뭐죠?

경은: 오늘 주제는 우정이에요. (우정) 효진 씨, (네) 친구들 자주 만나요?

효진: 자주 못 만나요, 바빠서.

경은: 아, 바빠서. 효진 씨가 바빠서요? 아니면 친구들이 바빠서요?

효진: 친구들이 바빠서...

경은: 아, 친구들이 바빠서요?

효진: 그게 되게 다른 거 같아요. 친구의 범위가 (네) 요즘 사귀는 친구들은 자주 만나고, 자주 보게 되는데, 옛날 친구들은 자주 못 보게 되는 거 같아요.

경은: 옛날 친구라고 하면 언제 만난 친구들을 말하는 거예요?

효진: 중학교나 고등학교, 대학교 때 친구들.

경은: 중학교 때 친구들, 고등학교 때 친구들, 대학교 때 친구들을 아직까지 많이 만나요?

효진: 아니요. 가끔.

경은: 아, 가끔 만나요?

효진: 언니는요?

경은: 저도 사실은 최근에 친해진 친구들은 자주 만나는데 옛날부터 친했던 친구들은 자주 못 만나요. 저는 이제 나이가 많으니까, 친구들이 결혼한 친구들이 많아요. 그래서 결혼한 친구들은 일도 해야 하고 집안일도 해야 되니까. 또 아기가 있는 친구들도 있고요. 그래서 집안일 하느라고 만날 수가 없어요.

효진: 슬픈데요?

경은: 조금 슬프기도 한데, 그런 친구들이 행복해 하는 거 보면 저도 기분 좋아요.

효진: 근데 여자들만 그런 건가요?

경은: 남자들도 똑같아요, 사실은.

효진: 결혼하면?

경은: 결혼하면 좀 만나기 힘든 것 같아요. (그렇구나) 근데 효진 씨? (네) 그 우정이라는 게, 제가

## 이야기 (lyagi) #63 - 안효진 & 최경은

생각 할 때는, 중학교 때 우정, 고등학교 때 우정, 대학교 때 우정이 조금씩 다르지 않아요?

효진: 다른 것 같아요.

경은: 그쵸? 어떻게 다른 것 같아요?

효진: 제 개인적인 경험에 비춰서 얘기를 해 보면, 중학교 때는 뭘 모르잖아요, 사실. (네) 그냥 어른 이 되고만 싶고 말썽도 많이 피고, 그럴 때 사귀 친구들과, 고등학교 때는 수능을 같이 봐야 되고 대학 입시를 같이 준비하는 친구들이고, 또 하루에 가장 많은 시간을 같이 보내는 게 친구들이었고, (네) 그래서 또 다른 의미가 있고. 대학교 때 친구들은 좀 다른 거 같아요. 중학교 나 고등학교는 하루 종일 같이 붙어 있지만 대학교는 수업이 다르면 같이 얼굴 보기도 힘들 고 또 약간 경쟁적인 게 더 강한 거 같아요.

경은: 아, 그래요? 저랑은 조금 다른 거 같아요. (아, 그래요?) 저는 대학교 때 친구들이랑은 경쟁 이 런 느낌은 전혀 없었고요. 저희는 친구들끼리 맨날 만나서 맨날 몰려다녔거든요. (아, 정말 요?) 오히려 저는 고등학교 때는 여고가 아니라 남녀 공학이었어요. 그래서 고등학교 때는 웬 지 공부를 해야 한다는 압박감이 굉장히 커서, 뭐, 친하긴 친했지만, 그리고 매일 보고 매일 같은 반이긴 했지만, 시간을 노는 데 같이 쓰지는 못 하잖아요. (네) 추억거리를 만들 게 그렇 게 많지는 않잖아요, 사실. 학교에서 항상 수업을 들어야 되니까. 근데 저는 대학교 가서 많이 놀았어요. 대학교 가서 그 친구들과하고 매일 매일 같이 잘 놀았던 거 같아요.

효진: 저도 뭐 경쟁이라고 해서 친구들한테 경쟁 의식이 있었던 건 아닌데, 그래도 왠지 모르게 중 학교 나 고등학교 때 친구들 대하듯이 모든 마음을 탁 터 놓고 이야기를 하고, 그러지는 못 했던 거 같아요.

경은: 저는 오히려 사회에 나와서 친해진 친구들이 조금 그랬던 거 같아요. (신기하다) 회사를 다니 면서 만나는 친구들 있잖아요. (네) 저는 회사 생활을 했으니까 (네) 회사를 다니면서 만난 친 구들은 학교 다닐 때 만난 친구들과하고 또 다르더라고요, 느낌이. 그래서 저는 그런, 학교 다닐 때의 우정, 그리고 (네) 사회에서 만나는 우정이랑 조금은 다른 거 같아요.

효진: 언니 근데 왜, 우리나라에서는 보통 남자들의 우정하면 굉장히 멋있게 보고 그러잖아요.

경은: 남자들의 의리, 이런 거 이야기하죠?

효진: 근데 저는 여자라서 조금 억울해요. (맞아요) 여자들의 우정도 얼마나 멋있는데요. 그렇지 않

## 이야기 (lyagi) #63 - 안효진 & 최경은

아요?

경은: 그런거 같아요. 남자들은 제가 볼 때는, 쓸데없는 의리라고 생각해요.

효진: 같이 술 마시고.

경은: 네. 같이 술 마시고, 같이 담배 피고, 같이 나쁜 짓을 하는 그런 의리부터 (맞아요) 시작을 한다고 생각을 하잖아요. (맞아요) 근데 여자들은... 음... 이야기하고 수다 떨고, 자기 자신의 이야기를 공유하면서 그렇게 우정을 나누잖아요, 사실은.

효진: 근데 언니 말에 동의를 100% 할 수가 없는 게, 저 고등학교 때 친구들과 쌓은 우정을 생각해 보면 같이 야자(야간 자율 학습) 땡땡이 치고, 그런 조금 안 좋은 걸로 쌓은 우정인 거 같아요. (그렇군요) 되게 돈독했어요. 그런 의미에서.

경은: 근데 동성들 간의 우정도 있고, 이성끼리의 우정이 또 다르잖아요.

효진: 저는 개인적으로 남자, 여자 간의 우정이 있고 친구가 될 수 있다고 생각하는 그런 사람 중에 한 명인데, 주변에 의외로 '남자와 여자는 친구가 될 수 없다.' 라고 생각하는 사람들이 있는 거 같아요.

경은: 저도 사실은 어렸을 때 '남자와 여자가 친구가 될 수 없다.' 라고 생각을 했었어요. '남자든 여자든 어느 한 쪽에서 좋아해야지만 그런 우정이 지속될 수 있다.' 라고 생각을 했었거든요. (네) 이제는 남자인 친구들도 조금씩 생기고 하면서 남자와 여자 간의 우정도 존재하는 걸 알게 된 거 같아요.

효진: 되게 좋은 거 같아요. 남자와 여자의 우정이 있다는 게. (네, 맞아요) 근데 상대방이 다르게 생각하면 안 되죠.

경은: 그렇죠. 그거는 문제가 되죠. 근데 효진 씨, 한국에서는 여자들끼리 손 잡고 다니고 팔짱끼고 다니고 그런 거 있잖아요. (네) 그런 거 외국에서는 이상하게 본다고 얘기 들었거든요. (네) 효진 씨도 친구들이랑 옛날에 손 잡고 다니고 그랬어요?

효진: 어릴 때 그랬어요. 어릴 때.

경은: 어릴 때 언제?

효진: 중학교 때 까지?

경은: 아, 그래요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #63 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 네. 근데 지금은 하도 안 하다 보니까 저도, 주변에 유독 그런 사람이 있잖아요. 되게 여자인데도 같이 팔짱 끼려고 하고, (네) 지금 약간 어색해요, 저는.

경은: 아, 그래요? (네) 저는 대학교 때까지 그랬어요. (아, 정말요?) 손잡고 다니고 팔짱끼고 다니고, 그랬거든요. 그게 전혀 이상하다고 생각하지도 않았고 좋은 거라고 생각했어요. 근데 요즘에는 저도, 워낙 이제 외국 사람들이 조금 이상하게 본다는 이야기도 많이 들었고, 이제는 옛날처럼 매일매일 같이 다닐 수가 없어서 그런지, 저도 조금은 어색하긴 해요. 근데 아직도 중, 고등학생들 보면 손 잡고 다니고 팔짱 끼고 다니고 그러잖아요.

효진: 조금 귀여워요.

경은: 네. 그리고 저도 생각해 보면 중학교, 고등학교 때는 굉장히 그런 게 중요하다고 생각했던 거 같아요. (맞아요) 그런 게 우정이다.

효진: 언니, 기억나요? 저희 초등학교 때는 화장실도 같이, 꼭 같이 가 가지고.

경은: 맞아요. 여자들은 그랬죠. 저는 무서워서 그랬던 거 같아요.

효진: 하긴, 학교 화장실이니까.

경은: 초등학교 때, '학교 화장실에 귀신이 있다.' 라는 이야기가 많았잖아요.

효진: 심지어는 같은 칸에 들어가요. (맞아요, 맞아요) 그리고 꼭 뒤돌아 있으라고...

경은: 맞아요. 그런 게 우정이라고 생각했던 거 같아요.

효진: 어릴 때는. (어릴 때는) 맞아요.

경은: 여러분은 어떻게 생각하는 지 궁금해지는데요?

효진: 네, 여러분의 나라에서는 또, 이런 식으로 화장실에 같이 들어간다던가, 손을 잡는 다던가, 이런 거 어릴 때 어떻게 생각했는지 궁금해요.

경은: 저희한테 이야기해 주세요.

효진: 네, 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #64 - 진석진 & 최경은

석진: 안녕하세요. 경은 누나.

경은: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 네.

경은: 우리 뭐에 대해서 이야기할까요?

석진: 오늘은 "오디션 프로그램"?

경은: 오디션 프로그램.

석진: 누나. 요즘 "위대한 탄생" (네) 아시죠?

경은: 네. 알아요.

석진: 누나 되게 많이 좋아했다고 그러던데.

경은: 저요?

석진: 네.

경은: 저 "위대한 탄생" 딱 한 번 봤는데.

석진: 딱 한 번 봤어요? 그러면 "슈퍼스타 K"는 봤어요?

경은: "슈퍼스타 K"는 사실 한 번도 못 봤어요.

석진: 그래요? 좋아할 줄 알았는데...

경은: 저는 모르겠어요. 한 번 밖에 못 봤는데. 석진 씨, 지금 한국에 오디션 프로그램이 굉장히 인기가 많잖아요.

석진: 네. 요즘 들어서 되게 인기가 많아진 것 같아요.

경은: 어떤 프로그램이 있죠?

석진: 가장 큰 게, "슈퍼스타 K"가 있고요, 얼마 전에 끝났죠, "위대한 탄생" 있고요, 요즘에 또 하고 있는 게 "코리아 갓 탤런트".

경은: 앞에 말한 두 개는 전부 가수를 뽑는 거죠? 노래 실력을 뽑내는 그런 오디션 프로그램이예요.

석진: 네. 맞습니다.



경은: 그리고 나중에 말한 (코리아 갓 탤런트) 그거도 똑같이 가수를 뽑는 그런 프로그램인가요?

석진: 아니에요. 거기에 나온 사람들을 보면 장기 자랑하는 사람들도 되게 많고요, 어제 제가 잠깐 봤는데 비보이들이 나와서 춤도 추고 그랬어요.

경은: 정말요?

석진: 네.

경은: 저는 사실 그런 프로그램들을 한 번도 보지는 못했는데, (왜요?) 모르겠어요. 시간이 안 돼서 못 봤어요. 근데 너무 인기가 많아서, 정말 많은 사람들이 보더라고요. 그리고 유튜브 동영상으로도 많이 이렇게 돌아다니잖아요. 그래서 그런 유튜브 동영상을 많이 봤어요. 화제가 된 사람들, 노래를 정말 잘 하는 사람들이거나, 아니면 사연이 특별한 사람들이 있잖아요. 그런 사람들에게 유튜브 동영상은 많이 봤어요.

석진: 그럼, 예전에 "폴 포츠" 기억나시죠?

경은: 네. 기억나요.

석진: 그 분이 원래 휴대폰을 파는 사람이었는데, 거기 나와서 아주 일약 스타가 됐었잖아요.

경은: 맞아요.

석진: 그런 감동적인 이야기들이 있어서 좋은 것 같은데.

경은: 근데 한국에도 그런 감동적인 스토리를 가진 그런 사람들이 굉장히 많잖아요.

석진: 네.

경은: 항상 모든 오디션 프로그램에 한 명씩은 꼭 있었던 것 같아요. 그렇지 않나요?

석진: 이 세상엔 사람들이 참 많으니까요.

경은: 맞아요. 근데 이렇게 오디션 프로그램이 많이 생기는 거에 대해서 석진 씨는 어떻게 생각하세요?

석진: 그런 잘 되는 사람들을 보면 저는 참 좋아요. 감동도 있고, 보는 것도 참 좋고, 나중에 저런 사람들처럼 노력을 해야겠다는 생각도 하는데, 그냥 TV에 나오기 위해서 나오는 사람들 있잖아요.

경은: 네.

석진: 자기가 그냥 가지고 있는 장기를 보여주기 위해서 TV에 나왔는데, 실제로 보면 되게 이상하

고. 예를 들면, 어제 보디빌더가 나왔어요. 보디빌더가 몸에 기름을 다 바르고 춤을 추는데 제가 봐도, "저건 아니다." 싶고, 그런 것도 있었고, 할아버지가 나와서 목에다 홀라우프를 돌리는 그런 묘기를 부렸는데 너무 안스럽고, 그냥 "좋다."라는 느낌은 별로 들지 않았어요. 약간 "좀 이상하다."라는 생각이 좀 들었었어요.

경은: 저는. 오디션 프로그램 정말 많잖아요. 사실 일반인들이 그렇게 가수가 되고 싶지만, 어떻게 가수가 되는지 모르겠고, 그리고 뭔가를 더 열심히 하고 싶고, 뭔가를 잘하고 싶지만 어떻게 해야 될지를 모르는 사람들을 위해서 그런 프로그램이 존재하는 건 굉장히 좋은 것 같아요. "나도 뭔가 더 나은 사람이 될 수 있다.", "나도 그런 기회를 가질 수 있다." 이런 장소를 마련해 주는 거잖아요. 그래서 그런 오디션 프로그램이 좋다고는 생각은 하는데, 요즘에는 정말 너무 많잖아요. 모든 방송사마다 그런 오디션 프로그램을 경쟁적으로 하는 것 같아요. 인기가 많으니까. 그래서 자꾸 오디션 프로그램들이 만들어지니까 그거는 좀 별로인 것 같아요.

석진: 그런 프로그램을 보면 빠질 수 없는 게 심사위원이예요. 거기 보면 또 약간 독설이라고 하죠? 말을 심하게 좀 안 좋게 하는 사람들이 꼭 있어요. 그래서 그런 사람들이 되게 단점을 심하게 얘기하면 우는 사람도 있고.

경은: 그런 프로그램이 인기가 많다 보니까, 일부러 좀 설정을 하는 것 같지 않아요? 그런 것도.

석진: 제 생각도 좀 그런 것 같아요.

경은: 꼭 항상 한 사람씩 나쁜 말을 하는 사람이 있고, (맞아요.) 항상 한 사람은 좋은 말만 하는 사람이 있고, 그런 식으로 심사위원이 항상 구성이 되잖아요. 너무 그래서 저는 오디션 프로그램들이 비슷한 것 같아요. 너무 똑같아서 "굳이 볼 필요가 있나?" 이런 생각도 들어요.

석진: 제가 봐도 잘 불렀는데, 뭐가 그리 단점이 저렇게 많은가 싶기도 하고. 만약에 누나가 심사위원이면 누나는 어떤 식으로 말씀을 하실 것 같아요?

경은: 저는 좋은 점을 말할 것 같아요.

석진: "음... 좋았고요, 저는 합격입니다." 이렇게?

경은: 불합격인 사람한테도 굳이 그 사람한테 상처를 줄 필요는 없잖아요. 그 사람한테 평생 그 말이 상처가 될 수도 있는데, 굳이 저는 안 할 것 같아요. 그렇게 상처 주고 싶지 않아서.

석진: 저는 그래도 자신이 잘 모르는 단점을 그렇게 콕 집어주는 사람은 미래를 봐서 더 좋은 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 제가 그 역할을 하고 싶진 않은 거죠.

석진: 맞아요. 누나는 착하니까?

경은: 아니요. 착하니까가 아니고, 저도 상처받기를 싫어하는 사람이기 때문에 남을 상처주고 싶지 않은 거죠. 그런 건 있는 것 같아요. 근데 그런 오디션 프로그램 말고도 또 서바이벌 프로그램도 있잖아요.

석진: 네.

경은: "나는 가수다"같은 프로그램이 있고, 또 요즘에는 김연아 씨가 인기가 너무 많으니까 그런 것도 있는 거 알아요? 연예인들이...

석진: 들었는데 이름은 생각은 안 나요.

경은: 이름은 생각은 안 나네요. 저는 보기도 하는데. 그런 서바이벌 프로그램은 어떻게 생각하세요?

석진: "나는 가수다"는 보고 있잖아요.

경은: 저는 "나는 가수다" 완전 팬이에요.

석진: 그런 건 참 좋은 것 같아요. 워낙 실력이 정상급인 사람들이 서로 만나서 서바이벌하는 경우니까, 떨어져도 그렇게 기분은 그렇게 안 나쁠 것 같아요.

경은: 사실 경쟁을 하다 보니까, 점점 준비를 많이 해 오잖아요. 그리고 연습도 정말 많이 하는게 티가 나는 거예요. 그래서 실력도 점점 늘어나고, 원래 잘하는 사람들이었지만 실력도 더 많이 늘어나고, 관객 입장에서는 그런 멋진 공연을 매주 볼 수 있다는 게 너무 좋은 거예요.

석진: 해외에 있는 분들도 이런 한국의 "나는 가수다"라는 프로그램 영상을 보면 되게 좋아하실 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 그럴 것 같아요.

석진: 검색창에 "나는 가수다". 받아쓰기입니다. "나는 가수다"이렇게 치고 검색을 하시면 영상을 보실 수 있어요.

경은: "나는 가수다" 홍보하는 것 같아요. 저희.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #64 - 진석진 & 최경은

석진: PPL? 아니고요.

경은: 근데 그런 "경쟁을 꼭 시켜야 되나?" 이렇게 나쁘게 얘기하는 사람도 많잖아요. 사실.

석진: 좋은 쪽으로는 경쟁, 괜찮은 것 같아요.

경은: 저도 그런 프로그램 보고 나면, 저도 "열심히 살아야겠다." 이런 생각 많이 드는 것 같아요.

석진: 누나 저랑 경쟁 뭐 해 보실래요?

경은: 뭐요?

석진: 유튜브는 누나가, 조회수는 저보다 아직 적잖아요.

경은: 그런 거요? 아니요. 안 할래요. 저희 일 열심히 해요.

석진: 우리 같이 열심히 해 보자고요.

경은: 여러분 혹시 한국의 오디션 프로그램이나, 서바이벌 프로그램 같은 거 보셨나요? 보신 적 있  
나요? 아니면 혹시 여러분의 나라에서 오디션 프로그램 같은 거 하는지 저희한테 이야기 해  
주세요.

석진: 네.

경은: 댓글 남겨 주세요.

석진: 네.

경은: 그럼 석진 씨. 수고하셨습니다.

석진: 네. 경은 누나도 고생 많으셨습니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #65 - 진석진 & 최경은

석진: 안녕하세요. 경은 누나.

경은: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분. 석진 씨. 오늘 우리 뭐에 대해서 이야기할까요?

석진: 제가 먼저 물어 보려고 했는데. (진짜요?) 오늘은 연애 상담.

경은: 연애 상담. 석진 씨는 좋아하는 사람이 생기면, 친구들한테 상담을 많이 받아요?

석진: 예전에는 많이 받았죠.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 그런데 남자들은 원래 연애 상담 많이 받지 않아요.

경은: 그렇죠. 제가 알기에도 남자들은 별로 그렇게 자기가 좋아하는 사람이 생겨도 친구들끼리 이야기를 안 한다고 들었어요.

석진: 얘기 안 하죠. 안 하고 있다가 나중에 그 사람이라 잘 되면 그 때 "우리 사귀어요." 이런 식으로 얘기를 하지. 상담은 잘 안 받아요. (그래요?) 네.

경은: 석진 씨도 잘 안 받아요?

석진: 요즘은 안 받아요.

경은: 예전에는 잘 받았었어요?

석진: 네. 제가 다른 남자들과는 좀 다르게 얘기하는 걸 좀 좋아해서...

경은: 그러면 그렇게 상담 받으면 그대로 따라 했었어요?

석진: 어렸을 때는, 제가 대학교 일 학년 때? 스무 살, 스물한 살 때는 그대로 따라 했어요.

경은: 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경은: 근데 보통 남자들이 상담을 해 줬을 것 아니에요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경은: 그래서 잘 안 됐군요.

석진: 안 돼도 이렇게 안 될 수가 없어요. 이 날 딱 정해서, "이 날 고백해!" 했는데, 그날 비가 온 거예요. 그래도 저는 고백을 했는데 안 된 거예요. 너무 슬펐습니다. 그 날. 아무튼. 경은 누

나 같은 경우에는, 여자들은 연애 상담 많이 받아요?

경은: 여자들은 많이 받는 것 같아요. 연애 상담이라고 하기에는 조금 웃기고요 사실은. 여자들은 조금 좋아하는 사람이 생기면, 친구들하고 이야기를 해요. "이런 사람이 있는데 내가 조금 관심이 가는데 어떻게 할까." 이런 이야기들을 바로 바로 이야기를 해요. 그리고 조금만 더 진전이 되면. "그 날, 그 사람이랑 데이트를 했다." 그러면 그런 걸 친구들이랑 다 공유를 하는 거죠. 여자들은 그런 경우가 많은 것 같아요. 그러면 또 친구들 입장에서는 그럴 때는 "이렇게 해라." 조언도 해 주고, 아니면 "그 사람이 별로인 것 같다." 친구들이 생각하기에 "그 사람이 별로다." 그러면 별로라고 얘기를 해요. 그러면 여자들은 귀가 좀 얇아서, 다른 사람들의 이야기를 잘 듣거든요. 그래서 정말 친한 친구가 "별로인 것 같다." 그러면 "진짜 별로인가?"라는 조금 걱정을 하게 되기도 하는 것 같아요.

석진: 마음에 들어도 다른 사람들이 "저 사람 별로야" "석진이 재 별로래" 이렇게 하면, "진짜 별론가?"

경은: 네. 여자들은 좀 그래요. 처음부터 완전히 좋아하는 경우는 없잖아요. 조금씩, 조금씩 좋아지는 경우가 많아요. 여자들은. 근데 조금씩 좋아지는데 아주 조금 좋아져도 그런 걸 친구들한테 다 말하잖아요.

석진: 네.

경은: 친한 친구들이 그 남자를 평가를 해 주는 거죠. 그러면 그렇게 평가를 해 주면, 그리고 그렇게 상담을 받으면, 그런 게 굉장히 강하게 느껴져요.

석진: 그러면 이제 만약에, 제가 경은 누나를 만약에 좋아한다고 하면 경은 누나 친구들과 친해지는 것도 도움이 되겠네요.

경은: 네. 그런 이야기들 많아요. "그 여자를 좋아하면 그 여자의 친구들하고도 친구가 돼라." 그러면 그게 굉장히 플러스 요인이 된다. 이런 이야기가 많아요. 여자들은 그런 거에 많이 휘둘리거든요 아무래도. 굉장히 중요하죠.

석진: 그런데 누나는 남자들한테 연애 상담을 받아 본 적이 있으세요?

경은: "좋아하니까 고민이 된다."라는 그런 이야기 말하는 거죠?

석진: 네.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #65 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 저는 남자인 친구가 별로 없어요. 사실은. 근데 남자인 친구가 몇몇 있긴 한데 "누구를 좋아해서 어떻게 할까?"라고 고민을 해 본 적은 없고요, 보통 여자인 친구들하고 많이 이야기를 하고요, 만약에 남자 친구가 있는데, 있는 상태에서 문제가 생겼다. "정말 이해가 안 된다." (재 왜 저래? 막 이러고.) 여자인 친구들하고 이야기를 해서는 모르겠거든요. 여자도 잘 모르니까. 그럴 경우에는 남자인 친구들하고 이야기를 하는 것 같아요. 아무래도. 너무 답답할 때. 사귀기 전에 그럴 때, 남자인 친구들하고 공유를 하거나, 상담을 받거나 이러지는 않아요. 석진 씨는요?

석진: 저는 사귀기 전에도, 가끔 물어 봤어요. "여자 측에서 이렇게 반응을 했었는데, 이런 반응은 어떻게 생각해야 되냐?" 그런 식으로 물어 봤죠. 확실히 같은 여자니까 더 잘 알 수 있잖아요. 그러니까 그렇게 물어 봤죠.

경은: 저도 이제 연애 상담 많이 해 주기도 했었고, 받기도 했었는데, 제가 생각할 때에는 여자들은 남자들한테 상담을 받는 게 좋은 것 같아요. 그리고 남자들은 여자들한테 상담을 받는 게 좋은 것 같아요. 동성들끼리는 사실 별로 객관적인 상담을 해 줄 수 없는 것 같아요. 근데 한국에서는 보통 가족들하고 그런 연애 상담 이야기는 안 하잖아요.

석진: 거의 안 하죠.

경은: 석진 씨, 해 본 적 있어요?

석진: 아니요. 저는 한 번도 이야기해 본 적이 없었던 것 같아요. "제가 좋아하는 사람이 생겼다." 이런 식으로는 얘기한 적 없었어요.

경은: 저는 언니랑 아주 친해서, 언니랑 가끔 그런 얘기를 하긴 하지만, 보통 저도 이상하게 친구들하고 더 많이 이야기를 하게 되는 것 같아요. 그리고 특히 부모님하고는 절대 그런 이야기를 안 하고요. 부모님하고는 오히려 남자 친구가 있을 때도 없다고 이야기를 한 적도 있어요.

석진: 그렇구나.

경은: 보통 안 알리는 편이고, 좀 그런 경우가 많은 것 같아요. 그렇죠?

석진: 네. 맞아요.

경은: 여러분의 나라에서는 그러면 어떻게 연애 상담을 하는지 궁금해요.

석진: 진짜 궁금해요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #65 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 혹시 가족들이랑 이런 연애 상담 이야기를 많이 하는지, 친구들하고 이야기를 하는지.

석진: 아예 안 하는지.

경은: 안 할 수도 있겠네요. (네) 저희한테 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

석진: 어디에서? TalkToMeInKorean.com에서.

경은: 네. TalkToMeInKorean.com으로 오셔서 코멘트 남겨 주세요.

석진: 감사합니다. 여러분.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #66 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 안녕하세요. 안효진입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다. 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요. 언니.

경은: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨, 오늘 우리 뭐에 대해서 이야기 할까요?

효진: 요새 언니, 비가 많이 오잖아요. 그래서 비 오는 날에 대해서 이야기 해 보려고 해요.

경은: 비 오는 날. 효진 씨, 비 오는 날 좋아해요?

효진: 옛날에는 좀 좋아했는데 요새는 별로 안 좋아해요.

경은: 왜요?

효진: 그냥 비 오면 너무 눅눅하고, 집안에 있어도 눅눅하고, 밖에 나가면은 진짜 우산이 너무 많아서 힘들어요.

경은: 옛날에는 왜 좋아했어요?

효진: 옛날에도 비 오는 날 밖에 나가는 거는 안 좋아했는데, 비 오는 날 집에 있으면 왠지 되게 좋았어요.

경은: 저랑은 반대네요. 저는 옛날에는 정말 싫어했어요. 집에 있어도 비오면 싫어했는데, 요즘에는 비가 오면 좋은 날도 있어요. 실내에 있다던가 아니면 비 오는 날은 좀 춥잖아요. 그런 날 카페 같은 데에 가서 핫초코나 커피 같은 거 마시면 기분 좋고요, 또 집에서 빗소리 듣는 것도 좋은 것 같아요. 그렇지만 그래도 비 오는 날보다는 맑은 날이 훨씬 좋아요.

효진: 그리고 비가 하루, 이틀 이렇게 오면 모르겠는데, 요즘 같은 장마철에는 언니, 지난 주 내내 비 왔잖아요.

경은: 맞아요. 정말 비가 많이 와서 너무 싫었어요. 그리고 태풍도 왔었잖아요.

효진: 맞아요. "메아리?"

경은: 이름 너무 귀엽죠.

효진: "메아리"

경은: 태풍 왔었는데, 다행히 우리나라를 비켜 가서 큰 피해는 없었다고 하는데요, 그래도 조금 다치신 분들도 있고, 사망자도 있어서 조금 안스럽긴 해요.

효진: 매년 이렇게 태풍 피해가 있는 것 보면 되게 마음이 아프죠.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #66 - 안효진 & 최경은

경은: 근데 최근에 너무 신기한 게 있어요.

효진: 뭐요?

경은: 최근에 여자들이 비 오는 날에 장화를 신고 다니잖아요.

효진: 어린이들이 신는 그런 장화.

경은: 네. 옛날에는 어린이들만 장화를 신고 다녔는데, 요즘에는 효진 씨 같은 다 큰 어른이 장화를 신어요. 그렇죠?

효진: 저는 일단 언니가 저를 어른이라고 불러 준 게 처음인 것 같아서 너무 기뻐요. 감사해요.

경은: 실수했네요.

효진: 저도 얼마 전에 장화를 샀어요.

경은: 그래요?

효진: 근데 저는 처음에는 장화를 별로 갖고 싶지 않았고, 그런 얘기 많이 들었어요. 남자들이 장화 신는 걸 되게 싫어한다.

경은: 그래요? 왜 싫어할까요?

효진: 그냥 어린이들이 신는 거고, 약간 신으면 논밭에서 신는 그런 장화 같아서 싫어한다고 들었거든요. 근데 생각해 보면 제 주변에도 되게 많거든요. 장화 싫다고... "너는 제발 신지 마라." (정말요?) 네. 그런 사람들이 있어요.

경은: 제가 생각할 때에 한국 남자들은 조금만 특이한 그런 패션 아이템이 나오면 싫어하는 것 같아요. 무조건 싫어하는 것 같아요.

효진: 근데 솔직히 말하면 남자들이 어그 부츠랑 장화 싫어하잖아요. 근데 정말 실용적이에요.

경은: 진짜 따뜻하죠. 어그 부츠는 진짜 따뜻하고 장화도 괜찮을 것 같아요.

효진: 비 오는 날에.

경은: 네. 거부감은 없거든요. 남자들이 싫어한다고 여자들이 또 안 신고 다니는 건 아니잖아요?

효진: 네. 맞아요. 그리고 사실 남자들도 비 오는 날 운동화 같은 거 신어 보면 알겠지만, 진짜 짜증나거든요.

경은: 맞아요. 정말 너무 찝찝하고 저는 너무 싫어요.

효진: 그렇게 남자들이 패션에 신경 쓰면, 여자들 패션에만 신경 쓰지 말고 자기들 패션에도 좀 신

## 이야기 (lyagi) #66 - 안효진 & 최경은

경: 썼으면 좋겠어요.

효진: 이 레슨을 한국 남자들이 들어야겠는데요. 아무래도?

효진: 한국 남자들을 싫어하는 게 아니랍니다.

경은: 네. 알겠습니다. 다시 비 오는 날의 주제로 돌아가 보죠. 우리.

효진: 언니, 비 오는 날 생각나는 음식 있어요?

경은: 있죠. 저는.

효진: 뭐 먹고 싶어요? 비 오는 날?

경은: 파전! 해물 파전이나 부침개나, 김치전, 이런 거 생각나요.

효진: 한국 사람들은 비 오는 날이면 무조건 부침개를 떠올리잖아요.

경은: 맞아요. 그게 부침개 부치는 소리랑 비슷하다고 해서 생각난다는 이야기도 있고, 정확한 이유인지는 저도 잘 모르겠어요.

효진: 근데 저도 진짜 비 오는 날이면 그런 게 먹고 싶어요.

경은: 그렇죠? 생각나죠.

효진: 비 오는 날 피자 먹고 싶고 그러진 않잖아요.

경은: 맞아요. 아니면 따뜻한 국물 마시고 싶고, 한국 사람들은 꼭 그런 것 같아요. 우리 그러면 비 오는 날에 대해서 이야기를 했는데요, 혹시 여러분의 나라에서는 비 오는 날 특별히 먹는 음식이 있나요?

효진: 여러분의 나라에서도 장화를 신나요? 어른들이?

경은: 어른들이 장화를 많이 신나요? 저희한테 이야기해 주세요.

효진: 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

경은: 여러분 감사합니다.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #67 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 안녕하세요. 안효진입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다. 효진 씨. 안녕하세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. 언니.

경은: 오늘 뭐에 대해서 이야기 할까요?

효진: 오늘은 SNS, "소셜 네트워크 서비스"에 대해서 얘기해 보려고요. 언니.

경은: 효진 씨, 그럼 SNS에 어떤 것들이 있죠?

효진: 가장 대표적으로는 "페이스북"이랑 "트위터"가 있죠.

경은: "페이스북", "트위터", 그리고 사실 "텀블러"도 있고요, 그리고 "데일리 부스"도 있고, 그리고 "블로그"도 사실 그렇게 말할 수도 있어요.

효진: 네. 그렇죠.

경은: 모든 것들을 통틀어서 말하는 건데. 효진 씨는 많이 사용하는 편인가요?

효진: 저는 "페이스북"이랑 "트위터"는 그래도 자주 사용하는 것 같은데, 사실 "텀블러"는 계정이 없고요 저는, 또 뭐가 있죠?

경은: "데일리 부스"있고 "블로그"도 해요?

효진: "블로그"는 하는데, 한국말로 하고 있고.

경은: "유튜브"는요?

효진: "유튜브"는 남의 것만 보고 있고요.

경은: 그럼 효진 씨는 "트위터"랑 "페이스북"만 하네요.

효진: 네. 근데 "페이스북"같은 경우에도 한 2년, 3년 전에는 진짜 많이 했거든요.

경은: 그래요?

효진: 정말 중독돼서 했어요. 진짜 많이 했는데, 요새는 그렇게 많이 안 하고 있고, "트위터"도 하루에 그렇게 많이 안 하는 것 같아요.

경은: 근데 사실은 2~3년 전만 해도 "페이스북"이나 "트위터"가 한국 사람들한테 그렇게 많이 알려지지 않았었잖아요.

효진: 네. 근데 저는 "페이스북"은 시작한 게 2008년이었던데요. 그때는 한국 친구는 거의 없었고요. 친구 중에. 거의 외국인 친구들이랑 많이 했던 것 같은데, 요새는 글썽요, 많이 안 하게

되는 것 같고, 우리 TalkToMeInKorean "페이스북" 있잖아요. 거기에만 자주 들어가게 되는 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. TalkToMeInKorean이 "페이스북"도 있고, "트위터", 텀블러, "데일리 부스", 그리고 "유투브", 다 있죠.

효진: 네.

경은: 전부 다 있으니까 여러분 꼭 확인해 보세요. 저 같은 경우는 많이 사용하고 있어요.

효진: 그런 것 같아요.

경은: 저는 "페이스북", "트위터", 텀블러, 저도 "데일리 부스"는 안 하고요, 그리고 "유투브"도 하고.

효진: "유투브"에서 유명하시잖아요.

경은: 유명하진 않고요, 열심히 활동을 하고 있는 편인데요, 사실 저희는 이제 TalkToMeInKorean도 그렇고 저희가 그런 쪽으로 많이 연관이 돼있다 보니까 SNS를 많이 활용을 하는 편인데, 다른 친구들은 어떤 것 같아요?

효진: 저는 솔직히 말하면 한국 사람들이 아직은 "페이스북"을 그렇게 많이 이용하는 것 같지는 않아요. 많이 이용은 하고 가입도 많이 하는데, 왜 스마트 폰을 많이 샀잖아요.

경은: 맞아요.

효진: 그래서 "페이스북" 많이 가입했는데, 주변에 보면 조금 하다가 "어려워서 안 해!" 하고 안 하는 친구들도 굉장히 많거든요.

경은: 네. 저도 그런 거 같아요. "페이스북"이나 "트위터" 같은 게 최근 1, 2년 사이에 굉장히 사람 수가 많아졌거든요. 그런데도 그렇게 열심히 활동하는 사람들은 거의 없는 것 같아요.

효진: 오히려 "페이스북"보다는 "트위터"가 더 한국에서는 사용자 수도 많고 실제로 열심히 하는 사람들도 많은 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 생각보다 "페이스북"으로 활동을 하는 거를 어려워하는 것 같아요.

효진: 네. 그리고 언니, 우리가 소셜 네트워크 서비스 얘기를 하면서 이걸 빠뜨렸네요. 한국에서는 "페이스북"이 있기 전에 이 SNS가 있었잖아요.

경은: 그래요. 저도 그 말을 하려고 했는데, 사실 "미니홈피"라는 그런 게 있었잖아요. 싸이월드에서 하는 "미니홈피"가 있어서, 한국 사람은 더 헛갈려 하는 것 같아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #67 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 맞아요. 달라서. "페이스북"이랑 굉장히 다르잖아요.

경은: 그래서 "미니홈피"와 "페이스북"의 개념이 어떻게 다른 것인가? 이런 거를 좀 이해를 못하는 것 같아요.

효진: 맞아요. 그래서 아직까지도 저는 "미니홈피"를 안 쓰지가 진짜 오래됐거든요. 몇 년째 안 쓰다 보니까 잘 기억도 안 나는데, "미니홈피" 아직까지 쓰는 친구들 보면 훨씬 쉽다고. "미니홈피"가. 저는 개인적으로 "페이스북"이 훨씬 쉬운 것 같거든요.

경은: 그게 그런 것 같아요. 어떤 거에 더 많이 익숙해져 있나. 그거에 따라서 다른 것 같은데 한국 사람들은 그 "미니홈피"라는 거에 너무 익숙해져 있어서 "페이스북"으로 넘어가는 걸 굉장히 힘들어 하더라고요.

효진: 그래도 조금씩, 조금씩 늘어가고 있는 것 같긴 해요.

경은: 스마트 폰 덕분이죠.

효진: 그리고 언니, 우리 회사는 아무래도 아까도 얘기했듯이, TalkToMeInKorean에서 "페이스북", "트위터", 텀블러, "데일리 부스" 다 있으니까 이런 서비스들을 이용할 시간이 많잖아요.

경은: 그렇죠.

효진: 그래서 우리 개인 그런 페이지를 관리하거나, "트위터"를 해도 별로 문제가 될 게 없는데, 다른 회사에서는 아예 "페이스북" 이용을 못하게 한다거나, 접속을 싸이월드나 이런 데에 못하게 하는 데가 있다고 들었거든요.

경은: 맞아요. 그런 이야기 많이 들었어요. 근데 저는 그거는 좀 회사에서 너무 보수적인 게 아닌가? 이런 생각이 들어요. 그렇게 자기 개인의 브랜드를 키우는 것이 회사에 도움이 되지 도움이 안 되는 건 아니거든요. 놀기만 하는 건 아니니까. 사실 요즘의 트렌드도 익혀야 되고 그런데 그런 거를 그냥 막기만 한다고 해서 되는 건 아닌 것 같아요. 오히려 더 일하기도 싫어질 것 같고.

효진: 저는 생각해 보면 아침에 8시, 9시 출근해서 저녁에 6시, 7시 퇴근할 때까지 계속 일만 하고 있으면 집중을 못할 것 같아요.

경은: 사실은 그게 불가능하거든요. 회사에서는 왜 그런지는 모르겠지만. 그렇게 생각을 못 하는 것 같아요. 그러면 효진 씨가 생각할 때 그런 SNS의 장점은 뭐예요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #67 - 안효진 & 최경은

효진: 저 같은 경우에는 한국에 있지 않은 친구들과 연결해 줄 수 있다는 점이 저에게 있어서는 가장 큰 장점인 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요.

효진: 쉽게 연결해 줄 수 있다는 거. 쉽게 소식을 접할 수 있고, 쉽게 친구들이 어떤 생활을 하고 있는지 사진 같은 걸로 소식을 접할 수 있는 게 좋은 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 멀리 떨어져 있어도 맨날 사진보고 이야기하고 그러면은 가까이 있는 것처럼 느껴지잖아요. 그런 큰 장점도 있는 것 같고, 또 "유튜브" 같은 거 보면 저희가 몰랐던 일들, 그리고 재미있는 영상들 굉장히 많잖아요. 그런 것도 볼 수 있는 것도 좋고, 진짜 전 세계가 하나가 된 듯한. 멀리 사는 친구들의 모습도 볼 수 있잖아요.

효진: 네.

경은: 그런 것들도 너무 좋은 것 같아요. 그런 단점은요?

효진: 단점은 한 번 중독되면 헤어 나오기 힘들다는 거?

경은: 맞아요. 제가 처음에 "트위터" 중독이었죠.

효진: 맞아요. 언니 "트위터" 중독이었어요. 기억나요.

경은: 저도 기억나요. "트위터" 처음 했는데 너무 재밌어서 정말 매일 매일했던 기억이 있네요.

효진: 저도 "페이스북" 중독이었거든요. 그 중독의 정도가 얼마나 심했냐하면 정말 아무 것도 안 올라와 있는데 계속해서 보고 있는 거예요. 진짜 계속, 계속 보고 있고, 진짜 공부가 안 되죠.

경은: 맞아요. 공부도 안 되고, 일도 안 되고. 그런 면에서 보면 회사에서 막는 게 맞는 건가요?

효진: 우리 같은 사람들 때문에?

경은: 글썄요.

효진: 잘 모르겠네요.

경은: 여러 가지 장단점이 있는 것 같은데, 그래도 요즘에 트렌드는 SNS고, 그리고 정말 소통이 활발해질 수 있는 정말 큰 장점이 있기 때문에, 저는 활용하는 건 좋은 것 같아요. 그리고 한국에서도 빨리 "페이스북"이나 "유튜브"같은 걸 더 많이 활용을 해서...

효진: 사실 활용할 때가 참 많은 것 같아요. 회사에서 마케팅을 한다거나 할 때에 외국에서는 특히나 그런 사례들이 많잖아요. "페이스북"이나 "트위터"나, "유튜브"를 이용한...

## 이야기 (lyagi) #67 - 안효진 & 최경은

경은: 맞아요.

효진: 우리나라에서도 그런 이벤트 같은 게 많이 "페이스북", "트위터"를 통해서 열리고 있긴 한데 보면 참가자 수가 그렇게 많지가 않아요.

경은: 아직은 많이 이용을 안 해서 그런 것 같긴 해요. 점점 늘어나겠죠?

효진: 네.

경은: 여러분들 "페이스북", "트위터" 같은 SNS 많이 사용하시나요? 저희한테 댓글로 이야기해 주세요. 그리고 TalkToMeInKorean에 있는 SNS들 다 팔로잉해 주세요.

효진: "페이스북", "트위터", "텀블러", "데일리 부스", "유튜브".

경은: 다 해주세요. 알겠죠?

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #68 - 진석진 & 최경은

석진: 안녕하세요. 진석진입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

석진: 경은 누나.

경은: 네.

석진: 오늘은 뭐에 대해서 이야기할 거예요?

경은: 제가 제일 좋아하는 거에 대해서 이야기할 거예요.

석진: 남자?

경은: 물론 좋아하지만, 제가 먹는 걸 굉장히 좋아하거든요.

석진: 정말요?

경은: 네. 맛있는 것 굉장히 좋아해서, "맛집"을 좀 찾아다니는 스타일이에요. 그래서 오늘은 "맛집"에 대해서 이야기를 해 봐요.

석진: "맛집!" (네.) 누나 "맛집" 많이 알고 있어요?

경은: 홍대는 많이 알아요.

석진: 홍대.

경은: 네. 왜냐하면 홍대가 회사에서도 가깝고, 그리고 집에서도 가까워서 항상 친구들을 만날 때 홍대에서 친구들을 만나거든요. 그러다 보니까 맛있는 곳에 가서 음식을 먹고 싶잖아요. 주로 친구들을 만나면 점심이나 저녁 식사를 하니까요. 그래서 알게 됐어요.

석진: 저 같은 경우에는 서울에 올라온 지 얼마 안 됐어요. (네.) 그래서 "맛집" 찾기가 너무 어려워요.

경은: 그래요? 석진 씨도 근데 많이 알고 있지 않아요?

석진: 친구들이 소개시켜 줘서 몇 군데 알아내긴 했는데, 저 스스로 어떻게 찾아야 되는지 모르겠어요. (그래요?) 네.

경은: 근데 사실, "맛집"이라고 검색을 하면, 그래서 그 곳을 가면 진짜 "맛집"은 아니잖아요.

석진: 속는 경우가 좀 있어요.

경은: 그렇죠. 요즘에는 그런 게 더 심해진 것 같아요.

석진: 워낙 사람들이 블로그도 많이 하고, 스스로 많이 쓰니까.

경은: 광고성 글들도 많죠. (네.) 그래서 요즘에 저는 다 믿지는 않고요, 검색을 해서 많이 나오는 곳을 찾아가요.

석진: 그러면 댓글도 많이 달리고, 조회수도 많이 나오면 약간 믿을 수 있겠네요.

경은: 그렇죠. 그리고 한 번 시도를 해 보는 거죠.

석진: 그렇구나. 누나는 "맛집" 언제 가요?

경은: 친구들 만날 때 가요.

석진: 친구들하고 만날 때?

경은: 네. 근데 보통 여자들은 만나면 "맛집"을 찾아 가잖아요. 근데 보통 "맛집"에 가면 줄이 길게 서 있어요.

석진: 홍대가 좀 심하죠.

경은: 홍대뿐만 아니라, 강남이든 어디든, 정말 "맛집"이라고 알려져 있으면, 기본 1시간 정도는 기다려야 돼요. 근데 제가 알기로는 여자들은 그렇게 "맛집"을 찾아다니고, 그리고 줄을 그렇게 줄을 1시간 동안 서서 기다려서 먹는 걸 좋아하는데, 남자들은 그런 거 싫어하지 않나요?

석진: 만약에 애인이나, 여자들하고 같이 가면 기다릴 수 있어요. 근데, 남자들끼리 가면 절대 못 기다리죠.

경은: 남자들끼리도 "맛집"을 가요?

석진: 거의 안 가요.

경은: 거의 안 가요?

석진: 제일 가까운 곳이, 그 곳이 "맛집"이에요.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 네.

경은: 근데 남자들보면 "맛집"을 잘 알고 있는 남자들도 많이 있던데요? 갑자기 생각이 들었는데, 그런 사람은 바람둥이일까요?

석진: 모르겠어요. 만약에 경은 누나가 어떤 남자를 알게 됐는데 "맛집"을 많이 알고 있어요. 그럼 어떻게 생각하실 것 같아요?

경은: 글썄요. 그 사람이 마음에 들면 "어 이 사람 정말 괜찮은 사람이다!" 마음에 들지 않으면 "혹

시, 이 사람 바람둥이 아니야?" 이럴 것 같아요.

석진: 그래서 저도 제가 알고 있는 "맛집"을 자신 있게 소개를 못 시켜 드리겠어요.

경은: 진짜요?

석진: 소개팅 같은 데에.

경은: 근데 보통 여자들은 남자들이 먼저 그런 데를 많이 알아서 데려가는 걸 좋아하는 것 같아요.

여자들에게 계속 "뭐 먹을래? 어디 갈래?" 이렇게 물어 보는 것보다 "내가 정말 괜찮은 맛집 아니까 같이 가자." 그랬는데 맛이 없으면 큰일 나는 거고.

석진: 정말 큰일 나는 거죠.

경은: 그랬는데 맛있으면 정말 좋은 거죠.

석진: 점수를 따는 건가요?

경은: 그렇죠. 점수를 따는 거죠.

석진: 많이 알아야 되겠네요.

경은: 많이 알면 좋은 것 같아요. 어차피 같은 돈 내고 음식 먹는데, 맛있는 것 먹는 게 저는 좋은 것 같아요. 제가 생각할 때는 그래요. 근데 제 주변에는 "굳이 맛집을 갈 필요가 있느냐, 1시간 동안 시간 낭비를 뭣 하러 하나?" 생각하는 사람들도 많더라고요.

석진: 그런데 제가 저번에 "맛집"을 한 번 간 적이 있어요.

경은: 네.

석진: 거기 가서 한 30분 동안 기다린 적도 있었는데, 너무 맛있었어요.

경은: 진짜요?

석진: 네. 기다린 보람이 있었어요.

경은: 후회 안 했어요?

석진: 안 했어요.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 네.

경은: 저는 좋은 것 같아요. 석진 씨도 제가 생각할 때는 좋아하는 것 같고요. 먹는 거, 맛있는 거 좋아하잖아요. 석진 씨도.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #68 - 진석진 & 최경은

석진: 네. 요즘 인터넷 사이트에 그런 "맛집"만 전문적으로 알려 주는 사이트가 또 있지 않나요?

경은: 많이 있죠. 그런 사이트들 근데 다 믿지는 못 할 것 같아요. 요즘에는 정말 너무 많아서 저는 솔직히 그런 사이트들은 안 믿고 보통 친구들한테 물어 봐서 "맛집"을 잘 아는 친구들이 있으니까요, 그런 친구들한테 물어 봐서 가면 정말 "맛집"인 것 같아요.

석진: 그러면 진짜 "맛집"을 찾으려면 경은 누나한테 물어 보면 되겠네요.

경은: 저랑 입맛이 비슷하다면, 괜찮을 것 같아요. 친구들 데려가면 친구들 다 맛있다고 하는 것 같아요.

석진: 이 방송을 듣고 있는 청취자 여러분! 한국에 오셔서 "맛집"에 가고 싶으면 경은 누나한테 댓글을 남겨 주세요.

경은: 네. 저한테 댓글을 남겨 주시면, 제가 알려 드릴게요. 알았죠? 그리고 여러분들 혹시, 여러분들 나라에서 "맛집"을 찾아다니는 스타일이신가요? 아니면 집에서 요리를 해 먹는 스타일인가요? 저희한테 이야기해 주세요.

석진: 네.

경은: 네. 감사합니다.

석진: 감사합니다.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #68 - 진석진 & 최경은

석진: 안녕하세요. 진석진입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 경은 누나!

경은: 네.

석진: 이번 주제는 뭐예요?

경은: 이번 주제는요 MT예요. MT.

석진: MT!

경은: 여행가는 거죠. 여행.

석진: 네. 그럼요.

경은: 여행이지만 학교에서 가는 그런 여행?

석진: 네. 맞아요.

경은: 동호회나, 과에서 가는 여행, 그런 거를 MT라고 많이 하는 것 같아요.

석진: 사실 이거 콩글리시인 거 아시죠?

경은: 네. 맞아요.

석진: Membership Training.

경은: 맞아요. 콩글리시.

석진: Membership Training의 약자입니다.

경은: 석진 씨는 MT 많이 다녔어요?

석진: 네. 많이 다녔죠. 제가 대학교 다닐 때, 동아리 활동을 많이 했었거든요. (네.) 그래서 거의 빠지지 않고 꼭 참여했습니다.

경은: 동아리, 동호회라고도 하죠. 이런 동호회에서 MT를 주로 많이 가고요, 과 MT도 있잖아요.

석진: 네. 과에서 가는 MT도 있죠.

경은: 네. 그래서 1학년 때는 사실 과 MT도 있고, 동호회 MT도 있고, 동기 MT도 있고 (맞아요. 맞아요.) 정말 많잖아요.

석진: 네.

경은: 저는 다 갔어요. 그 MT를.

석진: 누나도 정말 다 갔어요?

경은: 네. 전 다 갔어요. 저는 1학년 때 제 친구들이 굉장히 활동적인 친구들이었어요. 그래서 모든 MT에 다 가는 거예요.

석진: 웬지 누나는 부끄러워서 안 갈 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요? 지금도요?

석진: 지금도 약간. 그러니까 지금 모습하고 학교 다닐 때 모습하고 많이 다를 것 같으니까.

경은: 네. 굉장히 다르거든요. 학교 다닐 때는 진짜 수줍음을 많이 타는 그런 학생이었어요. 그래도 그렇게 MT를 가면 또 잘 놀아요.

석진: 예전에 제가 과에서 대표를 한 적이 있었어요. 과 대표라고 하죠. (그렇죠.) 그러면서 친구들한테 같이 "MT가자. MT가자." 그렇게 얘기를 많이 했었거든요. 꼭 경은 누나같이 수줍음 많이 타는 사람이 끝까지 안 간다고 그렇게...

경은: 저는 아니었어요.

석진: 아니었어요?

경은: 네. 저는 항상 모든 MT에 따라 갔고요, MT가면 정말 재밌게 놀았고요, 존재감은 없었을 거예요. 사실. 목소리가 작고 조용해서. 그렇게 시끄럽게 놀지는 않았지만, 항상 끝까지 남아있는 그런 사람이었어요.

석진: 그럼. 우리 MT에 가면 무슨 일을 하는지 한 번 얘기해 볼까요?

경은: 보통 어떤 MT를 가느냐에 따라 다르잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경은: 예를 들어서, 동호회에서 가는 MT면 그 동호회가 예를 들어 사진 동호회다 그러면 MT를 가서 사진을 정말 많이 찍고, 그리고 나중에 밤에는 술을 마시죠.

석진: 그렇죠.

경은: 그리고 과에서 가는 MT다 그러면 과에서 그 과가 어떤 과에 따라 다르겠지만 선배와 후배가 친해지는 그런 자리를 만들고 그렇게 얘기를 하고, 그리고 술을 마시죠.

석진: 그렇죠.

경은: 그리고 또 다른, 학교에서 하는 동호회가 아니라 그냥 인터넷 온라인 동호회 같은 것 있잖아요.

석진: 네.

경은: 그것도 마찬가지로 자전거 동호회다 그러면 자전거를 타고 그리고 나서 밤에 술을 마시는 거죠.

석진: 항상. 밤에는 술을 마시네요.

경은: 그러게요. 한국에서는 그게 조금 문제가 되는 것 같아요. 술을 못 마시고 안 마시는 사람도 있는데, 꼭 MT를 가면 술을 마시잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠. 사실 술을 마셔야지 재미있어요.

경은: 물론 그렇긴 하는데, 꼭 그 선배들 중에서 술을 억지로 먹이려는 사람들이 많아서 저는 그거는 좀 싫었어요. 그럼 꼭 MT를 가면 한 명이 아니죠. 여러 명이 취해 가지고 힘들어 하는 경우가 많았거든요. 요즘은 모르겠어요. 저는 대학 다닌 지 오래돼서. 요즘은 그렇게 술을 많이 먹는지는 모르겠지만, 제가 학교 다닐 때만 해도 술을 굉장히 먹게 했었어요. 그게 조금 힘들었던 것 같고, 그것 빼고는 다 정말 좋은 기억이었던 것 같아요. 확실히 MT를 가면 하룻밤 같이 자고 그리고 여러 가지를 많이 하니까 금방 친해지는 것 같아요.

석진: 그리고 MT하면 또 빠질 수 없는 게 "장기 자랑"이죠.

경은: "장기 자랑"을 해요?

석진: 저는 꼭 했었어요.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 네.

경은: 저는 과 MT 아니면 "장기 자랑"을 한 적이 없는데요. 그거 말고 "수학 여행"아니예요?

석진: 아니예요. 아니예요.

경은: 수학 여행을 가면은 "장기 자랑"시간이 있죠. 잘 생각해 보세요.

석진: 아니예요. 아니예요. 제가 MT 갔을 때도 "장기 자랑"해서 서로 좀 잘 보이려고 많이 했었어요.

경은: 석진 씨는 그럼 뭐 했었어요?

석진: 여러 가지 했는데, 지금 생각나는 건 연극했었고요.

경은: MT를 가세요?

석진: 네. MT 가서 연극했었고, 그리고 노래 불렀어요.

경은: 그렇군요.

석진: 합창으로.

경은: 모르겠어요. 저는 소규모 MT도 많이 가서, 그렇게 백 명 이렇게 많이 가는 게 아니라 스무 명? 열 명, 스무 명 가면 "장기 자랑" 같은 건 안하잖아요. 그냥 서로 속에 있었던 이야기하고 그리고 서로 알게 되는 그런 시간을 많이 갖게 되는 것 같아요.

석진: 그래서 제가 여태까지 여러 MT를 다녀 봤지만, 가장 재밌었던 MT가 단 여섯 명에서 간 MT 였던 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 네.

경은: 맞아요. 저도 여러 명이 가는 것보다 몇 명만 가는 게 더 재미있었던 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요.

경은: 그렇죠. 여러분의 나라에서는 그러면은 MT가 있을까요?

석진: MT가 아니고 다른 말을 쓸 것 같아요.

경은: 그렇죠. 여행 같은?

석진: 네.

경은: 그런 이야기를 쓰겠죠. 여러분의 나라에서 혹시 그렇게 여행을 친구들과 아니고 동호회 사람들하고 아니면, 학교 사람들하고도 같이 가는지 저희 한국에서는 사실 백 명이서도 가도 MT라고도 하거든요.

석진: 그럼요. 생각만 해도 너무 복잡해지는 것 같아요. 백 명.

경은: 그러니까 저희한테 이야기해 주세요.

석진: 네.

경은: 그러면 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #68 – 진석진 & 최경은

---

석진: 감사합니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #70 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 진석진 입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은 입니다.

석진: 네. 경은 누나, 오늘 주제가 뭐예요?

경은: 오늘 콜라에 대해서 이야기할 거예요.

석진: 오! 콜라!

경은: 네. 석진 씨 콜라 자주 마셔요?

석진: 저는 어렸을 때 콜라보다는 환타를 더 많이 마셨는데.

경은: 그래요?

석진: 네. 콜라도 비슷하게 많이 마셨어요.

경은: 요즘에는요?

석진: 요즘에는 그렇게 가리진 않고요. 콜라나 환타보다는 커피를 더 많이 마시는 것 같아요.

경은: 그래요? 저도 사실 콜라를 그렇게 많이 마시지는 않는데, 피자나 햄버거 같은 걸 먹을 때는 콜라를 꼭 두 잔씩 마셔야 돼요.

석진: 네. 패스트푸드점에서 콜라를 안 마시면 뭔가 좀 부족한 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 근데 저는 또 유난히 많이 마시게 되는 것 같아요.

석진: 누나 좀 콜라를 가리지 않나요?

경은: 저요? 저는 많이 가리죠. "가린다"는 뜻이 무슨 뜻이에요? 지금?

석진: 콜라가 여러 종류가 있는데, 꼭 한 종류만 먹고.

경은: 네. 저는 코카콜라를 너무 좋아해서 펍시는 잘 안 마시고요. 특히 코카콜라 중에서도 Zero Coke 있잖아요.

석진: 제로 칼로리.

경은: 네. 제로 칼로리. 그 거는 절대 안 먹어요. 석진 씨는 어때요?

석진: 저는 안 가려요.

경은: 맛이 다르지 않아요?

석진: 전혀 모르겠어요. 저는.

경은: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 네. 적어도 펩시 맛과 코카콜라 맛은 제가 구별할 수 있어요. 그런데 제로나 보통 콜라 맛은 잘 모르겠더라고요.

경은: 사실 코카콜라랑 펩시는 한국 브랜드가 아니잖아요. 옛날에 한국에서도 그런 콜라 브랜드를 만들기 위해서 노력했던 거 알고 있어요?

석진: 네. 저 고등학교 때 그런 콜라들이 대게 유행했었어요. 지금 생각나는 게 815 콜라?

경은: 맞아요. 815 콜라가 굉장히 유명했었잖아요.

석진: 네. 많이 유명했었죠.

경은: 드디어 한국에서도 콜라 브랜드가 나오는구나. 그러면서 유명했었는데 인기가 없어지고 망한 걸로 알고 있어요.

석진: 제가 듣기로는 코카콜라 회사에서 질투를 해서 가게들한테 815를 팔지 말라.

경은: 그랬을 수도 있겠네요. 그렇구나. 815 콜라, 저도 그래서 일부러 많이 마시긴 했는데, 그래도 저는 확실히 코카콜라가.

석진: 코카콜라 회사에서 누나한테 상을 줘야 될 것 같은데요?

경은: 저 말고 효진 씨한테 상을 줘야 돼요.

석진: 효진 씨도 콜라 좋아해요?

경은: 네. 효진 씨는 정말 많이 마시기 때문에 효진 씨한테 상을 줘야 돼요.

석진: 그런데 어렸을 때 콜라 많이 먹으면 이빨이 다 썩는다고 했었잖아요.

경은: 맞아요. 근데 사실 맞긴 맞잖아요.

석진: 네. 맞긴 맞죠.

경은: 콜라를 진짜 많이 마시면 이가 많이 썩을 수밖에 없을 것 같아요.

석진: 그런데 효진 씨나 경은 누나를 보면 아직 이빨이 튼튼해요. 하예요.

경은: 그렇죠. 저는 근데 진짜 그런 햄버거 같은 거 먹을 때, 아니면 좀 스트레스가 많이 쌓였을 때, 그럴 때만 마셔요. 저는 항상 마시는 건 아니예요.

석진: 그리고 요즘 술에도 콜라를 타먹는 거 아세요?

경은: 술에 콜라를 타먹는다고요? 폭탄주 말하는 거예요?

석진: 아니에요.

경은: 그러면요?

석진: "잭콧"이라고 들어봤어요?

경은: 그거는 근데 원래 칵테일의 한 종류 아니에요?

석진: 그런 거였어요?

경은: 네. 그거는 석진 씨 원래 칵테일의 한 종류예요.

석진: 몰랐어요. 누나, 제가 어렸을 때 콜라를 정말 좋아하게 된 계기가 뭔지 아세요?

경은: 뭔데요?

석진: 영화 부시맨 아시죠?

경은: 저는 알아요. 근데 이 레슨을 듣고 계신 청취자분들께서 과연 알까 모르겠네요.

석진: 아마 그때 다른 나라에서도 부시맨이 아주 유행이었을 것 같아요. 그 영화에 보면 아프리카 원주민 부시맨이 콜라를 발견하고 너무 좋아하는 거예요. 그래서 너무 맛있게 먹어요. 콜라를.

경은: 맞아요. 정말 더운데 코카콜라가 하늘에서 떨어지잖아요. 그리고 나서 그걸 시원하게 마시죠.

석진: 네. 그래서 저걸 보면서 와, 마시면 정말 맛있겠구나.

경은: 근데 신기하게 그 영화에서 나오는 그 장면을 기억하는 사람이 정말 많은 것 같아요.

석진: 네.

경은: 굉장히 오래됐잖아요.

석진: 다른 장면은 기억이 안 나요.

경은: 맞아요. 그런 식으로 간접 광고를 했던 거죠.

석진: 그러면 제가 그 광고에...?

경은: 당한 거예요.

석진: 당한 거예요?

경은: 석진 씨도 모르게 당한 거예요.

석진: 맙소사.

경은: 근데 그런 콜라도 제가 생각할 때는 그렇게 처음에는 간접 광고를 많이 하다가, 계속 마시게끔 중독시키는 거 같아요.

석진: 맞아요.

경은: 커피도 그렇고 콜라도 그렇고 술도 조금 그렇잖아요. 약간 중독성이 강하지 않나 그런 생각이 드네요.

석진: 맞아요. 콜라 중독된 친구들이 제 주위에 몇몇 있었어요.

경은: 네. 맞아요. 제 친구 중에는 물을 절대 안마시고, 그냥 콜라나 탄산음료만 마시는 친구가 있어요.

석진: 제가 아는 사람 중에는 물 대신 커피를 마시는 사람이 있었어요. 정말 이가 커피색이에요, 커피색.

경은: 너무 슬프네요. 그거는.

석진: 카라멜 마끼아또 색.

경은: 저희 지금까지 콜라에 대해서 이야기를 해봤는데요. 여러분은 콜라를 좋아하세요? 그리고 혹시 브랜드마다 맛의 차이를 느낄 수 있으신가요?

석진: 아니면 경은 누나처럼 제로 칼로리 콜라, 펍시콜라, 이런 걸 따지면서 마시는지.

경은: 제로 칼로리 콜라를 마시는 사람은 많은 것 같아요.

석진: 그런데 다이어트에 도움이 되나요?

경은: 글썄요. 제가 생각할 때는 다이어트를 하려면 아예 콜라를 안 마시는 게 맞지 않나.

석진: 맞아요. 정답입니다.

경은: 그렇게 생각합니다. 그럼 여러분 저희한테 이야기해 주세요. 알았죠?

석진: 그럼 여러분 다음시간에 또 뵙겠습니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 진석진입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다. 석진 씨, 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요.

경은: 네, 석진 씨. 신났어요?

석진: 이번 주제가 제가 아주 좋아하는 주제라서 그래요.

경은: 이번 레슨의 주제가 뭔데요?

석진: 인디 밴드.

경은: 근데, 꼭 그렇게 노래를 부르면서 해야 되나요? 인디 밴드랑 전혀 관련이 없는 것 같은데요.

석진: 맞아요. 제 머릿속에는 인디 밴드 가수를 한 명 그리면서 이렇게 얘기했는데, 제가 노래 잘 못 불러서, 그렇게 됐네요.

경은: 웬일이에요 석진 씨? 석진 씨 항상 노래 잘 부른다고 주장했었잖아요.

석진: 아, 노래! 사실 제가 고백을 하겠습니다. 제가 노래는 잘 부르지 못하지만, 신나게 불러요.

경은: 네, 석진 씨랑 노래방에 꼭 가보고 싶다는 TTMiK 청취자들이 정말 많아요.

석진: 저랑 같이 노래방 가는 게 꿈인 사람도 있어요.

경은: 네. 그렇죠. 저는 같이 안 가고 싶어요. 장난이구요. 그럼 다시, 인디 음악 이야기로 돌아가서요. 석진 씨는 특별하게 좋아하는 인디 밴드들이 있나요?

석진: 저는 작년에 인디 음악을 참 좋아했었어요.

경은: 올해는 안 좋아하세요?

석진: 올해는 제가 좋아하는 인디 밴드나 인디 가수들이 많이 나오지 않았어요.

경은: 그래요? 어떤 가수들이 있죠?

석진: "요조"?

경은: "요조" 목소리 너무 귀여워요.

석진: 네, 그리고 "타루"? (몰라요.) "한희정"? 모르세요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #71 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 모르겠네요.

석진: 작년까지만 해도 이 세 명이 홍대 여신이라고 했죠.

경은: 역시 여자들 밖에 모르는구나.

석진: 그럼 누나는 (저요?) 어떤 인디 밴드나 가수 아세요?

경은: 저는 사실 작년만 해도 인디 음악을 전혀 몰랐어요. 주변 친구들이 인디 음악을 좋아해서 그냥 옆에서 들으면 "어! 좋다." 이라고 말았거든요. 근데 올해부터 조금씩 인디 음악을 듣기 시작했는데, 그래서 뭐 "요조"는 저도 알고 있었고요. 노래 들었었고요. 최근에는 "세렝게티" 되게 좋아하고요. "10cm"는 뭐 워낙 유명해져서... 요즘에 워낙 유명해졌잖아요.

석진: 여기서 "10센치"는 "10센티미터"죠.

경은: 네, 그렇죠. "10센치"라고 하니깐. "10cm"하고 "세렝게티"하고 또 "브로콜리 너마저?" 뭐 그런 음악들 조금 많이 듣고 있는데, 아직도 저는 인디 음악 많이 모르는 편인 것 같아요.

석진: 그런데 누나가 인디 음악을 좋아하게 된 그런 계기가 있나요?

경은: 이런 이야기하면 조금 욕을 먹을 것 같은데

석진: 각오를 하시고

경은: 저희 Talk To Me In Korean 청취자들은 K-POP 굉장히 좋아하잖아요. 아이돌 가수 너무 좋아하잖아요. (맞아요.) 그런데 저는 아이돌 가수들 때문에 인디 음악을 좋아하게 됐어요. 아이돌 가수들의 음악을 들으면 물론 신나고 기분 좋긴 하지만, 가사에 내용이 없어요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요.

경은: 근데 물론 가끔 들으면 신나고 기분 좋고, 아이돌도 예쁘고 너무 잘생기고 그러니까 기분 좋아지지만, 딱 정말 마음이 편안해지는 음악은 아닌 것 같아요. 그런데 인디 음악을 몇 번 듣다 보니까, 가사가 너무 마음에 와 닿는 거예요. 그리고 그런 음악들이 저를 편안하게 해 주고 기분 좋게 해 줘서 요즘에는 인디 음악들을 많이 듣고 있어요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 요즘 한류 열풍이라고 해서 아주 인기가 많아지는 그런 그룹들 보면, 예를 들어서 슈퍼주니어, 에프엑스 그런 그룹들 있잖아요. 그런 그룹들 보면 노래도, 저는 잘 모르겠

## 이야기 (lyagi) #71 - 진석진 & 최경은

어요. 그게 왜 인기가 좋은 지 잘 모르겠고, 왠지 너무 멀게 느껴지는 거예요. 사람들은 참 좋은데요. 노래만 싫어하는 겁니다.

경은: 노래 싫어한다고요?

석진: 아니요. 싫어한다기보다는, 제가 취향이, 여자 노래를 많이 좋아해서, 네.

경은: 장난이고요. 싫어할 수도 있죠 뭐.

석진: 저 너무 미워하시면 안 됩니다.

경은: 근데 그 노래들이 중독성이 있는 건 확실해요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요.

경은: K-POP들이 인기가 많은 건 너무 좋지만, 한국인의 입장에서는 조금 가사 전달이라던가, 그런 면에서 많이 부족하지 않나 싶어요.

석진: 맞아요. 그런 인기들이 몇몇 한류 열풍을 이끄는 그런 그룹들한테 집중이 되어 있으니까, 저는 정말 많은 외국인들이 좀 더 다양한 한국 음악들을 즐겼으면 좋겠거든요.

경은: 근데 저희 청취자들 중에서도 저보다 더 많이 인디 음악을 아는 분들이 많이 있더라고요. (아, 정말요?) 네. 제가 인디 음악 듣다가 가끔 트위터에 올리거든요. 그럴 때마다 저희 Talk To Me In Korean 청취자분들께서 "이 노래 공유를 해 줘서 너무 좋다."라는 이야기도 많이 하고요. 그리고 제가 전혀 모르는 그런 인디 밴드들을 저한테 소개해 주고 막 그래요. (정말요?) 저보다 훨씬 더 인디 음악? 한국의 인디 음악들을 많이 알더라고요.

석진: 왜 저한테는 소개를 안 해 줄까요? 또 그리고 유튜브 보면 그런 인디 음악들만 전문적으로 소개해 주는 채널도 있더라고요.

경은: 네. 맞아요. 그런 채널들도 많이 있으니까, 여러분들 찾아서 영상도 보고 음악도 들으면 정말 좋을 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요.

경은: 여러분 혹시 한국 인디 음악 들어 본 적이 있으신가요? 저희한테 추천해 줄 만한 음악들 있으면 소개시켜 주세요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #71 - 진석진 & 최경은

석진: 그리고 예쁜 보컬이 있는 밴드는 특히 저한테 소개를 해 주세요.

경은: 이러니까 석진 씨한테 소개를 안 해 주는 거예요. 아무튼 저희 인디 음악 이야기 재미있게 들어 주시고요. 저희한테도 소개 많이 해 주세요.

석진: 그럼 저희는 다음 이야기에서 만나겠습니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경은 누나.

경은: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 누나, (네.) 오늘 주제가 생일 선물이잖아요.

경은: 네, 오늘 주제가 생일 선물이에요.

석진: 누나, (네.) 생일 선물 받아본 지 오래됐죠?

경은: 네, 오래됐죠. 전 한 1년 된 것 같아요.

석진: 아, 그래요?

경은: 무슨 뜻인지 알죠?

석진: 네? 알아요.

경은: 그 애길 하려고 했던 건 아니고요. (네.) 석진 씨, 생일 선물로 보통 어떤 걸 선물해요?

석진: 저는 보통 노래 CD를 줘요.

경은: 아, 음악 CD.

석진: 네. 네.

경은: 그래요? 석진 씨가 음악을 좋아하잖아요. (그렇죠.) 그러면 주로 CD를 줄 때, 생일인 사람이 좋아하는 음악이 들어있는 CD를 주나요? 아니면 석진 씨가 좋아하는 음악이 들어있는 CD를 주나요?

석진: 보통 그 생일인 사람의 취향을 고려해서 선물을 사는데요. (네.) 잘 모르는 경우에는 좀 무난한, 그런 음악 CD를 사서 줍니다.

경은: 아, 그래요? 가장 최근에 선물한 생일 선물은 뭐였어요?

석진: 최근에는... 아직 생일 선물을 못 줬어요.

경은: 아, 선물을 사긴 샀는데?

석진: 네. 사긴 샀는데, 그 생일인 사람이 너무 바쁜 거예요. 그래서 아직 못 만나서 선물을 아직 못 주고 있어요.

경은: 음, 그렇구나. 그 선물은 뭐였는데요?

석진: 그분이 좋아하시는 영화의 OST, 그리고 제가 좋아하는 노래 CD. 이렇게 두 개를 준비했는데요.

경은: 우와!

석진: 이거 들으면 안 되는데?

경은: 들을까요? 그분이?

석진: 아마 안 들을 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 그쵸. 저는 가장 최근에 공책 있잖아요. 다이어리? 일기 같은 그런 공책을 사서 줬었어요. 굉장히 좋아하더라고요. 다행히. 사실 생일 선물을 고르는 게 쉽지만은 않은 것 같아요. 그렇지 않나요?

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요.

경은: 그리고 특히 남자가 생일인 경우에 제일 곤란한 것 같아요. 남자들 선물로 살 게 별로 없지 않나요?

석진: 음, 넥타이 어때요?

경은: 넥타이요? 근데 넥타이도 회사를 다니는 사람이면 넥타이가 좋지만, 회사를 안 다니는 사람 일 수도 있잖아요. 그리고 특히 넥타이도 굉장히 고르기가 힘들어요. 또 그 사람이 가지고 있는 정장하고 맞춰서 살 수가 없잖아요. 그렇기 때문에 선물을 해 줘도 그 사람이 안 하고 다니면 괜히 서운하고 그러잖아요.

석진: 누나 말 들어보니까 정말 남자들한테 선물 주는 게 어려운 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 진짜 힘들어요. 그래서 남자들이 생일일 때가 제일 곤란한 것 같아요.

석진: 사실 저는 여자들 생일일 때는 그냥 CD를 줬으니까, 너무 쉬웠는데. 그게 어렵네요.

경은: 네. 근데 여자들도 그렇고, 남자들도 그렇고, 사실 음악을 안 좋아하는 사람도 있지 않나요?

석진: 음, 그런 사람도 있을 수 있죠. 사실 제가 예전에는 생일 선물을 준비했지만, 그 친구가 생일 선물 받고 별로 안 좋아했던 적도 있어요.

경은: 그런 적도 많은 것 같아요. (네. 네.) 제가 생각할 때 생일 선물은 약간 특이한 것 있잖아요. (네. 네.) 그러니까 사치품? 사치품이라고 말하면 조금 웃긴데, 내 돈으로 사기에는 아까운 것 들 있잖아요. 예쁜데, 내 돈으로 사기는 좀 아까워서 안 사는 것 들을 주로 선물로 주는 것 같아요. 여자들한테요. 남자들한테는, 필요한 것들?

석진: 네. 네. 맞아요. 맞아요. 진짜.

경은: 그쵸? "남자들한테는 필요한 게 뭘까"를 고민해서 필요한 걸 선물로 주고, 여자들인 경우에는 좀 예쁘고, 내가 직접 돈 주고 사기에는 아까운? 그런 것들을 사주면 좋아하더라고요.

석진: 누나! 저 요즘 아이패드가 필요한 것 같아요.

경은: 아이패드는 생일 선물로 안 줘요. 저는.

경은: 석진 씨는 생일 선물 받아본 것 중에서 가장 특이한 생일 선물 있나요?

석진: 특이한 건 아니고요. 작년에 가장 비싼 생일 선물을 받았어요.

경은: 원데요?

석진: 작년이 아니구나. 올해 구나.

경은: 올해요?

석진: 저희 Talk To Me In Korean 식구 여러분들이 돈을 조금 모아서, 조금씩 모아서 제 가방을 사줬어요.

경은: 아, 맞아요. 그 가방 너무 예뻐요.

석진: 네. 저도 정말 예쁘다고 생각하고 있고요. 밖에 나갈 때마다 꼭 그 가방을 메고 다녀요.

경은: 다행이네요. 가장 좋았던 선물? 가장 비쌌던 선물이 저희가 사준 선물이라니 너무 뿌듯해요.

석진: 너무 감사합니다.

경은: 네. 그러면 저희 생일 선물에 대해서 이야기 해 봤고요. 여러분은 받은 생일 선물 중에서 가장 특이한 생일 선물, 아니면 가장 마음에 드는 생일 선물이 무엇인지 저희한테 코멘트로 남

## 이야기 (lyagi) #72 - 진석진 & 최경은

겨주세요.

석진: 경은 누나, 생일 선물을 특이한 거 받고 싶으세요? 아니면 예쁜 거 받고 싶으세요?

경은: 저요? 좋은 거 받고 싶어요.

석진: 좋은 거요?

경은: 네. 그리고 제가 아까 공책 생일 선물로 줬다 그랬잖아요. 가장 최근에 생일이었던 친구가 Alex라는 친구였어요.

석진: Alex Finch?

경은: 네, Alex Finch라는 친구였는데, 이 레슨에서 다시 한 번 생일 축하한다고 말하고 싶네요.  
Alex 생일 축하해.

석진: 그리고 다음 달에 경은 누나 생일입니다.

경은: 네, 여러분 들어주셔서 감사합니다. 생일인 분들 모두 축하해요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 진석진입니다.

경은: 안녕하세요. 최경은입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 누나!

경은: 네.

석진: 불량식품 많이 먹어 보셨어요?

경은: 어렸을 때 불량식품 진짜 많이 먹었어요. 석진 씨는요?

석진: 많이 먹었어요.

경은: 불량식품이라고 하면 어떤 거를 말하는 거죠?

석진: 음... 주로 학교 근처의 문방구에서 파는 식품인데요. 잘 알려지진 않은 식품인데, 특이한 식품.

경은: 맞아요. 그리고 건강에 안 좋은 음식들이 많죠.

석진: 네, 네. 아주 특이하고, 몸에 안 좋아요.

경은: 네. 주로 설탕이 굉장히 많이 들어가 있다든가. 뭐 몸에 안 좋은 것들? 사실 매일매일 먹으면 굉장히 안 좋을 것들을 말해요.

석진: 매일매일! 저는 못 먹을 것 같아요.

경은: 근데 사실 어렸을 때? 유치원에 다니거나 초등학교에 다닐 때는 그런 음식들이 너무 맛있게 느껴졌었어요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요.

경은: 그쵸? (네) 제일 대표적인 걸로 뽑기가 있죠.

석진: 뽑기! (네) 설탕을 녹여서 (네) 만든 거죠.

경은: 네, 맞아요. 그거는 그냥 설탕 덩어리예요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #73 - 진석진 & 최경은

석진: 맞아요. 탄 거 절대 안 들어가고요. 설탕만 들어가요.

경은: 네, 설탕만 녹여서 그걸 먹는다고 생각하면 돼요.

석진: 네, 네. 그런데 대게 만들기 쉬워서 집에서도 만들 수 있어요.

경은: 네, 맞아요. 어렸을 때 밖에 나가면, 500원? 100원?

석진: 100원 했었어요.

경은: 맞아요. 100원만 내면 그렇게 설탕을 녹여서 직접 해서 먹을 수가 있는 거잖아요. (네, 네) 국자가 있어요. 그래서 그 국자를 나눠주면 그 국자에다가 설탕을 넣고 그걸 녹여서 먹는 거예요. 근데 그렇게 100원만 내면 친구들이랑 같이 재미있게 그런 뽑기 하는 거를 경험해 볼 수 있는 거잖아요. (네, 맞아요) 그리고 또 그거를 잘 맞추면 또 하나를 공짜로 더 줘요.

석진: 저희 고향에는 잘 맞춘다는 게 없었어요.

경은: 아, 그래요?

석진: 원래 그 뽑기에다가 별 모양을 (네) 찍어주고 (맞아요) 그 별 모양 빼고 나머지 부분을 깨끗하게 먹었을 때 (네) 하나 더 주잖아요. (네) 그런데 저희 동네에는 그런 게 없었어요.

경은: 그래요? 그러면요?

석진: 아무것도 없었어요. 그냥

경은: 그냥 먹었어요?

석진: 네, 그냥 먹었어요.

경은: 서울에는 그냥 먹는 곳도 있고, 그렇게 별 모양이나 여러 가지 모양을 낸 뽑기를 모양 그대로 맞추면 하나를 더 먹을 수 있었어요. 그래서 그 재미에 열심히 했었고요. 또 그리고 나서 집에서 또 먹고 싶은 거예요. 그래서 집에 있는 국자를 가지고 가스레인지에다 가 올려놓고 (아 이구!) 설탕을 녹여서 먹다가 국자를 다 태워먹은 거예요. 그래서 엄마한테 맨날 혼났었죠.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 정말 몰래 만들었었어요.

경은: 네. 그래서 그런 불량식품 하면, 사실 "몸에 안 좋은 음식이다.", "몸에 안 좋은 간식이다."라는 것도 있지만 그런 추억들? (맞아요) 추억들이 함께 따라오는 것 같아요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #73 - 진석진 & 최경은

석진: 아까 전에 제가 블로그를 보다가 옛날에 먹었던 불량식품에 대한 그런 포스트가 있는 거예요. 그래서 옛날에 봤던 불량식품들을 한 10가지를 봤는데, 옛날 생각이 너무 많이 나더라고요.

경은: 맞아요. 진짜 그런 것 같아요.

석진: 대게 특이했던 게, 그 때는 테이프? 스카치테이프 같이 생겼는데 먹는 테이프였어요.

경은: 그것도 사실 설탕 덩어리죠.

석진: 네, 맞아요.

경은: 음. 맞아요.

석진: 맛도 별로 없어요.

경은: 근데 그렇게 신기해서 (네, 네) 먹었던 것 같아요. 그쵸?

석진: 맞아요. 그런데 저는 외국에도 이런 불량 식품이 있는 지 정말 궁금해요.

경은: 네, 저도 궁금해요. 외국에도 그렇게 몸에 안 좋지만 계속 먹게 되는 그런 간식 같은 게 있는지 참 궁금한데요. 여러분 코멘트 남겨주시고요. 여러분들 혹시 불량식품에 대한 추억이 있는지 그런 것도 저희한테 이야기 해주세요. 네, 그럼 여러분 이야기 들어주셔서 감사합니다.

석진: 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #74 – 진석진 & 선윤아

석진: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다. 안녕하세요. 여러분.

윤아: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 안녕하세요. 윤아 씨.

윤아: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 윤아 씨.

윤아: 네.

석진: 이야기에 참여하는 건 이번이 처음이죠?

윤아: 네. 처음이에요.

석진: 네. 어때요?

윤아: 긴장돼요.

석진: 긴장돼요? (네) 긴장 푸시고요. (네) 편안하게 하시면 됩니다.

윤아: 네. 알겠습니다.

석진: 윤아 씨. 이번 주제가 (네) 뭘지 아세요?

윤아: 사투리라고 들었어요.

석진: 사투리.

윤아: 네.

석진: 윤아 씨, 사투리 아직 쓰시죠?

윤아: 안 쓰는데요.

석진: 안 써요?

윤아: 네.

석진: 저처럼요?

윤아: 난감하네요.

석진: 사실 저하고 윤아 씨는 오랫동안 지방에서 살다가, 서울이 아닌 지역에서 살다가 올라왔잖아요.

윤아: 네. 맞아요.

석진: 윤아 씨는 고향이?

윤아: 광주요.

석진: 네. 광주에서, 한 20년 동안?

윤아: 그렇죠. 스무 살 때까지 살았어요.

석진: 네. 저는 고향인 포항에서 저도 한 스무 살 때까지 있다가 올라왔는데요. 저는 사실 사투리 고치기가 많이 힘들어요. 지금도 잘 안 고쳐져요.

윤아: 네. 그런 것 같아요.

석진: 그런데 윤아 씨는 사투리 잘 안 쓰는 것 같아요.

윤아: 사실 저는 많이 고쳤어요.

석진: 어떻게 고쳤어요?

윤아: 어떻게 고쳤는지는 사실 정확히 모르겠는데요. 그냥 시간이 가면서 자연스럽게 더 익숙해진 것 같아요.

석진: 저도 그랬으면 좋겠는데, 저는 많이 힘들어요. 혹시 그런데 사투리 고치는 그런 과정에서 어떤 부분이 제일 힘들었어요?

윤아: 일단 사투리를 고쳤다고 생각해도 (네) 자기가 가지고 있는 고유의 억양? 그런 거는 누구나 남아 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 아, 버릇처럼 그런 사투리 억양이 남아 있으니까?

윤아: 네. 그리고 "사투리를 안 써야지."라고 신경 쓰고 말할 때랑, 그냥 말할 때랑 좀 다른 것 같아요.

석진: 저도 그래서 친구들한테 놀림 정말 많이 받았어요.

윤아: 어떤 놀림 받았어요?

석진: "너 뭐 먹을래?" 이렇게 친구들이 얘기하잖아요. 원래 사투리로 하면 "고기 먹고 싶다." 이렇게 얘기하면 되는데 "고기 먹고 싶어요." 뭐 이렇게. 표준어도 아니고.

윤아: 의식하면 더 이상하게 나오는.

석진: 네. 더 이상하게 대답을 했던 것 같아요.

윤아: 저 같은 경우에는 조금 다른데, 의식을 하면 조금 더 완벽한 표준어를 쓸 수 있는데, 의식을 안 하고 있으면 제 억양이 베어 나오는 거예요. 그게 어려웠어요.

석진: 사실 저는 서울 표준어를 약간 싫어했었어요.

윤아: 왜요?

석진: 제가 있었던 경상도에서는 그런 사투리가 좀 남성적이거든요? (네) 좀 거칠어요. 들으면 무섭고 그래요. 그런데 서울 표준어는 너무 여성적이에요. 너무 여리고 순한 것 같고. 그래서 제가 표준어로 얘기를 하면 왠지 여성적인 그런 느낌이 날까 봐...

윤아: 그런 사람이 되는 것 같아서요?

석진: 네. 네. 네. 윤아 씨는 그런 것 없었어요?

윤아: 저는 그런 이유로 싫어하진 않았던 것 같고, 오히려 표준어를 배운 다음에 제가 사투리를 쓸 때, 오히려 "조금 더 남성적인 사람이 되는 것 같다."라는 느낌을 받고는 해요. 가끔.

석진: 차라리 서울 표준어가 윤아 씨한테는 더 좋은 거네요? 여성적이게 되니까.

윤아: 그럴 수도 있는데, "표준어가 꼭 더 좋다 사투리가 꼭 더 좋다." 이런 거는 잘 없는 것 같고요. 처음에는 사투리를 고치려는 의지가 굉장히 강했었는데 이제는 고치고 나니까 사투리를 쓰는 게 더 좋을 때도 많아요. 그래서 편하게 섞어 쓰게 되는 것 같아요.

석진: 저도 섞어서 쓰고 싶어요.

윤아: 언젠가는 그럴 수 있는 날이 올 거예요.

석진: 그럼 혹시 외국인들이 사투리를 배우고 싶어 할까요?

윤아: 궁금해 할 것 같아요.

석진: 그럼, 영화! (네) 영화를 보여주는 것도 되게 좋을 거라고 생각하거든요.

윤아: 아, 영화에서 사투리가 나오는 그런 영화들이요?

석진: 네. 네. 네. 대표적인 영화가 뭐가 있을까요?

윤아: 제일 유명한 거는 "친구"?

석진: 네, "친구"! "친구"라는 영화를 보면 처음부터 끝까지 경상도 사투리만 계속 나오죠.

윤아: 네. 그래서 한 때 많이 유행했었던 것 같아요. 그 말투가.

석진: 혹시 기억나는 것 있으세요?

윤아: "마이 무따 아이가!"

석진: "마이 무따 아이가!"

윤아: 너무 유명하고, 그리고, "니가 가라 하와이."

석진: "니가 가라 하와이." 예. 여기서 '마이 무따 아이가.' 이 말은 "많이 먹지 않았니?" 이런 뜻이죠.

(네) 충분히 먹었다는 말인데, (네) 아주 무서운 장면에서 나오죠.

윤아: 그렇죠.

석진: 그리고 "니가 가라." 이 말은 "너나 가." 이런 뜻이죠.

윤아: 네. 어렵진 않은 것 같아요. 그 말들은.

석진: 네. 어렵진 않을 거예요. 외국인들한테도. 그럼 윤아 씨. 전라도 사투리가 많이 나오는 그런 영화 알고 계세요?

윤아: "목포는 항구다."라는 영화가 사투리, 전라도 사투리가 많이 나온다고 들었어요. 보셨어요?  
석진 씨는?

석진: 저는 봤어요.

윤아: 아, 그래요?

석진: 되게 재밌었어요.

윤아: 거기서 기억에 남는 사투리가 있었어요?

석진: 사실 사투리는 뭐 "아따, ~해 버리구마잉" 뭐 이제 그런 말만 기억나는데. 딱히 기억나는 게 별로 없어요.

윤아: 유명한 대사는 없었군요.

석진: 예. 아, 하나 기억나요. "아따 이 아름다운 거." 이런 거.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #74 - 진석진 & 선윤아

윤아: 여기서 "아따"라는 말의 의미를 청취자 분들이 아실까요?

석진: 뭐 "아이고" 이런 뜻 아니에요?

윤아: 너무 여러 가지 뜻을 가지고 있는 말이라서 한가지로 말하기는 힘들어요. 상황에 따라서 굉장히 의미가 바뀌거든요. 그게 사투리의 특성이잖아요. (그렇죠) 아마 그 장면에서는 '우와!' 이런 뜻으로 쓰였을 것 같아요.

석진: '우와!' (네) 지금까지 저와 윤아 씨가 사투리에 대해서 얘기를 해봤는데요. 여러분 혹시 사투리에 대해서 궁금하신 점이 있으시다면 저희 TalkToMeInKorean.com에 오셔서 댓글로 알려주세요. 그리고 마치기 전에 (네) 우리 각자 대표적인 사투리를 한 마디씩 하고 마치는 건 어떨까요.

윤아: 네.

석진: 되게 간단한 거 있어요.

윤아: 뭐예요?

석진: "밥 문나?"

윤아: "밥 문나?"

석진: "밥 먹었니?" 이 뜻이고요. 네 윤아 씨?

윤아: 아, 저는 이거 알려 드릴게요. (네) "잘 가잉!"

석진: "잘 가잉!" 뭘 뜻인지 알겠어요. "잘 가." 이런 말이죠?

윤아: 네. 맞아요.

석진: 네, 그럼 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.

윤아: 감사합니다.

석진: "밥 문나?"

윤아: "잘 가잉!"

경은: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경은 누나.

경은: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 경은 누나. (네.) 오늘 주제가 회식인데요.

경은: 네. 회식이에요.

석진: 네. 제가 정했어요.

경은: 왜요?

석진: 경은 누나, 회식 많이 해 보셨죠?

경은: 그렇죠. 저는 회사 다닌 지 오래 돼서 회식 굉장히 많이 했죠.

석진: 그래서 제가 생각하기에 경은 누나가 할 말이 되게 많을 것 같았어요.

경은: 그래요? 안 좋은 이야기만 할 텐데.

석진: 그럼, 회식이 뭐죠?

경은: 회사에서 하는 식사? 이런 거예요. 근데 보통 식사가 아니라 보통 술을 마시죠.

석진: 맞아요. 회사 사람들이랑 "더 열심히 일하자"(그렇죠)라는 취지에서 같이 술도 마시고 밥을 먹는 그런 자리인데요.

경은: 네. 주로 회사에서 하는 거기 때문에 회사 돈으로 밥을 먹는 거라서, 그건 좋아요.

석진: 네. 너무 너무 좋은 자리인데, 밥도 먹고 술도 먹고, 그런데 왜 싫어하시는 거예요?

경은: 사실 지금은 싫어하지 않아요. 지금 저희 Talk To Me In Korean 팀은 너무 좋으니까, 지금 회식을 하면 좋은데, 옛날에 회사를 다닐 때는 너무 싫었어요.

석진: 왜요?

경은: 왜냐하면 회사에서 회식을 하는 이유가 일을 하면서 힘들었으니까 조금 쉬고, 그리고 같이 친해지면서 불만이 있으면 불만도 이야기하고, 그렇게 하라고 회식을 하는 거예요. 사실은.

그렇지만 회식을 가셔도 똑같이 부장님, 과장님, 사장님 다한테 다 잘 해야 되고 눈치를 봐야 되고 그래야 되잖아요.

석진: 맞아요.

경은: 그리고 제일 싫은 부분은 술을 억지로 먹여요. 특히 한국 회사들은 그런 곳이 조금 많은 것 같아요. 그래서 술 마시기 싫는데 왜 술 안 마시냐고 그러면서 구박하고. (맞아요.) 그리고 심지어는 뭐 전화도 못 받게 하고 그랬었어요. 저희 회사는.

석진: 아, 집에 가지 말라고.

경은: 네. 집에 가지 말라고 까지는 아닌데, 왜 회식 자리에서 전화를 하고 있냐. 잠깐 나가서 화장실에 가서 전화를 하는 것도 싫어하더라고요. 근데 그 과장님은 조금 특이하셨어요.

석진: 저는 얘기만 들어도 되게 싫어요. 지금. (그쵸?) 기분이 벌써 싫어지고 있어요.

경은: 석진 씨는 그런 회식 안 해 봤어요?

석진: 저는 지금 Talk To Me In Korean 오기 전에 학교에서 일했었어요. 학교에 이런 교수님들과 학생들이 같이 회식 자리를 가지곤 했었거든요. 그런데 그 교수님이 되게 권위적이세요. 아주 유명한 연주자였어요. 학생들도 되게 우러러 보고. 선생님을. (존경하고.) 네. 존경하고. 막 그런 면이 많았었거든요? 그래서 교수님도 이제 학생들한테 이것저것 많이 시켰어요. 제가 국악 대학에 있었거든요? 그래서 국악을 꼭 해야 했었고.

경은: 아, 그래도 그런 거는 좀 괜찮을 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 저는 괜찮았어요.

경은: 네. 어차피 뭐 노래하고 춤추는 걸 좋아하는 분들이 모인 거잖아요. 그래서 그런 건 재밌을 것 같은데.

석진: 단 한 가지 안 좋은 점이 (네.) 그 교수님이 되게 늦게까지 술을 마시고, 노래방에 가고, 그렇게 이제 재밌게 노셨는데

경은: 집에 갈 수가 없군요.

석진: 네. 집에 갈 수가 없었어요. 저는 술이 취했고, 배도 부르고, 빨리 집에 가고 싶은데 갈 수가

## 이야기 (lyagi) #75 - 진석진 & 최경은

없는 분위기에요.

경은: 눈치 보이고 또.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요.

경은: 가면은 다음 날 욕먹잖아요.

석진: 그럼요.

경은: 그리고 저 회사 다닐 때 회식을 하면 술을 엄청 많이 먹인다고 했잖아요. 근데 그 다음 날 지각을 하면 정말 많이 혼나요. (와!) 회식을 할 때 보통 금요일 날 하지는 않아요. 금요일 날은 약속이 있고 그러니까 회사에서 조금 배려를 해 주거든요. 그러면 화요일이나 수요일, 목요일 이렇게 평일에 하면 다음 날 회사를 가야 되잖아요. (네.) 그러면 꼭 높은 사람들, 과장님 부장님들이 굉장히 일찍 나와요. 그리고 지각하는 사람 있으면 혼내요.

석진: 아, 못됐다.

경은: 진짜 못됐죠. 이해할 수가 없어요. 저는.

석진: 회식의 취지는 참 좋은데. (맞아요.) 다른 회사에서는 아마 경은 누나가 겪었던 그런 회식 분위기가 많을 거예요.

경은: 네. 그리고 폭탄주도 많이 먹는다고 하더라고요.

석진: 네. 술을 좋아하시거나 높은 분들한테 아부하기 좋아하시는 분들은 아마 회식 자리 좋아할 수 있을 것 같아요.

경은: 근데 요즘에는 회사 문화가 조금씩 조금씩 바뀌어 간다고 하더라고요. 그래서 뭐 영화를 본 다든가 아니면 술자리가 아닌 다른 모임을 하려고 노력을 한다고는 하는데 그런 게 뉴스에만 나오는 걸 보면 거의 대부분의 회사는 안 그러는 것 같아요. 제 친구들의 회사들은 다 안 그래요. 술만 많이 마셔요.

석진: 그렇지만 우리 Talk To Me In Korean 회식은 어떨죠?

경은: 저희 회식은 술을 전혀 안 마시죠. 그리고 좋아요? 석진 씨?

석진: 네. 맛있는 거 많이 먹어서 너무 좋아요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #75 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 네. 다행이네요. 그러면 여러분 한국의 회식에 대해서 이야기를 했는데요. 물론 회사마다 정말 다르고요, 회식을 좋아하는 친구들도 있긴 있어요.

석진: 저 같은 사람들은 아마 좋아할 거예요. (맞아요.) 맛있는 거 좋아하는 사람들.

경은: 맞아요. 석진 씨는 회식 좋아하니까요. 네. 그러면 여러분의 나라에서도 이런 회식 문화가 있는 지 저희한테 이야기 해 주세요.

석진: 누나, 우리 언제 회식해요?

경은: 추석 끝나고 할까요?

석진: 아, 네. 알겠습니다. 그럼 여러분 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.

경은: 네. 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경은 선배.

경은: 네. 안녕하세요. 석진 씨. (네.) 저 선배인 거죠?

석진: 네. 경은 선배.

경은: 진짜요? (네.) 근데 왜 선배님 대우를 안 해 줘요?

석진: 저는 항상 선배님 대우해 드렸는데, 왜 그러세요.

경은: 왜 그러세요. 진짜.

석진: 네. 오늘 주제가 바로.

경은: 네. 선배, 후배인데요.

석진: 네.

경은: 한국에서는 이렇게 선배라고 하면, 선배 대우를 바라잖아요.

석진: 먼저 선배가 뭔지, 후배가 뭔지, 이걸 알려 드려야 될 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 선배가 뭐고, 후배가 뭐예요?

석진: 선배라고 하면 이제 같은 학교, 같은 단체에서 자기보다 먼저 일찍 들어온 사람. (네. 맞아요.) 그러니까 제가 1학년일 때, 2학년인 사람을 선배라고 부르고.

경은: 나이가 중요한 게 아니죠. 사실은.

석진: 그렇죠. 누가 먼저 들어오느냐.

경은: 맞아요.

석진: 그게 더 중요하죠.

경은: 실력과 나이는 중요하지 않고, 누가 더 먼저 들어왔느냐. 그게 제일 중요해요.

석진: 보통 대학교 안에서 그런 선배, 후배라는 호칭을 많이 쓰고요. (맞아요.) 동아리 안에서도 많이 쓰는 것 같아요.

경은: 고등학교도 동호회 같은 거하면, 선배, 후배 많이 하는 것 같아요.

석진: 그래요?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #76 - 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 네. 고등학교에서도 하고, 대학교에서도 하고, 그리고 회사에서도 "선배님"이라고 호칭을 하는 곳도 있어요.

석진: 그럼 경은 누나는 대학교 다닐 때, 선배님한테 "~선배"라고 불렀어요? 아니면 "~오빠"라고 불렀어요?

경은: 저는 진짜 그냥 "오빠", "언니", 이렇게만 불렀어요. 그냥 뭐 "선배님!" 이렇게 한 번 불렀나? 밥 사 달라고 할 때? 밥 사 달라고 할 때, "선배님, 밥 사 주세요." 이렇게 한 적은 있는데, 뭐 그냥 대화를 하거나 그럴 때는 전부 다 "오빠" 아니면 "언니"라고 불렀던 것 같아요.

석진: 아까 전에 말씀 하셨던 게 밥을 사 준다고 하셨잖아요. 선배라고 하면 자기 후배들을 좀 더 아끼고 그런 마음이 더 크기 때문에, 저도 제가 선배일 때는 후배들한테 밥을 많이 사 줬어요.

경은: 정말요? 그러면 석진 씨가 후배였을 때는 밥을 많이 얻어먹었어요?

석진: 네. 선배님을 보면 한 100m 전에서도 막 달려가서 밥 사 달라고.

경은: 진짜요?

석진: 학교 다닐 때는 돈이 별로 없었잖아요.

경은: 맞아요.

석진: 그래서 그런 선배님들한테 예의를 차리고 깍듯이 대하죠.

경은: 밥 사 달라고 할 때만요?

석진: 꼭 그렇진 않은데요.

경은: 보통 대학교 때는 정말 초반? 3월, 4월, 그 때까지만 밥을 사 줬던 것 같아요.

석진: 어, 그래요? (네.) 저는 1년 내내 사 줬어요.

경은: 어 진짜요? 석진 씨가요? 아니면 석진 씨가 그렇게 얻어먹었어요?

석진: 제가 사 줬어요.

경은: 아, 진짜요? 믿을 수가 없네요.

석진: 저는 좋은 선배였거든요.

경은: 아, 진짜요? 좋은 선배가, 밥 사주는 선배가 좋은 선배예요?

석진: 아마 그 후배들은 그렇게 생각했을 것 같아요.

경은: 근데 선배, 후배하면 한국에서는 또 되게 그런 게 있잖아요. 무섭게 대하고 그리고 벌을 주기도 하고 (맞아요.) 그런 경우도 있잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠. 보통 후배들이 이제 버릇없이 군다거나 아니면, 처음부터 버릇없이 굴지 못하게 하도록 기를 잡는다고 하죠.

경은: 네. 맞아요.

석진: 네. 그래서 별로 이유가 없어요. 혼날 이유가 없는데 갑자기 혼을 내요. "동아리나 여기 학교는 네가 예의를 차려야 되는 곳이니깐 앞으로 나한테 잘 해라."

경은: 맞아요. 그래서 동호회 들어가면, 처음 MT를 가면 항상 그런 시간이 있는 것 같아요. 1학년들을 모아놓고 혼내는 거죠. 너 잘 해라. 너네 잘 해라. 그래서 사실 조금 문제가 되는 곳들도 있잖아요.

석진: 매년 뉴스에서 나오죠. 너무 심하게 하는 곳이 있어서.

경은: 맞아요. 때리기도 하고. "벌을 좀 심하게 준다." 그렇게 해서 문제가 되기도 해요.

석진: 네. 맞아요. 그런 신고식도 그냥 좋게, 좋게 하면 참 좋은데, (맞아요.) 괜히 그게 좀 거칠게 때리고, 옷을 벗기거나 (맞아요.) 그런 나쁜 방향으로 가서 그게 문제지, 선배 후배 서로 존중하는 그런 자세를 갖는 건 참 좋은 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 한국이 좀 심하죠. 그런 게.

석진: 그런가요?

경은: 네. 그런 것 같아요. 그런 선배 대우를 해 줘야 되고, 대우 뿐 만이 아니라 선배니까 더 친하게 지낼 수 있고. 그런 게 더 심한 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 그런데 그런 선배, 후배라는 관계가 나중에 학교를 졸업하고 나서 사회생활에서 다시 만나면 되게 좋은 것 같아요.

경은: 그렇죠.

석진: 네. 만약에 제가 삼성과 같은 큰 회사에 면접을 보러 갔는데 면접관이 선배예요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #76 – 진석진 & 최경은

경은: 그러면 안 되죠.

석진: 안 되는데, 그런 기대를 할 수 있는 거죠.

경은: 맞아요. 반갑고. 그렇군요. 알겠어요. 그러면 저희 선배, 후배에 대해서 이야기를 했는데요.

여러분의 나라에서도 이렇게 선배, 후배라는 구분이 딱 지어져 있는지 그리고 선배님들이 밥을 잘 사주는지. 그런 이야기들을 저희한테 해 주세요.

석진: 네. 꼭 해 주세요.

경은: 네. 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.

석진: 감사합니다.

경화: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 경화 씨. (네.) 오늘은 특별히 제가 경화 씨를 초대한 게 (네.) 이번 주제가 재밌기 때문이에요. 저는 경화 씨 되게 재밌는 사람이라고 생각했거든요. (네.) 경화 씨는 본인이 재밌다고 생각하세요?

경화: 남을 웃기는 사람은 아닌데, 잘 웃는 사람이라고 생각해요.

석진: 잘 웃는 사람이요?

경화: 네.

석진: 그렇구나. 이번 주제가 유행어예요.

경화: 네.

석진: 유행어 많이 써 보셨어요?

경화: 제가 써 보기 보다는 친구들이 따라할 때 많이 웃었죠.

석진: 주로 웃는 스타일이구나. (네.) 웃기는 그런 사람은 아니고?

경화: 네. 그래서 재밌는 사람을 좋아해요.

석진: 그렇구나. 경화 씨처럼 이제 자주 웃는 사람도 있겠지만, 그냥 여러 친구들 만날 때 안 웃는 사람도 있잖아요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 그런 사람들을 웃기려면 여러 방법이 있겠는데, 유행어를 많이 아는 것도 되게 좋은 방법이예요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 저는 한국어를 공부하는 외국인들이 이 점을 꼭 알았으면 좋겠어요.

경화: 어떤 점이요?

석진: 유행어를 많이 알면 인기가 많아지고, (맞아요.) 한국 사람들이 너무 좋아해요.

경화: 맞아요. 그래서 개그 프로그램을 많이 봐야 돼요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. "개콘"이라든지, "개그 콘서트" 뭐 그런 프로그램 많죠.

경화: 네. 저는 "개그 콘서트" 굉장히 좋아해요.

석진: 매주 봐요?

경화: 거의 매주 봐요. 동생이, 못 보면 따로 다운 받아 줘요.

석진: 다운로드?

경화: 네.

석진: 아! 혹시 생각나는 유행어 있어요?

경화: "스타가 되고 싶으면 연락해!"

석진: "스타가 되고 싶으면 연락해!"

경화: 그거 너무 재밌었어요. 왜냐하면 그게 전라도 사투리여서 더 친숙해서 더 재밌었어요.

석진: 경화 씨, 고향이...?

경화: 네. 전라도예요.

석진: 전라도!

경화: 네. 저희 어머니도 그래서 굉장히 좋아했어요. 그 유행어.

석진: 그랬구나. 그리고 유행어를 잘 모르면 왠지 "제 또래들보다 좀 뒤쳐진다"는 그런 느낌도 들긴 해요.

경화: 네. 맞아요.

석진: 다른 사람들이 그런 유행어를 하면서 막 웃고 있는데 저 혼자 모르면 상당히 제가 시대에 뒤쳐지는 사람, 아니면 뭐 재미가 없는 사람처럼 느껴졌었어요.

경화: 네. 저도 한동안 개그 콘서트 안 봤거든요. 그런데 요즘에 사투리 쓰는 사람이 표준어 쓰는 것

처럼 하는 거 다들 따라 하길래, 저도 챙겨 봤어요. 일부러.

석진: 혹시 그것도 유행어 있어요?

경화: 네. "서울말은 끝만 올리면 되는 거니? 아니, 가끔은 내릴 때도 있어."

석진: 경화 씨 되게 재밌는데요?

경화: 저 따라하는 거 좋아하는데 별로 제가 하면 사람들이 안 웃더라고요.

석진: 그래도 재밌었어요. 그런데 그건 경상도 사투리를 하는 사람이 해야 더 재밌어요.

경화: 네. 그럼 해 주세요.

석진: "서울말은 끝만 올리면 된다면서?!"

경화: 진짜 "허경환"하고 비슷하네요.

석진: 네. "허경환"이 그 개그 프로에 나오는 그 주인공이죠. (네.) 맞아요. 그리고 또 주의해야 할 점이 있어요. 좀 오래된 유행어를 하면 또 재미없는 사람이 될 수도 있어요.

경화: 아! 네. 맞아요.

석진: 옛날에 "여보세요?" 이 말로 정말 많은 사람들을 웃겼어요. (네.) 되게 크게 유행을 했었는데, 만약에 지금 친구가 전화를 걸었는데, 제가 전화를 받으면서 "여보세요?"하면 되게 싫어할 거예요.

경화: 네. 저도 그 유행어가 굉장히 유행했었다는 사실은 기억하는데, 그걸 지금 들으면 전혀 왜 웃긴지 모르겠어요.

석진: 네. 조심해야 돼요. 그래서 항상 TV를 자주 보는 게 중요하고요. (네.) 이미 지나간 유행어는 안 쓰는 게 (네, 맞아요.) 더 좋을 것 같아요.

경화: 유행어. 말 그대로 유행어니까, 그 때 유행하는 유행어를 써 줘야 돼요. 그래야 웃길 수 있어요.

석진: 해외에는 어떤 유행어가 있는지 되게 궁금해요.

경화: 해외에서 유행어 쓰는 거는 상상이 안 돼요. (그렇죠. 그렇죠.) 네. 외국어로 유행어가 있는 건 상상이 안돼요.



## 이야기 (lyagi) #77 - 진석진 & 선경화

석진: 그래도 저희 TTMiK listener들이, TTMiK 청취자 분들이 아마 써 주실 거예요. 댓글로.

경화: 궁금해요. 알려 주세요.

석진: 지금까지 저와 경화 씨가 유행어에 대해서 이야기를 해 봤는데요. 아까 전에 말 했던 것처럼 외국에도 어떤 유행어가 있는지 되게 궁금해요. 그런 유행어가 있다면 댓글로 써 주시고요. 한국에 있는 어떤 유행어를 또 알고 있는지 그것도 알려 주시면 감사하겠습니다.

경화: 네. 외국인이 들으면 어떤 유행어가 웃긴지 궁금하니까 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 꼭 코멘트 남겨 주세요. 그리고 마치기 전에 저희 재밌는 유행어 하나 하고 끝내죠. 저부터 할까요? "김 기사~ 운전해~"

경화: 저도 그럼 옛날 걸로. "별들에게 물어 봐!"

석진: 아, 재미없다.

경화: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 경화 씨.

경화: 네.

석진: 이번 주제가 뭐죠?

경화: 이번 주제는 꼴불견이요.

석진: 꼴불견! (네.) 꼴불견. 싫어하는 사람. (네.) 싫어하는 사람 보고 꼴불견이라고 많이 하죠.

경화: 네. 특히 사람 많은 곳에서 사람들이 싫어하는 행동이나 말을 하는 사람을 주로 꼴불견이라고 하는 것 같아요.

석진: 요즘 유행어로 "진상"이라고도 하는데.

경화: 맞아요. 번역된 거 보니까 Jerk라고 번역돼 있던데요.

석진: Jerk! 오, 저는 몰랐는데 미리 준비하셨네요. 그러면 경화 씨가 그런 싫어하는 사람에 대해서도 준비를 했을 것 같은데, 경화 씨는 주로 어떤 사람을 싫어하세요?

경화: 저는 단체 생활 할 때, 다 같이 할 때, 특히 힘든 일을 할 때 하는 척만 하는 사람 굉장히 싫어해요.

석진: 진짜요?

경화: 네.

석진: 그런 적이 있었나요?

경화: 저요?

석진: 그런 사람을 본 적 있었어요?

경화: 네. 그런 사람을 본 적은 굉장히 많았어요.

석진: 어떤 때?

경화: 봉사활동을 할 때나 아니면 같이 청소를 할 때나 그럴 때.

석진: 아, 그렇구나.

경화: 네.

석진: 저, 사실 최근의 일이 생각나는데요. (네.) 제가 동생이랑 세차를 하러 갔어요. 저는 열심히 차를 닦고 있었는데, 동생이 쉬고 있더라고요. 그래서 그게 너무 싫은 거예요. 동생이 너무 싫어서 혼냈어요. 근데 지나고 보니까 제가 잘못했더라고요.

경화: 왜요?

석진: "동생을 그렇게, 여잔데. 여자를 일 시키려고 하다니." 뭐 그러면서 많이 혼났는데 동생한테는 제가 아마 그런 싫어하는 사람 중에 하나였을 것 같아요.

경화: 제 친구의 예도 갑자기 생각났는데요. 제 친구는 여자친구인데 남동생이 있어요. 그런데 부모님이 너무 남동생을 집안일을 안 시키고 제 친구만 시키니까 "단둘이 있을 때만이라도 남동생을 집안일을 시켜야겠다." 해서 밥을 먹으면 누나인 제 친구가 요리를 하고 밥을 차리는 대신에 "너가 설거지를 해라." 그러면 동생이 흔쾌히 "응, 알겠다."고 하는데 은근히 이렇게 게으름을 피우면서 안 하고 기다린대요. 누가 올 때까지? 부모님이 오실 때까지. 그래서 결국은 부모님이 오셨을 때 설거지가 안 되어 있으면 혼나는 사람은 제 친구래요. 그래서 그런 동생이 너무 알맴다고 얘기를 하더라고요.

석진: 참, 듣기만 해도 알맴네요. 한편으로는 제가 했던 일과 좀 비슷하기도 하고요. 저도 설거지 할 때 "나중에 할게.", "나중에 할게.", 이렇게 얘기하다가 안 하는 날이 많았었거든요. 반성합니다.

경화: 석진 오빠의 설거지는 누가 시켰는데요?

석진: 보통 동생이 시켜요. 저한테.

경화: 그럼 결국 안 하면, 결국 하는 사람은 누구예요?

석진: 동생이 할 때도 있고, 대부분은 제가 다시 하기는 하는데 제가 욕을 먹고 제가 또 하죠.

경화: 아, 그렇군요.

석진: 경화 씨가 만약에 소개팅을 나가요. 소개팅을 나갔는데 만나는 남자가 "아, 이래서 싫다."라는 경우도 있을 것 같아요. (네.) 그때는 또 사회 생활을 하다가 편한 일을 찾으려고 하는 사람과는 또 다른 그런 유형일 것 같은데.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 그럴 때는 우선 약속 시간에 늦게 오는 사람이 제일 싫어요.

석진: 음. 그리고?

경화: 그리고 이거는 그냥 그런 사람이 뭐 나쁜 사람은 아닌 건데, 제가 개인적으로 메뉴, 특히 먹는 음식을 선택할 때 굉장히 우유부단하거든요. 그래서 상대방도 우유부단하면 굉장히 상황이 난감해져요.

석진: 예를 들어서 만약에 제가 경화 씨랑 소개팅을 하고 있어요. 보통 남자가 "이거, 이거, 맛있는데, 같이 먹을까요?" 이렇게 하면 좋은데, "경화 씨 뭐 드실래요?" 이렇게 물어 보면 그게 싫은 거죠?

경화: 네. 그리고 제가 한번 "저는 다 잘 먹어요." 얘기했는데 다시 물어 보면, 그냥 빨리 결정해 주셨으면 좋겠어요.

석진: "경화 씨, 이것도 맛있을 것 같고 저것도 맛있을 것 같은데, 경화 씨는 뭐 드실래요?" 이러면 싫은 거죠?

경화: 네.

석진: 네. 상상이 됩니다. 그래서 저는 미리 다 준비해 가요. 소개팅 할 때.

경화: 1차, 2차 어디 갈지요?

석진: 그것도 준비하고요. 이 식당에 뭐가 맛있는지.

경화: 오! 좋아요.

석진: 저도 사실 오래 기다리게 하는 사람 정말 싫어요. 그러니까 약속 시간에 늦는 사람. 그리고요. 뭘 하든 힘이 없는 사람.

경화: 맞아요. 같이 힘이 빠지죠.

석진: 그렇죠. 그렇죠. 만약에 등산을 갔는데 "아! 등산 재밌게 하러 가자!" 이렇게 했는데, "산에 세

균들이 너무 많아서 싫어.” 이런 말도 안 되는 그런 핑계를 대면서, 그리고 제가 선물을 사 줬어요. 컵을 사 줬는데 “이거 너무 무거워서, 손목이 아파서 싫어.” 너무 싫어요. 정말.

경화: 불평 많이 하는 사람 너무 싫어요.

석진: 그렇죠. 그렇죠. 그런 것 같아요. 네. 지금까지 저희가 싫어하는 사람에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데요. 지금까지 얘기한 사람들은 한국뿐만 아니라 전 세계에서든 아마 싫어하는 사람이 될 수도 있을 것 같아요.

경화: 그런데 약속 시간에 늦는 것은 웬지 그게 문화인 나라도 있을 것 같아요. 한 20-30분 정도 늦는 것은 그냥 보통인 나라.

석진: 그런 나라가 있어요?

경화: 네. 들은 것 같아요.

석진: 그러면 20-30분 늦어도 되는 나라에 있는 그런 청취자분들이 있으면 댓글로 남겨 줄 수도 있겠네요.

경화: 네. 남겨 주세요. “우리나라에서는 제 시간에 가면 아무도 없는 게 확실하다.” 이런 나라 알려 주세요.

석진: 꼭 남겨 주세요. 그 나라 웬지 가고 싶네.

경화: 여유로운 나라겠죠?

석진: 네. 네. 그러면 만약에 우리나라에서만 싫어할 수 있는 사람. 그러니까 똑같이 싫어하는 사람이 있는데, 이 사람이 외국 가면 그렇게 싫어하는 사람이 아닌 거예요. 그런 사람이 있을까요?

경화: 있을 것 같아요. 특히 빨리 빨리 문화에 관련된, 예를 들어서 줄 서 있는데 혼자 굉장히 천천히 행동을 해서 뒷사람을 기다리게 한다거나, 그런 사람은 특히 우리나라에서 많이 미움을 받을 것 같아요.

석진: 아! 맞아요. 맞아요. 네. 지금까지 저희가 뭐 한국에서 싫어할 수 있는 사람, 아니면 전 세계적으로 봐서 싫어할 수 있는 사람을 한번 얘기를 해 봤는데요. TTMik 청취자분들은 과연 어떤 사람을 싫어하는 지 되게 궁금해요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #78 – 진석진 & 선경화

---

경화: 네. 궁금해요. 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경화: 네. 그럼, 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경은: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경은 누나.

경은: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경은: 안녕하세요. 여러분. 석진 씨, (네.) 오늘 어떤 이야기 할 거예요?

석진: 이번 주제가 형제, 자매잖아요. 누나는 형제, 자매가 다 있고.

경은: 저는 언니가 있고요. 그리고 남동생이 있어요. 석진 씨는요?

석진: 저는 여동생 한 명만 있어요.

경은: 그래요? 보통 저희 여자들한테는 오빠가 있는 게 "로망"이에요.

석진: 진짜요?

경은: 네.

석진: 그런 게 꿈이에요?

경은: 오빠가 없는 사람들한테요. 오빠가 있는 사람들은 물론 굉장히 싫어하더라고요. 왜 "로망"이냐면, 어렸을 때는 만화책을 많이 보잖아요. (네.) 만화책에 나오는 오빠들은 항상 굉장히 착해요. 그리고 여동생을 굉장히 잘 보살펴 주는 거예요. 나쁜 사람들이 나타나면 구해주고. 만화책이니까. 그렇게 도와 주는 오빠들이 너무 많았고요. 만화책에 나오는 오빠들은 정말 잘생겼어요. 정말 잘생기고 착하고 잘해 주고, 이렇기 때문에 오빠가 없는 사람들, 저 같은 사람들은 오빠가 있는 아이들을 보면 너무 부러워했었어요. 그거에 대해서 어떻게 생각하세요, 석진 씨는?

석진: 경은 누나의 말을 들으니까 제가 참 미안해지네요. 제 동생한테.

경은: 동생이랑 친해요?

석진: 네. 정말 친해요. 너무 친해서 말싸움도 많이 하고요, 그렇지만 금방 풀리고. (네.) 네, 그래요.

경은: 동생이 음식 같은 거 많이 해 줘요?

석진: 네. 정말 많이 해 주고 있고요. 저도 반대로 음식을 많이 해 줘요.

경은: 싸울 때는 많이 싸우고.

석진: 네. 어렸을 때는 제가 뭐 동생을 "꼭 보살펴야 한다." 그런 생각은 잘 없었어요. 그래서 동생이 잘못 하거나 그러면 제가 동생 많이 혼내고 그랬었거든요. 그런데 제가 어느 순간 초등학교 5학년 이후로 동생을 혼낼 수가 없는 거예요.

경은: 아, 그래요?

석진: 네. 이유를 모르겠어요. 그때부터 이제 모든 여자들을 제가 혼낼 수가 없었고, 동생한테는 정말 꿀밤도 못 때리겠더라고요. 그 이후로는 제가 동생한테 잡혀 삽니다.

경은: 동생이랑 싸울 때는 그러면 주로 말로 많이 싸워요?

석진: 네. 말로 많이 싸워요.

경은: 때린 적도 있어요?

석진: 초등학교 이후로는 없어요.

경은: 아, 없어요? (네. 네.) 근데 제가 로망이었다고 했잖아요. 근데 사실 오빠가 있는 애들의 이야기를 들어 보면 잘해 주는 오빠는 진짜 없더라고요. 거의 대부분이 많이 때려요. 어렸을 때니까. 어렸을 때, 초등학교 때는 오빠들이 동생을 많이 때리고, 무섭게 대하기도 하고요. 그리고 심지어는 대학생이 됐는데도 때리진 않지만 무섭게 막 전화해서 집에 빨리 들어가라고 하고, 그렇게 하던가, 아니면 아예 무관심해서 아예 안 친하던가. 둘 중에 하나이더라고요. 그렇게 많이 친하고 그런 사람은 저는 별로 못 봤어요. 그래서 석진 씨랑 석진 씨 여동생을 보면, 너무 친한 것 같아서 좋은 것 같아요.

석진: 그런 건 있어요. 동생이 여자다 보니까 밤늦게 안 들어오면, 집에 안 들어오면 걱정은 돼요. 그래서 만약에 밤 12시가 됐는데 집에 안 들어온다, 그러면 전화를 해요. 누구한테? 동생 친구들한테.

경은: 정말요?

석진: 네. 네. 예전에 같은 집에서 살았었거든요. 그 여동생 친구들이? 혹시 개네들 만나고 있나, 한번 연락을 해요. 그러면 동생이 저한테는 연락을 안 했지만 개네들한테는 연락을 할 때가 많아요. "오늘은 밤늦게 회식이 있으니까 술을 좀 마실 거다.", 뭐 이런 식으로. 그럴 때는 제가



좀 안심을 하죠.

경은: 아, 그렇군요. 그런 생각은 안 해 봤어요? 보통 형이 있거나 그러면은 좋다는 이야기도 있잖아요. "형이 있거나 남동생이 있었으면 좋았겠다.", 이런 생각 안 해 봤어요?

석진: 어렸을 때는 많이 해 봤어요. 어렸을 때는 제가 오락실을 많이 좋아했었거든요. (네.) 그런데 여자들은 보통 오락실을 잘 안 가잖아요. 그러니까 저 혼자 오락실에 있으니까 "만약에 뭐 형이나 동생이 남자여서 같이 오락실을 가서 같이 게임을 할 수 있으면 되게 좋겠다."라는 생각을 해 봤어요.

경은: 오락실 때문이에요?

석진: 그것도 그렇고요. 축구 때문에도 그렇고. 같이 할 수 있는 게 많아지잖아요. 누나는 지금 언니가 있고 남동생이 있는데 과연 어렸을 때 어떻게 했었는지 되게 궁금해요. 저처럼 어렸을 때 여동생을 좀 혼내거나 때리거나 했었는지.

경은: 저는 둘째잖아요. 그러니까 언니가 저한테 무섭게 대했어요. 언니랑 저랑 한 살 차이 밖에 안 나는데, 한 살 차이면 사실 그냥 친구나 마찬가지로잖아요. (맞아요.) 근데 언니가 굉장히 저한테 무섭게 대했어요. 그리고 남동생은 또 남자 혼자니까, 혼자 그냥 잘 놀았어요. 그래서 조금 어렸을 때는 외동딸인 아이들을 굉장히 부러워했죠. 그리고 셋이서 굉장히 많이 싸웠어요. 초등학교 때는 막 때리고 싸우잖아요. 그렇기 때문에 굉장히 싫었어요. 그리고 언니랑 남동생이 좀 성격이 비슷해서 둘이서 저를 같이 놀렸어요. 저를 많이 놀렸어요. 그래서 저는 진짜 외동딸이 되고 싶다는 생각을 많이 했었거든요. 근데 나이가 들어서 크니까 이제 당연히 치고 박고 싸우지 않잖아요. 그리고 언니랑 많이 친해졌어요. 대학생이 되고 이제 성인이 되고 나니까, 언니랑 많이 친해지더라고요. 그래서 웃도 같이 입고 그리고 뭐 고민거리가 생기면 당연히 언니랑 가장 먼저 이야기를 하게 되고, 보통 언니가 없는 친구들은 쇼핑을 가거나 그럴 때 친구들이랑 많이 가잖아요. 근데 저는 언니랑 쇼핑가고, 맛있는 거 많이 먹으러 다니고, 언니랑 굉장히 친해요. 그런 것들 보면 이제 친구들이, 언니가 없는 친구들이 저를 많이 부러워하더라고요. 그래서 어렸을 때는 외동딸이 너무 되고 싶었는데 커서는 지금 언니랑 남동생이 있는 게 너무 좋아요. 같이 고민할 수 있으니까 너무 좋은 것 같아요. 근데 남동생은 확실히 남자다 보니까 조금 많이 다르잖아요. 그래서 언니랑 더 친하고 남동생이랑은 조금

## 이야기 (lyagi) #79 - 진석진 & 최경은

덜 친해요. 그런데 저는 기억은 안 나는데 엄마가 그러더라고요. 저희 셋이 맨날 싸우다가도 만약에 남동생이 맞고 들어오잖아요? 그러면은

석진: 참을 수가 없죠.

경은: 네. 참을 수가 없다고 막 언니랑 저랑 막 달려가서, 그 때린 아이 있잖아요, 때린 아이를 막 같이 때려 줬대요.

석진: 와, 여잔데!

경은: 네. 여잔데도 같이 막 가서 때려 주고, 놀이터에서 같이 싸우고 그랬대요. 그래서 엄마가 되게 신기해 했다고 이야기를 해 주시더라고요. 그런 거 보면 또 형제자매가 있는 게 너무 좋은 것 같아요.

석진: 의리가 있네요.

경은: 네. 그렇죠. 지금도 언니 있고 남동생 있는 게 더 훨씬 좋은 거 같아요.

석진: 누나 말을 계속 듣다 보니까 "동생한테 더 잘해 줘야겠다." 그런 생각 밖에 들지 않아요.

경은: 맞아요. 나중에 나이 들고 커서도 가족이 가장 중요하니까요. 부모님이 돌아가시고 나면, 이런 말을 하면 안 되겠지만, 돌아가시고 나면 또 의지할 곳이 형제, 자매인 것 같아요. 근데 사실 제 친구들 중에서는 아주 사이가 안 좋은 그런 사람들도 많이 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 대화도 거의 안 하고요. (네.) 그래서 저는 제가 참 다행이라고 생각해요. 동생이랑 많은 대화를 하고 싸우기도 많이 하지만 그 대신 잘 풀고 하니까요.

경은: 맞아요. 보기 좋아요. 진짜.

석진: 감사합니다. 누나도 되게 보기 좋아요.

경은: 감사합니다.

석진: 그런데 저는 되게 궁금한 게 있어요. 나중에 누군가 한명은 결혼을 할 거 아니에요.

경은: 저희 언니는 벌써 결혼을 했죠.

석진: 네. 네. 기분이 어땠어요?

경은: 저는 언니랑 사이가 좋았으니까, 조금 외로웠어요. 물론 되게 좋은 일이고 축하할 일이긴 했

## 이야기 (lyagi) #79 - 진석진 & 최경은

는데, 그래도 언니가 다른 집에 가서 산다는 느낌이. 지금도 사실은 언니가 남편과 같이 살잖아요. 남편과 같이 사는 집이 "우리 집"이 된 거예요. 언니랑 저랑 이야기를 할 때 "우리 집이 이사를 간다."고 치면 우리 집이 이사를 가는 게 언니랑 저랑 우리 가족이 함께 사는 집을 우리 집이라고 불렀었는데 (네. 예전엔 그랬는데.) 네. 이제는 언니가 말하는 "우리 집"은 남편과 함께 사는 집이 된 거예요. 그게 처음에는 너무 이상했어요.

석진: 저는 아직 그걸 겪어보지 못했는데 만약에 제가 먼저 다른 집에 가서 살거나, 동생이 이제 다른 집에 가서, 결혼을 해서 그렇게 산다면 좀 많이 외로울 것 같아요.

경은: 네. 처음에는 많이 외로울 것 같긴 한데요. 그래도 뭐 가족이 한명 더 생기는 거니까 그렇게 생각하면 또 좋은 것 같아요. 그러면 여러분들 저희 이야기를 해 봤는데요. 여러분들의 나라에서는 어떻게 지내고 있는지, 저희랑 비슷할 것 같은데요. 그쵸?

석진: 네. 맞아요. 그리고 형제, 그런 자매들이 많은 나라도 있을 것 같아요.

경은: 맞아요. 굉장히 많은 나라도 있을 것 같고요. 한국에서는 보통 두 명?

석진: 요즘에는 거의 한 명이죠.

경은: 요즘에는 거의 한 명인 경우가 많으니까요. 저희한테 코멘트로 이야기 해 주세요.

석진: 기다리겠습니다.

경은: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 효진 씨, 정말 오랜만이에요.

효진: 네. 이야기 레슨에 진짜 오랜만에 나오는 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 그동안 어떻게 지내셨어요?

효진: 잘 지냈어요.

석진: 네. 효진 씨. 요즘은 효진 씨가 정말 즐거운 나날을 보낼 것 같아요.

효진: 왜요?

석진: 축구 시즌이 시작했잖아요.

효진: 시작한 지 꽤 됐죠.

석진: 꽤 됐어요?

효진: 한 달이 넘었는데요.

석진: 네. 그래서 이번에 주제를 특별히 축구로 정해 봤습니다.

효진: 우리, 이야기 한 시간 동안 해도 되나요?

석진: 그러면 제가 하루 종일 편집을 해야 될 것 같아요.

효진: 네. 그러면은 제가 축구를 너무 좋아하지만, 5분 안에 축구에 대해서 우리 이야기해 보도록 해요. 오빠.

석진: 알겠습니다. 그런데 효진 씨, 제가 여자들이 축구를 좋아하는 경우는 잘 못 봤거든요.

효진: 근데 오빠, 제가 어제 축구장에 다녀왔어요. 사실. 축구장에 다녀왔는데, 전체 관중이 4만 5천 명 정도 왔는데, 여자 분들도 진짜 많아요. 진짜 많았고, 그냥 가족들과 함께 아니면, 남자 친구 따라온, 어쩔 수 없이 온 사람도 있겠지만, 정말 축구를 사랑해서 여자들끼리 보러 온

사람도 정말 많고, 축구를 사랑하는 여자들이 정말 많답니다. 오빠.

석진: 아, 그렇군요.

효진: 네.

석진: 제가 어렸을 때 축구장에 갔을 때는 여성 팬들이 그렇게 많지 않았어요.

효진: 보통 운동, 특히 축구는 남자들이 좋아하는 거라고 생각을 많이 하잖아요. 근데 오빠 요새 한국에서는 축구보다도 야구 인기가 정말 많잖아요. (네. 정말 많죠.) 야구를 좋아하는 여자들은 진짜 많은 것 같아요. 근데 이제 축구를 좋아하는 여자들도 그렇게 야구 팬들에 비해선 많진 않겠지만, 정말 많이 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 점점 더 많아지고 있는 것 같아요.

효진: 네, 맞아요. 그런데 오빠, 축구를 좋아하는 사람들 중에는 여러 사람들이 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 어떤 사람이요?

효진: 월드컵만 보는 사람이 있고요. (아! 네. 네.) 국가 대표 경기만 보고 4년에 한번 월드컵만 보시는 분들이 계시고요. 또 한국의 리그 있잖아요. K리그. (K리그) K리그를 사랑하는 분들이 계시고. 요새는 박지성 선수나 박주영 선수, 이청용 선수같이 한국인들도 유럽에서 많이 뛰잖아요. (맞아요. 맞아요.) 그래서 유럽 리그를 좋아하시는 분들도 많이 있는 것 같아요. 그래서 요새 TV를 봐도, 사실 조금 슬픈 일이기도 한데, 한국 리그보다 유럽 리그 중계를 더 많이 해 주는 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 제 친구들도 일부러 그 "EPL"(English Premier League), 네, 그리고 "분데스리가", 그 경기를 일부러 보려고 밤늦게까지 안 자는 친구들이 꽤 많아요.

효진: 예. 맞아요. 진짜 유럽 축구의 인기도 한국에서 굉장히 많은 것 같아요.

석진: 이 방송을 듣고 있는 청취자 여러분들은 우리나라 축구에 대해서는 잘 모르실 것 같아요.

효진: 모르시는 분들이 많이 있을 것 같아요.

석진: 네 그러면 간단한 소개를 한번 해 보고 싶은데, 우리나라에서 좀 유명한 그런 축구선수가 누가 있죠?

효진: 가장 유명한 선수 하면 아무래도 박지성 선수 아니겠어요? 오빠.

석진: 박지성 선수 아마 제일 유명할 것 같아요. 우리나라에서.

효진: 제일 유명한데, 사실 오빠, 박지성 선수가 있기 전에 아마 외국 분들도 축구에 조금 관심이 있으면 박지성 선수는 알 것 같은데, 박지성 선수 이전에 한국에서 박지성 선수만큼 유명하고 유럽에서 뛰어난 실력을 자랑했던 선수가 있어요. 오빠 누군지 아세요?

석진: 당연히 알죠.

효진: 누구게요?

석진: 차 범!

효진: 독일에서 "레버쿠젠"이라는 팀에서 뛴 걸로 알고 있는데 그 팀에서 정말 잘 했다고 해요. 거의 레전드 급인데. 차범근 선수라는 옛날 선수가 있는데 차범근 선수의, 지금은 선수가 아니지만, 아들도 축구 선수잖아요. 오빠.

석진: 그렇죠. 그렇죠. 지금 셀틱에서 뛰고 있죠.

효진: 네. 차두리 선수라고, 두 부자가 굉장히 유명하죠. 두 분 모두.

석진: 맞아요. 그리고 한국 축구가 아시아 쪽에서는 거의 선두지 않나요?

효진: 정말 잘하죠.

석진: 잘하고 있죠.

효진: 예. 아시아에서 굉장히 잘하는데 오빠, 요즘 일본이 진짜 잘해요.

석진: 아, 슬퍼요.

효진: 선두 자리를 빼앗긴 것 같아요.

석진: 아, 진짜요?

효진: 예. 근데 진짜 일본 국가대표 경기를 보면 정말 웬만한 유럽 팀이나 유럽 국가들에 비해서 정말 뒤지지 않을 정도로 잘한다는 느낌을 많이 받고 있는데, 한국도 정말 잘하거든요. 앞으로 더 잘해서, 이번에 런던 올림픽 있잖아요, 좋은 성적 낼 수 있었으면 좋을 것 같아요.

석진: 저도 정말 좀 좋은 성적 냈으면 좋겠어요.

효진: 그리고 오빠, 축구 얘기하면서 이 얘기를 빼먹었네요. 축구가, 남자들의 것만은 아니에요.

석진: 아, 그렇죠.

효진: 여자 축구도 있잖아요.

석진: 아! 맞다. 맞다.

효진: 여자 축구가 한국에서 얼마 전에 진짜 인기를 끌었는데 성적이 굉장히 좋았어요. 17세 이하도 좋았고, 전체 여자 축구, 뭐 지소연 선수라든지 여민지 선수 같은 경우에 누구나 다 이 름 대면 알잖아요. 여자 축구도 같이 함께 발전했으면 좋겠어요.

석진: 와! 축구에 대해서 모르는 게 없는 효진 씨였습니다.

효진: 너무 짧아요, 오빠. 이야기.

석진: 아마 다른 분들도 축구라고 하면 얘기할 게 되게 많으실 것 같아요.

효진: 유럽에서 오신 분들이 축구 많이 좋아하시더라고요. 미국이나 이쪽은 별로 안 좋아하시고.

석진: 제가 베트남을 가 본 적이 있는데, 거기서 축구가 정말 인기가 많더라고요.

효진: 뭘 좀 아시는 분들이시네요.

석진: 네. 지금까지 저희가 한국 축구를 중심으로 해서 이제 여러 가지 축구 얘기를 나눠봤는데요. 여러 가지 축구 얘기를 하고 싶은 분들, 자유롭게 저희 TalkToMeInKorean.com 사이트에 오 셔서 댓글을 남겨 주세요.

효진: 네. 코멘트 꼭 남겨 주세요.

석진: 되게 많을 것 같아요.

효진: 네. 좋아하는 팀이랑 선수 알려 주세요.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 국가하고 그 국가에서 유명한 선수들 꼭 남겨 주세요.

효진: 네. 그러면 여러분 다음 이야기 레슨에서 볼게요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕.

윤아: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 윤아 씨.

윤아: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

윤아: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 네. 윤아 씨 이번이 두 번째 이야기죠.

윤아: 네. 네.

석진: 첫 번째 사투리, 사투리에서 첫 번째 이야기를 하셨고, 그 때 이후로 정말 많은 사람들이 "윤아 씨 언제 또 나오냐?"고 물어 봤어요.

윤아: 누가 그랬어. 한 명도 못 봤...

석진: 뽕이에요. (아, 그래요?) 거짓말이고요. 그런데 윤아 씨 목소리를 듣고 싶어하는 분들이 되게 많으셨을 것 같아요.

윤아: 그래요?

석진: 되게 재밌었어요.

윤아: 감사해요. 여러분.

석진: 네. 이번 주제가 뭐죠?

윤아: 혼자서 시간을 보내는 방법?

석진: 네. 혼자서 시간을 보내는 방법. 윤아 씨, 혼자 있을 때 주로 어떻게 시간을 보내세요?

윤아: 혼자 있을 때, 보통 컴퓨터랑 시간을 많이 보내는 것 같아요.

석진: 요즘에요?

윤아: 네. 그리고 하나 더 말하자면 고양이랑 시간을 많이 보내는 것 같아요.

석진: 아, 그, "리지" 맞죠? 고양이 이름이 "리지".

윤아: 네. "리지"예요.

석진: 요새 잘 크고 있나요?



윤아: 예. 무력무력 크고 있어요. 사실 다 큰 고양이에요.

석진: 네. 그렇군요. 저는 요즘에 주로 혼자 영화 보러 다니고, 집에서 그냥 TV보고, 그러는데요. 가장 많이 하는 건 아무래도 드라마를 다운로드 받아서, 그렇게 보고 있으면 시간이 금방 가더라고요.

윤아: 요즘 무슨 드라마 봤어요?

석진: 얼마 전에 "왕좌의 게임"이라고 있어요.

윤아: "왕좌의 게임"? 처음 들어 봤어요.

석진: "The Game Of Throne"이라는 드라마인데요.

윤아: 어느 나라 드라마예요?

석진: 미국에서 만든 것 같은데, 영화 자체는 반지의 제왕 있잖아요. "The Lord Of The Rings"하고 되게 비슷해요.

윤아: "판타지"물이군요.

석진: 네. "판타지"예요. 되게 재밌어요. 그런데 이렇게 혼자서 어떻게 시간을 보내고 그런 방법이 나이에 따라서도 되게 다른 것 같아요.

윤아: 그렇겠죠?

석진: 나이에 따라서 달라지는 것 같은데 저는 어렸을 때는 만들기 좋아했었거든요.

윤아: 어떤 만들기요?

석진: 건담이라든지. 뭐 비행기라든지. 그런 프라모델을

윤아: 손으로 이렇게 만지작거리는 거.

석진: 네. 손으로 이렇게 만드는 거 되게 좋아했었어요. 그래서 문방구에 가서 프라모델을 많이 사서, 만들고, 전시 해 놓으면 괜히 기분이 뿌듯하고 그랬었거든요. 윤아 씨는 어렸을 때 뭐 하면서 시간을 보냈어요?

윤아: 제가 어렸을 때는 그렇게 혼자 있는 시간이 많진 않았던 거 같아요. 맨날 학교에 가고, 교회에 가고, 또 동아리 활동을 하고 그래서. 유일하게 혼자 있는 시간이 잠자기 전이었던 것 같거든

요. 근데 그 시간이 너무 중요하고 소중한 걸 잠자는 걸 되게 싫어했어요. 그래서 잠들기 전에 항상 이렇게 노트를 펴 놓고 뭔가를 막 이렇게 생각을 적는다거나, 녹음을 한다거나, 뭐 그런 걸 했던 기억이 나요.

석진: 일기 같은 건가요?

윤아: 일기 같은 것도 열심히 썼던 것 같고요. 그냥 계획 세우는 걸 되게 좋아했어요.

석진: 우와, 윤아 씨가 계획적인 사람이었군요.

윤아: 근데 계획을 세우는 것 자체를 굉장히 즐거워하기 때문에 꼭 다 실행하진 않아요.

석진: 아, 계획을 세우는 것을 더 좋아하는 것뿐이지, 다 실행한다는 건

윤아: 왜냐하면 계획이 너무 많아서 다 실행할 수 없어요.

석진: 아, 그렇군요. 저도 학창시절 때는 주로 혼자 있는 시간이 적잖아요. 초등학교에 있을 때보다 중학교에 있을 때 더 적고, 고등학교에 있을 때 더 적고, 그렇잖아요. 학교에 계속 있으니까. 적은 그 시간동안 저는 음악 감상 되게 좋아했었어요. 메탈 음악, 헤비메탈 음악 많이 듣고, 뭐 일본 음악도 듣고 막 그랬었거든요.

윤아: 저도 대학교 때, 일본 애니메이션하고 일본 음악에 관심이 생겨서 되게 혼자서 DVD나 애니메이션 이런 거 되게 많이 봤던 기억이 나요.

석진: 그렇군요. 저와 이제 윤아 씨가 개인적으로 어떻게 시간을 보냈느냐에 대해서 한번 얘길 해 봤는데요. 그런데 저희가 너무 옛날 얘기만 한 것 같아요. (네. 그러네요.) 최근에는 어떻게 시간을 보내는지 되게 궁금해요.

윤아: 저 같은 경우에는 아까 말씀드린 것처럼 컴퓨터를 가지고 뭘 많이 해요. 컴퓨터에서 뭐 석진 씨처럼 영상을 받아서 보기도 하고, 아니면 그냥 인터넷 게시판 같은 거 있잖아요. 그런 거 심심할 때 보면 온갖 뉴스와 온갖 뭐 연예계에 관한 가십이나, 이런 것들이 막 이렇게 계속 실시간으로 올라와요. 그거 보고 있으면 정말 시간 가는 줄 모르게 시간이 가더라고요. 가끔은 "이걸 끊어야지." 그런 생각이 들 정도로 그렇게 시간을 때우면 정말 시간이 빨리 가는 것 같아요.

석진: 저는 지금은 아닌데 "앞으로 이렇게 시간을 보냈으면 좋겠다."라고 생각하는 게 취미를 좀 가

저 봤으면 좋겠어요. 여태까지 안 해 봤던 취미 있잖아요. 예를 들자면 춤을 춘다든가 음악을 뭐 배운다든가.

윤아: 저도 음악을 배워 보고 싶어요.

석진: 어떤 음악?

윤아: 뭐 어떤 음악이든.

석진: 악기? 어떤 악기?

윤아: 원래 기타를 되게 배우고 싶었었는데, 되게 어렵더라고요. 그래서 제가 조금 할 줄 아는 건반을 하고 싶어요.

석진: 저는 탕고 배우고 싶고요. 저도 이제 기타 배우고 싶어요. 정말 나이에 따라서 혼자서 뭐 하는 게 되게 달라지는 것 같아요.

윤아: 취미가 달라져서, 좋아하는 활동도 달라지고, 그렇겠죠.

석진: 저희가 어렸을 때는 또 다른 걸 몰라서 안 했을 수도 있어요.

윤아: 그렇죠. 그리고 돈이 드는 취미도 많으니까 어렸을 때 할 수 없는.

석진: 맞아요. 음, 그렇구나. 네. 지금까지 저와 윤아 씨가 혼자서 시간을 보내는 방법에 대해서 이야기를 나누어 봤는데요. 저희 TTMiK 청취자 분들은 어떻게 혼자서 시간을 보내고 있을지 되게 궁금해요.

윤아: 네. 궁금합니다. 코멘트로 이야기 해 주세요.

석진: 네. 꼭 코멘트 남겨 주시고요. 저희는 Talk To Me In Korean에서 기다리고 있겠습니다.

윤아: 여러분, 안녕.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

윤아: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 경화 씨, 지금 계절이 어떻게 되죠?

경화: 가을이죠.

석진: 가을!

경화: 네!

석진: 그래서 제가 이번 이야기 주제를 가을 소풍으로 정해 봤어요.

경화: 아하! 네. 가을엔 소풍을 가죠. 날씨가 좋으니까.

석진: 예. 저희가 소풍에 대해서 이야기하기 전에 소풍이 뭔지 한번 설명을 해야 될 것 같아요.

경화: 아, 소풍! 소풍은요. 주로 친구들이나 가족들하고 나들이를 가는 거죠. 밖에.

석진: 경치가 좋은 곳에 가서 같이 간식을 먹으면서 즐겁게 시간을 보내는 거죠.

경화: 맞아요. 자고 오는 건 아니고요.

석진: 네. 보통 자진 않아요.

경화: 네. 그냥 당일치기 가서 오는 거를 소풍이라고 부르죠.

석진: 경화 씨, 가을 소풍 많이 가 봤죠?

경화: 네. 많이 가봤어요. 특히 학창 시절에.

석진: 학창 시절에! 매년 가죠.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 봄 소풍, 가을 소풍

석진: 혹시 기억에 남는 곳이 있어요?

경화: 저는 사실 항상 소풍을 같은 곳으로 갔었어요.

석진: 어디 갔어요?

경화: 과천 서울대공원으로요.

석진: 서울대공원! 그래도 좋다. 서울이잖아요.

경화: 오빠는요? 서울이 아니었군요?

석진: 네. 저는 고향이 포항이잖아요. 그래서 중학교, 고등학교를 포항으로 다녔는데, 하필이면 저희 중학교 바로 옆에 솔밭이 있어요.

경화: 아, 소나무 밭이요?

석진: 네. 그래서 바로 옆에 갔어요.

경화: 고등학교 내내요?

석진: 내내는 아니고, 거기서 자주 갔고요. 그리고 경주, 경주 아시죠? 포항에서 한 1시간 반 정도 가면, 경주가 있는데, 아주 큰 놀이 공원이 있어요.

경화: 아, 경주에요?

석진: 네. 옛날에는 "도투락 월드"라고 했는데, 지금은 "경주 월드"로 바뀌었어요.

경화: 아! 경주에 놀이동산이 있었군요. (네!) 저희는 2박 3일 정도 수학여행으로 가는 곳인데, 오빠는 당일치기 소풍으로 가셨단 얘기에요?

석진: 네, 그럼요. 그래서 처음에 제가 서울 와서 에버랜드나 롯데월드를 봤을 때 깜짝 놀랐어요.

경화: 경주의 그 놀이동산과는 많이 다르던가요?

석진: 너무 달라요. 차원이 다르다고 하죠. 그래서 저도 가을 소풍 하면 이렇게 놀이동산 갔던 기억이 많이 떠오르는데요. 최근에 산에 갔던 적이 있었거든요. 가을에 산에 가는 것도 참 좋았던 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 단풍이 정말 예뻐요.

석진: 네. 가을이 되면 나뭇잎 색깔이 다르게 바뀌죠.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 빨강거나 노랑거나.

석진: 좀 낭만적으로 얘기하면, 와인색! 와인색을 닮았다고 이렇게 얘길 하는데요. 정말 좋은 것 같

아요. 한번 산에 올라가면서 운동도 하고 경치도 구경하고 하는 게 참 좋은 것 같아요.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 저도 사실 등산을 싫어하는데, 가을에는 꼭 등산을 하게 되더라고요.

석진: 혹시 기억에 남는 산 있나요?

경화: 저는, 저희 집 근처에 있는 청계산이요.

석진: 청계산! (네.) 저는 고3 시험 마치고 친구들과끼리 그리고 선생님과 함께 소백산에 갔었거든요.

경화: 아, 말로만 들어 보던!

석진: 네. 소백산. 그 때 그렇게 높은 산에 가는 것은 그 때가 처음이었어요. 와! 정말 예뻐요.

경화: 되게 힘들었겠어요.

석진: 네. 거의 한 세 시간? 세, 네 시간 동안 계속 걸었고, 그래도 꼭대기에 올라가서 경치를 구경 하니까, 너무 예쁘더라고요.

경화: 아, 정말 예뻐겠네요.

석진: 네. 20년 동안 살면서 그런 경치는 처음 봤어요.

경화: 오빠가 아직까지 그 순간을 기억하시는 거 보니까 정말 예뻐나 봐요.

석진: 네. 정말 예뻐요. 산 하니까 막걸리가 생각나는데, 아! 네, 일단 막걸리 생각은 이제 잊어버 리고. (네.) 소풍하면 또 저희가 간식을 싸잖아요. (네, 맞아요.) 보통 (도시락) 네. 도시락! 어떤 걸 싸죠?

경화: 학교 다닐 때는 주로 어머니께서 김밥을 싸 주셨어요.

석진: 네. 김밥.

경화: 그래서 사실 지금은 김밥을 그냥 식사로도 먹기도 하는데 그 때는 꼭 김밥은 소풍 때만 먹었 어요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요.

경화: 그래서 유난히 더 맛있었던 것 같아요.

석진: 그리고 저는 과자를 꼭 챙겼어요.

경화: 과자와 음료수!

석진: 네. 산이나 놀이동산이 아니더라도, 주위에 갈 수 있는 곳이 있을 것 같은데 어떤 곳이 있을까요?

경화: 주로 저는 소풍을 공원으로 많이 가요. 동네에 있는 큰 공원이나 아니면 한강 주변에 있는 공원이요.

석진: 전에 우리가 갔던 선유도 공원? (네, 그런 공원.) 거기도 괜찮았죠. 저는 동물원도 괜찮을 것 같아요.

경화: 아! 맞아요.

석진: 서울에도 동물원이 몇 군데 있으니까.

경화: 네, 맞아요.

석진: 거기 가면 되게 좋은 시간을 보낼 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 동물원도 가족과 같이 가기도 좋고, 친구들 혹은 연인들과 가기가 되게 좋잖아요.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 가을이 되면 정말 날씨도 좋아지고, 저희가 말했던 단풍도 볼 수 있고 하니까 여러 가지 행사도 많이 생기고 (맞아요.) 이렇게 소풍도 많이 가고 하는 것 같아요.

경화: 축제 같은 것도 가을에 제일 많이 하는 것 같아요.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 저번 주에 재즈 페스티벌 있었죠.

경화: 아, 네, 맞아요. 자라섬

석진: 재즈 페스티벌. 네, 지금까지 저와 경화 씨가 가을 소풍에 대해서 한번 이야기를 해 봤는데요. 저는 청취자분들이 가을 소풍 때 주로 어디를 가는 지 되게 궁금해요.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 그리고 가을이 가장 날씨가 좋은 계절인 나라도 있겠지만, 아닌 나라도 있을 것 같아요. 언제 소풍을 가장 많이 가는 지 궁금해요.

석진: 그러면 이야기를 하고 싶은 분들은

경화: 코멘트를 남겨 주세요.

석진: 어디에서?

경화: TalkToMeInKorean에서요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #82 - 진석진 & 선경화

---

석진: 여러분 아셨죠? 그럼 여러분의 코멘트를 기다릴게요.

경화: 네. 기다릴게요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.



효진: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 네, 효진 씨, 이번 이야기 주제가 뭐죠?

효진: 제가 좋아하는 거예요.

석진: 효진 씨 좋아하는 게... 남자? 축구?

효진: 모든 남자를 좋아하진 않아요. 오빠.

석진: "크리스티아누 호날두"는 아닌 것 같은데.

효진: 다른 거예요. 제가 좋아하는 많은 것 중에서 오늘은 과일에 대해서 이야기를 해 보려고 해요. 오빠.

석진: 과일!

효진: 네. 저 과일 진짜 좋아하거든요.

석진: 진짜요? 제가 사무실에서 효진 씨가 과일 먹는 것 못 본 것 같은데.

효진: 사무실에서 먹기는 힘들죠. 깎아서 먹어야 되니까.

석진: 저는 몰래 먹곤 하거든요.

효진: 아, 그래요? 왜 저 안 주셨어요.

석진: 죄송합니다.

효진: 오빠는 제일 좋아하는 과일이 뭐예요?

석진: 저는 복숭아 되게 좋아하고요. (아! 맛있죠.) 수박도 정말 좋아해요. 효진 씨는요?

효진: 저는 보통 과일은 거의 다 좋아하는데, 제일 좋아하는 과일을 뽑으라고 한다면 귤이랑 딸기요.

석진: 아! 귤! 귤은 보통 언제 나죠?

## 이야기 (lyagi) #83 - 진석진 & 안효진

효진: 겨울.

석진: 겨울에. 그럼 딸기는요?

효진: 딸기는 늦겨울에서 초봄? 그때 나는 것 같아요.

석진: 지금 가을이잖아요. 좀 슬프시겠어요.

효진: 그래도 가을에도 사과랑 배 같은 다른 과일들 있으니까 괜찮아요.

석진: 그러면 한국에서 나는 그런 과일을 약간 소개해 볼까요. 어떤 게 나죠?

효진: 한국에서만 나는 과일인진 모르겠는데 주로 사람들이 많이 먹는 과일들이 사과, 배, 딸기, 귤, 복숭아, 감, 뭐, 또 뭐 있죠? (토마토!) 토마토, 토마토는 오빠 과일이 아닌 거 알잖아요.

석진: 채소죠! 아... 안 속네?

효진: 토마토는 과일이 아니고. 여름에 참외도 많이 먹고 수박도 먹고, 외국에서 들어온 멜론이나 그런 과일도 많이 먹고 요새는 망고, 키위 이런 것도 되게 많이 먹는 것 같아요.

석진: 그거 아셨어요? 효진 씨?

효진: 뭐요?

석진: 옛날에는 그 바나나가 아주 귀한 과일이었대요.

효진: 아, 그래요?

석진: 네. 그래서 되게 구하기 어려워서 바나나 하나 먹으면 정말 동네 사람들에게 자랑하고 막 그랬대요.

효진: 요새 바나나 엄청 싸잖아요.

석진: 너무 흔하죠.

효진: 2,000원, 3,000원이면 되게 많이 살 수 있잖아요.

석진: 네. 전 2,000원짜리 사서 한 3일 동안 먹어요.

효진: 그렇죠. 그리고 바나나는 하나 먹으면 배가 부르잖아요. 그래서 한꺼번에 많이 못 먹다 보니까 또 오래 두고 먹을 수 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 그래서 다이어트 식품으로도 쓰는 것 같아요. 바나나 다이어트.

효진: 저는 과일은 밥 먹고 먹는 거지, 과일만 먹고 살 순 없어요.

석진: 그리고 과일 중에 되게 먹고 싶었던 과일 있어요?

효진: 글썄요. 먹고 싶은 과일은 사 먹으면 되죠.

석진: 그런데 이제 우리나라에서, 한국에서 못 사는 그런 과일 있잖아요.

효진: 글썄요. 저는 과일은 한국에서 먹을 수 있는 과일들이 좋아요. (그렇구나.) 오빠는 그런 거 있어요?

석진: 저는 TV보면 야자수, 뭐 코코넛 그런 즈을 먹는 모습을 보니까 너무 먹고 싶은 거예요.

효진: 아, 정말요? 먹어 본 적 있어요?

석진: 한 번도 없어요.

효진: 아, 그래요? 근데 저는 한국에서 나는 과일들도 종류가 충분히 다양하고 되게 맛이 있는 것 같아요. 과일 먹고 싶네요.

석진: 네. 갑자기 막 침이 막 고여요.

효진: 네. 과일 저도 복숭아도 되게 좋아하고, 자두 이런 것도 되게 좋아하고요. 과일은 웬만하면 거의 다 좋아하는 것 같아요.

석진: 제가 라오스 갔을 때 정말 맛있게 먹었던 과일 있거든요.

효진: 뭐예요?

석진: 망고스틴이라는 과일이에요.

효진: 어때요? 맛이?

석진: 정말 달콤해요.

효진: 그렇구나.

석진: 정말 생긴 건 마늘처럼 생겼는데요. 정말 맛있어요.

효진: 마늘처럼 생겼으면 왠지 맛없을 것 같은데요.

석진: 아니에요. 저도 처음에 봤을 때는 맛이 없을 거라 생각했는데 직접 먹어보니까 정말 맛있었어요. 그리고 두리안이라는 과일 있잖아요.

효진: 그 냄새가 엄청 지독한?

석진: 네. 네. 그것도 한번 먹고 싶긴 한데 먹기 전에 좀 무서울 것 같아요.

효진: 근데 냄새는 정말 지독한데 맛은 진짜 맛있대요. (진짜요?) 먹어 본 적은 없지만. 그리고 오빠, 과일을 집에서 이렇게 깎아 먹기도 하지만 요새는 생과일 주스 이런 것도 진짜 많이 팔잖아요. 카페 같은 데도. (맛쵸. 맛쵸.) 저 되게 좋아하는데 집에서 엄마가, 저희 집에서는 딸기 주스를 많이 만들어 주세요. 딸기 철이 되면은. 근데 그 맛이 나는 주스를 찾기 힘들어요. 밖에서는. 가짜 딸기 주스 같아요.

석진: 효진 씨 엄마 표!

효진: 예. 엄마 표 딸기 주스가 맛있어요. 딸기 주스도 맛있고 토마토 주스도 많이 팔고, 키위 주스, 바나나 주스 많이 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 저희 어머니께서 레스토랑 하시거든요. 제가 거기서 일할 때 키위 주스 많이 만들었어요.

효진: 아, 정말요?

석진: 지금까지 저와 효진 씨가 과일을 주제로 이야기를 해 봤어요.

효진: 네. 혹시 여러분의 나라에서만 나는 그런 과일이 있다면, "한국에서는 없을 것이다."라고 생각하는 과일이 있다면 꼭 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 어디로요?

효진: Talk To Me In Korean에서.

석진: 네. 알겠습니다. 그러면 저희 마치기 전에 봄, 여름, 가을, 겨울을 대표하는 과일 하나씩만 얘기 해 볼까요?

효진: 봄은 딸기?

석진: 봄은 딸기!

효진: 여름은 수박?

석진: 수박!

## 이야기 (lyagi) #83 - 진석진 & 안효진

효진: 가을은 감?

석진: 감!

효진: 겨울은 굴!

석진: 굴! 네. 지금까지 들어 주셔서 정말 감사합니다.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 효진 씨, (네.) 이번 주제가 뭐죠?

효진: 기억나는 선생님에 대해서 이야기 해 볼까요, 오빠?

석진: 아, 선생님이요?

효진: 네.

석진: 효진 씨는 기억에 남는 선생님이 있어요?

효진: 있죠. 당연히.

석진: 지금 이 순간, 누가 제일 떠올라요?

효진: 제 첫사랑이었던 선생님이 떠올라요.

석진: 우와! 선생님을 짝사랑했구나! 그렇죠?

효진: 짝사랑이긴 한데 전교에서 다 알았어요.

석진: 그래요? (네.) 어떤 선생님이셨어요?

효진: 국어 선생님이셨는데요. 되게 잘생기셨고요, 목소리가 진짜 좋았고, 되게 국어 선생님답게  
감성적이셔서, 어느 날 이제 복도를 걸어가고 있는데, 수업시간이 거의 다 돼 가지고 막 얼  
른 가고 있었어요. 근데 선생님이 창가에 서서 창 밖을 하염없이 바라보고 계시는 거예요.  
그 날이 또 비가 오는 날이었거든요.

석진: 아! 비도 오고!

효진: 네. 선생님이 진짜 그런 멋진 감성을 가지신 분이셨어요.

석진: 햇빛이 들어 왔으면 또 그렇게 멋있게 보였을까요?

효진: 다 멋있었을 거예요. (그렇군요.) 오빠는 기억나는 선생님이 있어요?

석진: 저는 지금 유치원 때 선생님이 제일 생각나요.

효진: 유치원 선생님이 기억나요? (네. 네.) 어떤 분이셨어요?

석진: 그 때 유치원 선생님이 되게 예쁘신 분이셨어요.

효진: 유치원 선생님들 보통 예쁜 선생님이 많잖아요.

석진: 예쁜 선생님이 두 분 계셨는데 그 두 분 중에 한 분이 저희 집에서 세를 들어서 사셨어요.

효진: 세를 들어서 사셨다고요? 정말요? 우와!

석진: 되게 신기하죠? (네.) 그래서 매일 아침마다 유치원 친구들이 저희 집에 오는 거예요. 선생님을 보겠다고. (예뻐서?) 네. 네. (그렇군요.) 그래가지고 저는 "저를 보러 왔나?" 싶어서 되게 자부심이 생기고 그랬는데 결국에는 이제 선생님을 보러 온 거고. 그래도 저희 집에 손님들이 많이 찾아오니깐 되게 좋은 거예요.

효진: 그러면 선생님이랑 한집에 산 거잖아요, 어쨌든 간에. 선생님이랑 친했어요?

석진: 그렇게 친하진 않았어요.

효진: 유치원이 끝나고는 뭔가 같이 한다든가, 선생님이 뭘 봐 준다든가, 공부를 봐 주신다든가, 그런 게 있었어요?

석진: 슬프게도 한 달 후에 이사를 가셨어요.

효진: 아...

석진: 그래서 뭐 그렇게 많이 얘기를 못 해 봤고요. (아, 그렇구나.) 그 때는 제가 수줍음을 많이 타서. 지금은 안 그런데 그 때는 그랬어요.

효진: 왜 이렇게 변했어요, 오빠?

석진: 그러면 좋게 기억나는 선생님이 있는가 하면, 좀 안 좋게 기억나는 선생님도 있을 것 같아요.

효진: 그렇죠. 아무래도 무서운 선생님이었다든가, 아니면은 숙제를 많이 내 주시는 분이었다든가, 그러면 좀 안 좋게 기억이 나기도 하죠. 오빠는 그렇게 안 좋게 기억나는 선생님이 있어요?

석진: 네. 한 분 계시는데, 사실 제가 그 선생님을 정말 좋아했었어요. (아, 정말요?) 네. 효진 씨처럼 뭐 짝사랑이고 그런 건 아닌데, 저한테 잘 해 주고, 친구처럼 대해 주셔서 정말 존경 했었거든

요. 근데 어느 날 뭔가 오해가 생겼어요. 학부모님들이 와서 선생님한테 요구르트 두 줄을 사 주셨는데, 그 때 방과 후에 그런 일이 있었어요. 근데 제가 그 때 축구를 하고 있다가 잠깐 교실에 왔는데 그 요구르트가 있는 거예요. 그래서 저는 선생님한테 “저 먹어도 되죠?” 하면서, “잘 먹겠습니다.” 하면서 가져갔어요. 그런데 선생님은 그 행동이 정말 버릇없고 좀 나쁜 행동이었다고 생각 하셨나 봐요. 저는 이제 선생님이 너무 편하고 친구처럼 느껴져서 요구르트를 가져가서 친구랑 좀 나눠 먹을까 해서 이렇게 가져 간 거였는데, 선생님은 좀 나쁘게 생각하셨더라고요. 그래서 다음 날 제가 교실에 갔는데 선생님이 무섭게 한마디 하시더라고요.

효진: 뭐라고 하셨죠?

석진: 잠 잘 잤냐고.

효진: 무섭네요. 다음에 올 일이.

석진: 네. 그 때까지는 아무것도 몰랐어요. 그래서 저는 “네. 잘 잤어요.”라고 얘기를 했는데, 수업이 시작하고 갑자기 무섭게 저를 부르시는 거예요. 학생들이 다 앉아 있는 가운데 저 혼자 일어섰어요. 그러면서 “어제 정말 황당한 일이 있었다. 어떻게 그럴 수가 있느냐.” 하면서 저를 혼내셨는데 정말 그 때 너무 부끄러웠고요. (그렇죠.) 제가 뭐 슬프다고 생각을 안 했는데 눈물이 계속 나는 거예요. 그 한 반에 50명이 있었는데 50명이 다 저를 보고 있고 제가 한 가운데서 정말 나쁜 사람이 돼서 이제 계속 혼나고 있으니까. (창피했겠다.) 창피하기도 하고 너무 슬프더라고요. 정말 오랫동안 기억에 남더라고요. 그래서 아직도 그 때 생각하면 정말 좀 슬퍼져요. 효진 씨는 약간 그렇게, 안 좋게 기억하는 선생님 있어요?

효진: 안 좋게 라기 보다는, 좋은 감정과 안 좋은 감정이 섞여서 기억나는 선생님이 한 분 계신데, 고등학교 때 선생님 한 분 계신데, 저희가 고등학교에서, 이렇게 말하면 좀 자랑같이 들릴 수 있겠지만, 공부를 좀 잘 한 애들을 따로 모아서 야자? 야간 자율 학습을 다른 곳에서 따로 시키는 그런 시스템이 있었어요. 제가 그 중의 한 명이었는데, 그 감독 선생님이셨어요. 그 감독 선생님이셨고 1학년 때부터 3학년 때까지 계속 저희 수학을 가르쳐 주셨는데, 그 반에 대한 애착이 너무 강하셔서, 너무 무섭게, 공부도 너무 많이 시키셨고, 혼도 정말 많이 냈고, 특별하게 약간 관리를 해 주신다고 하셨는데, 저는 또 수학을 되게 못했거든요. 그래서 선생님이 항상 너무 무서웠고 조금만 잘못을 해도 혼을 되게 많이 냈고 그래서 친구들과 학교 다



닐 때는 정말 그 선생님을 너무 너무 싫어했어요. 근데 지금 친구들과하고 얘기를 해도 그렇고, 지금 돌아보면 정말 우리를 많이 아끼셨다는 그런 느낌은 많이 받을 수 있어요. 우리를 아끼셔서 좋은 대학에 보내 주고 싶으셔서 그렇게 관리를 많이 해 주신 것 같은데, 정말 학교 다닐 때는, 예를 들면 모의고사를 보면, 모의고사 성적이, 수학이 항상 잘 못 나왔어요. 그러면은 교무실 앞도 못 지나갔어요. 너무 무서워서. 그래서 다른 데로 막 돌아가고. 이럴 정도로. (그 정도였어요?) 진짜 무서웠거든요. 수학 선생님이시다 보니까 수학을 특별히 관리를 하셨는데, 또 유독 여자들이 수학을 잘 못하잖아요. 저도 수학을 참 못했는데, 수학 못하면 너무 무섭게 혼났거든요. 그래 가지고 기억에 정말 많이 남아요.

석진: 그렇군요. 선생님 하면 저희가 학생 때 별명도 붙여 드리곤 했었잖아요.

효진: 아, 맞아요. 기억나는 게 없네요. 졸업한 지 너무 오래 돼서 그런가? 오빠는 뭐 기억나는 거 있어요?

석진: 있는데요. 너무 심한 욕이 많아

서... 중, 고등학교 때는 왜 그렇게 선생님들을 싫어했는지 (그죠?) 이해가 안 돼요.

효진: 근데 저는, 제가 교생 실습을 다녀왔었잖아요. 대학교 때, 한 한 달 동안 학교에 나가서 보조 교사 역할을 하는 그런 교생 실습을 했었는데 학생 때는 진짜 저도 선생님들 이해 안 갔거든요. 근데 교생 실습을 하면서 진짜 학생들이 이해가 안 가는 거예요. (선생님 입장이 되다 보니까.) 진짜 요즘 애들 왜 이러나 이런 생각이 막 들더라고요.

석진: 입장을 바꿔 보면 서로 이해하기 좀 편하겠네요.

효진: 근데 그게 참 쉽지 않죠. 서로의 입장에서. (그렇죠. 그렇죠.) 그럼 오빠 오늘 여기까지 이야기 해 보도록 하고, 한국에서는 선생님에 따라서 친구처럼 친하게 지내시는 선생님도 계시고, 무섭게 지도 해 주시는 분들도 계신데, 여러분의 나라에서는 어떤지 Talk To Me In Korean에 꼭 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 기다리고 있겠습니다.

효진: 네, 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 네. 여러분은 지금 Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기를 듣고 계십니다. 오늘 주제가 뭐죠?

경화: 아, 오늘 주제는 반말이잖아.

석진: 반말이죠?

경화: 응. 몰랐니?

석진: 당황스럽네요.

경화: 반말.

석진: 네. 반말.

경화: 오빠는 반말 쓰는 거 좋아하세요?

석진: 저는 반말 쓰는 거 좋아해요.

경화: 아, 그럼, 사람 처음 만난 다음에, 될 수 있으면 빨리 반말 쓰는 거 좋아하시나 봐요.

석진: 네. 전 그게 좋아요. 왜냐하면 더 친해지는 것 같거든요. 그래서 저는 빨리 반말 하는 거 좋아하고요. 이제 친구를 사귀면 처음에 친구가 "말 놓으셔도 돼요." 이렇게 얘기를 하잖아요. "반말을 해도 된다."라는 뜻으로. 저는 그 말을 듣자마자 바로 해요.

경화: 기다렸군요.

석진: 네. "응. 알았어." 이렇게 바로 해요.

경화: 처음부터 그런 말 없이 바로 반말 쓰는 사람 있으면 싫죠?

석진: 제가 좀 그랬거든요. 많은 사람들이 싫어했어요.

경화: 아무리 반말 쓰는 거 되게 좋아해도 그렇게 처음부터 반말 쓰는 건 누구나 다 불쾌해 하는 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 그래서 한국어를 배우는 외국인들이 "반말을 언제부터 써야 되냐." 그 시기에 대해서 궁금해하는 사람들이 많더라고요.

경화: 네.

석진: 경화 씨, 반말은 언제부터 하면 좋을까요?

경화: 반말은 상대방이 반말을 써도 된다고 할 때부터요.

석진: 아, 그래요?

경화: 네.

석진: 처음 본 친구가 있을 때, 상대방이 "말 놔도 돼요." 이렇게 얘기를 하면 그때부터 반말을 해도 된다는 말씀이시죠?

경화: 네. 보통 "편하게 말 하세요.", "편하게 말씀 하세요.", 뭐 "그냥 말 놓으세요.", 뭐 이렇게 많이 표현하죠?

석진: 상대방이 그래도 그 말을 안 할 때가 있어요. "말 놓으세요."라는 말을 안 할 때가 있어요. 그럴 때는 제가 해야죠. "말 놓으셔도 돼요." 이렇게 얘기를 하면, "그럼, 말 놔도 돼요?" 이렇게 말하겠죠.

경화: 그러면은 상대방이 아직 "말 편하게 하셔도 돼요." 이런 말 안 했는데 먼저 "아, 혹시 말 편하게 해도 될까요?" 이렇게 먼저 묻는다는 말씀이세요? (네. 네.) 아, 그렇군요. 빨리 반말을 쓰고 싶으시군요.

석진: 미치겠어요. 빨리 반말 하고 싶어서.

경화: 저는 좀 다른 생각인데요. 저는 반말을 빨리 쓰는 거 별로 안 좋아해서요. 저는 심지어 예전에 친구한테, 나는 나중에 얘기를 낳으면 내 아기한테도 존댓말을 쓸 거라고 얘기한 적이 있거든요. 그때 친구가 굉장히 현실성 없는 이야기인 것처럼 듣더라고요. 근데 사실 저는 그 목표를 뚜렷이 갖고 있었고, "꼭 지켜야지." 생각하고 있었어요. 근데 뭐 지금은 조금 흐려지긴 했는데.

석진: 만약에 아들이, (네.) 아들 이름이 "석진"인데, 석진이가 학교 갔다 집에 왔어요. 그러면 "학교

갔다 오셨어요?" 이렇게 얘기할 거예요?

경화: 네. 그렇게 극존칭은 아닐지라도 "석진이 학교 갔다 왔어요?" 이렇게.

석진: 그건 또 괜찮네?

경화: 괜찮아요.

석진: 또 저희가 처음 만난다고 무조건 존댓말을 하지는 않잖아요. (네.) 만약에 정말 어린 아이를 만났을 때, (네. 맞아요.) 그때는 모르는 어린 아이라도 반말 할 수도 있어요. 그렇죠?

경화: 네. 성인이 아닌 어린아이한테는 처음부터 반말을 많이 쓰는데, 또 은근히 중, 고등학생들은 아무리 어른이어도 자기한테 처음부터 반말 쓰는 거 또 싫어하더라고요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 위험해요.

경화: 네. 그 나이 때는 굉장히 민감한 시기라서요.

석진: 아, 맞아요. 그러니까 초등학교나 아니면 유치원생쯤 되는 (꼬마 아이들!) 네. 그런 꼬마 아이들이 있을 때는 마음 놓고 반말을 할 수가 있는데, "중, 고등학생이다." "좀 약간 나이가 들어 보인다." 싶으면 처음부터 반말 놓으면 아주 실례가 될 수 있겠죠. (네.) 경화 씨, 반말을 써서 되게 곤란했던 적 있어요?

경화: 저는 반말을 써서 곤란했던 적이라기보다는 존댓말을 써야 되는데, 말끝을 약간 흐리는 바람에 그게 반말처럼 들려서 상대방이 기분 나빠 했던 적이 몇 번 있었어요.

석진: 아, 제가 대학교 때 후배가 그랬어요. "...했는데요."라고 얘길 해야 되는데 그 "요"자를 안 하는 거예요. (맞아요!) "저 집에 왔는데." 막 이런 식으로, "숙제 했는데.". 너무 기분 나쁜 거예요. 그 말을 들으니까.

경화: 저도 똑같은 경험이 있어요. 제가 대학교 다닐 때 과외를 많이 했었거든요. 근데 과외 하는 학생이 중학생이었는데 제가 이제 선생님이잖아요. "숙제 했니?" 그랬는데 "어? 어디 갔지? 숙제 했는데?" 이러면서 자꾸 뒤를 "...데."로 끝내는데 그게 굉장히 기분 나쁘더라고요. 근데 그 학생이 평소에도 다 반말을 했던 건 아니고, 그 말투를 쓸 때만 반말처럼 들렸는데 그게 굉장히 기분이 나빠서, 저도 그때부터 제 말투를 다시 살펴보니깐, 저도 은근히 어른들한테 말을 할 때 "어? 했는데?" 이렇게 많이 끝내고 있더라고요. 그래서 되게 놀라서, 고치려고 많

이 노력했었어요.

석진: 끝에 "요"자는 꼭 말 하는 게 좋을 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 똑바로 "요"까지 붙이는 게 좋죠.

석진: 저 같은 경우에는 무례할 뻔 했어요. 경은 누나 처음 봤을 때 정말 어려보이는 거예요. 그래서 보자마자 반말을 하려고 했어요. 그런데 이제, 아니더라고요. 누나더라고요. 그래서 반말을 했으면 정말 실례가 될 뻔 했었죠.

경화: 맞아요. 가끔 상대방이 그냥 존댓말만 하는 게 아니라, 당연히 저를 누나나 언니로 생각하고, "아, 언니! 뭐 하셨어요?", "누나, 뭐 했어요?" 하니까 저도 모르게 처음부터 반말을 쓸 때가 있거든요. 근데 나중에 나이를 알고 보면은 막상 제가 언니나 누나가 아닌 경우도 있었어요.

석진: 네. 반말! 정말 잘 쓰면 사람들과 정말 친해질 수 있고, 그런, 좋은 건데, 잘 못 쓰면 욕먹고 무례한 사람이 될 수도 있고, (네.) 그런 거예요. 그렇죠?

경화: 네. 그래서 함부로 쓰면 안 되고요.

석진: 그 타이밍을...

경화: 타이밍도 그렇고, 상대방의 눈치를 잘 봐야 돼요.

석진: 아, 상대방의 눈치! 맞아요. 맞아요.

경화: 많이 친해졌을 때 쓰면 또 친근감이 생기고 오히려 진짜 더 친해진 느낌이고 되게 좋아요.

석진: 그럼 이번 이야기 마치기 전에, 한국에는 "야자타임"이란 게 있어요.

경화: 아, 네. 맞아요.

석진: 뭘 줄인 말인지는 잘 모르겠는데, 이 야자타임에서는 나이가 거꾸로 되죠. 동생이 형, 누나, 오빠가 되고 형, 누나, 오빠인 사람이 동생이 되는 거예요. (네. 맞아요.) 그래서 어린 사람이 나이 많은 사람한테 반말을 할 수 있는 그런 시간인데요. 마칠 때 마치더라도 야자타임 하면서 마칠까요?

경화: 그래.

석진: 어, 어, 네.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #85 - 진석진 & 선경화

경화: 좋아.

석진: 네. 말씀하세요.

경화: 어, 이제 마지막 멘트 해.

석진: 누나는 할 말 없어요?

경화: 없어.

석진: 네. 여러분 들어 주셔서 정말 감사하고요. 경화 씨, 이따가 봐요.

경화: 응. 이따 보자.

경화: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 경화 씨, 오늘 주제가 뭐죠?

경화: 오늘 주제는요. 이사에요, 이사.

석진: 이사! 경화 씨, 어렸을 때 이사 많이 해 봤어요?

경화: 사실 저는 태어나서 지금까지 이사를 딱 세 번 해 봤어요.

석진: 세 번이요?

경화: 네.

석진: 세 번이면 적게 한 건 아닌 것 같은데.

경화: 네. 근데 그 중에 두 번은 아파트 옆 동으로 이사한 거였어요.

석진: 바로 옆 동네로?

경화: 네. 아파트에 "101동", "102동" 이렇게 있잖아요. 그 옆 동으로 이사한 경우라서 멀리 이사한 건 한 번이라고 볼 수 있겠어요.

석진: 어디서 어디까지 해 보셨어요?

경화: 저는 그 먼 이사가 뭐였냐면 광주에서 서울로 이사한 거였어요.

석진: 이야! 정말 멀리 하셨는데요?

경화: 네. 그 때 정말 기분이 이상했어요. 왜냐면 굉장히 먼 도시인데, 앞으로 다시 갈 일이 없을 거란 생각이 들어서, 그 광주를 떠나는 날 굉장히 기분이 이상했던 기억이 나요.

석진: 저는 "이사" 하면 친구가 제일 떠올라요.

경화: 친구요?

석진: 네. 네. 이사를 하게 되면 다니던 학교까지 옮겨야 되는 경우가 많잖아요.

경화: 네, 맞아요.

석진: 이사를 해서 전학을 오는 친구가 있는가 하면, 또 이사를 가기 때문에 전학을 가는 친구들도 되게 많았던 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 어릴 때는 "이사" 하면, "전학"과 같이 생각이 났던 것 같아요. 그래서 친구들과 헤어질 생각 하니까 슬펐었고, 또 그 전학 갈 때는 학생들 앞에서 인사하면서 울잖아요. 근데 저는 그 모습을 보이기 싫어서 중학교 1학년 끝나고, 중학교 2학년 시작하기 전 그 봄방학 있죠? 그 때 이사를 했어요.

석진: 약한 모습 안 보이려고?

경화: 네. 친구들과 헤어지는 걸 좀 자연스럽게 하고 싶어서 그렇게 했더니 친구들이 오히려 서운해 하더라고요.

석진: 그렇군요. 저는 초등학교 6학년 때 같은 교실에 있던 친구가 친구들을 떠나기 싫어서 막 때를 쓰는 거예요. 교실 안에서 막 울고 있고, 가족들한테도 제발 이사 가지 말자고 그렇게 되게 심하게 때를 썼나 봐요. (네.) 그래서 이사를 간다고 갔는데 일주일 후에 다시 돌아온 거예요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경화: 믿을 수가 없어요. 그래서 다시 그냥 계속 거기 살았어요?

석진: 네.

경화: 어떡해...

석진: 모르겠어요. 이사는 했지만 학교는 안 옮겼던 것 같아요. 제 생각에.

경화: 아, 그렇구나. 친구들과 헤어지는 게 싫어서.

석진: 네. 네. 멀리서 오는 걸 감수하고 그렇게 왔던 것 같아요.

경화: 아, 그렇구나. 근데 전학을 많이 다닌 친구들 있잖아요. 어릴 때 이사를 많이 다녀서. 그런 친구들은, 왜 그런 얘기 있잖아요. "빨리 성숙해진다"고. 친구들과 만나고 헤어지는 걸 자주 접하다 보니까, 그것에 적응을 하면서, 친구들한테 벌써 정을 많이 주지 않는 법을 깨우친대요.



빨리. (아, 그래요?) 네. 그래서 되게 어른스러워진다고 하더라고요. 근데 저는 그게 되게 슬프게 들렸어요. 확실히 어릴 때는 친구들과 헤어지고 또 새로운 친구 만나는 게 힘든 일인 것 같아요.

석진: 그렇군요. (네.) 보통 이사할 때 보면 이사 업체를 부르잖아요? (네, 맞아요.) 경화 씨는 이사 업체하고 관련된 그런 에피소드가 있어요?

경화: 그 에피소드라기보다는 얼마 전에 외국인 친구가 이사를 앞두고 굉장히 걱정을 하더라고요. 왜냐하면 집을 다 싸고, 또 다시 집을 풀어야 되는 일이 되게 막막했나 봐요. 근데 제가 그 이삿짐 센터에 대해서 얘기를 해줬어요. "알아서 포장도 다 해 주고 다시 가서 또 다시 진열까지 다 해 주니까 걱정하지 말아라." 그랬더니 되게 놀라더라고요. 그 미국에서는 그렇게 하지 않고 본인이 직접 집을 싸고 본인이 직접 집을 푼다고 하더라고요.

석진: 아, 저희가 방금 포장 이사라고 이제 말씀 하셨는데, 포장 이사에 대해서 간단하게 한번 소개해 주실래요?

경화: 네. 포장 이사는 그 이삿짐 센터에서 사람 몇 분이 오셔서, 박스를 다 갖고 오시고, 뽁뽁이라고 하는, (에어캡!) 네. 그 에어캡까지 다 가지고 오셔서 깨지기 쉽거나 조심히 다뤄야 하는 것들까지도 조심히 싸 주시고, 또 책이나 이런 모든 것들을 어디에 있었는지까지 기억해서, 그대로 집을 싸서 새 집으로 가서서 다시 그대로, 예를 들어서 책상 서랍에 있던 그 물건들까지 그 위치에 제대로 다 돌려 놔 주시는 그런 시스템이죠. 그리고 청소까지 해 주세요. (청소까지요?) 네. 청소까지 해 주시고요. 또 혹시나 파손된 물건이 있으면 보상도 해 주세요.

석진: 그런데 이삿짐 센터 중에서는 그런 서비스가 좋은 데가 있는가 하면 나쁜 데도 있다고 들었어요. (네.) 제가 들었던 안 좋은 사례는 아줌마 몇 분이 오셔서 이제 집을 막 샀는데 불평을 되게 많이 하시더라고요. 나중에 이사 하는 그 집에 가서도 집을 제대로 풀지도 않고 시간도 많이 걸리고, 또 돈도 많이 달라고 하고... 막, 그걸 들으니까, 저는 이사할 때 되게 걱정 많이 했었거든요. 다행히 중간 정도 수준의 서비스를 하는 그런 이사 업체를 만나서 그저 그랬어요.

경화: 아, 그랬군요. 그렇게 썩 좋지도 않았군요.

석진: 네. 아침부터 술 냄새가 나더라고요. 아저씨들이. (아, 이럴 수가.) 아저씨 두 분이 오셔서 정

말 열심히 해 주셨는데 술 냄새가 많이 나더라고요.

경화: 아, 그게 단점이었군요. 그래서 보통 포장 이사 업체는 주위의 추천을 받아서 선택을 하더라고요요.

석진: 아! 그게 참 중요한 것 같아요. (네, 맞아요.) 추천. 여러분들도 한국에 오셔서 이제 이사를 할 때 이런 포장 이사 한번 이용해 보세요. (네, 맞아요.) 약간 비싸죠.

경화: 네. 편한 대신에 조금 비싸죠.

석진: 하지만 몸이 너무 편하답니다.

경화: 네, 그렇죠. 무거운 거 안 들으셔도 돼요.

석진: 지금까지 저희가 이사에 대해서 얘기 해 봤어요. 한국의 이사, 포장 이사라는 아주 특별한, 그런 서비스가 있다는 것도 알아 봤는데요. 여러분은 이사할 때 과연 어떻게 하는 지, 경화 씨가 말했던 것처럼 혼자서 다 하는지 아니면, 한국처럼 그런 포장 이사 같은 서비스가 있는지 많이 궁금해요.

경화: 네. 그리고 이사하는 것 좋아하시는지 아니면 한 곳에서 오래 사는 걸 좋아하시는지 궁금합니다.

석진: 네. 그럼 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 오빠.

석진: 오늘 좋은 일 있어요?

효진: 아니요. 왜요?

석진: 안색이 너무 좋아 보이는데요?

효진: 고마워요.

석진: 오늘 주제가 뭐죠?

효진: 오늘 주제는 과외인데요, 오빠.

석진: 아! 가외!

효진: 가외가 아니라 과외!

석진: "과", "외".

효진: 어려워요. 발음이.

석진: 아, 그렇네요.

효진: 저도 어려운 것 같아요. "과", "외".

석진: "과"! "외"!

효진: 과외가 오빠, 뭐죠?

석진: 과외가, 학원이 아니고, 학교가 아닌, 집에서 따로 선생님이 오셔서, 따로 수업을 하는 걸 과외라고 하죠. 학교, 학과 외 수업!

효진: 네. 그래서 "과외"라고 하는데 보통은 학생들이 많이 영어나 수학 과외를 받고, 커서도 개인적으로 교습을 받으면은 보통 과외라고 많이 하는데, 오빠는 과외 받아 본 적 있어요?

석진: 저는 초등학교 때부터 과외를 받았었어요. (아, 정말요?) 제가 그 때 공부를 잘 안 했거든요.

그래서 어머니께서 성적이 너무 낮다고 너무 걱정을 많이 하셔서, 저한테 과외를 많이 시켰는데요. 어렸을 때는 그런 과외를 잘 받고, 그리고 성적도 많이 올랐어요. 그런데 제가 중학교, 중학생이 되니까 자존심이 생겨서 그런지 과외를 받기가 싫은 거예요.

효진: 그냥 공부가 하기 싫었던 거 아니에요?

석진: 아니에요. 저 공부 잘 했어요.

효진: 자존심이랑 과외랑 도대체 무슨 상관이 있어요?

석진: 나 스스로도 잘 할 수 있는데, 굳이 어머니께서, 그런 과외를, 저의 의지와는 상관없이, 그렇게 이제 과외를 시키니까 그게 자존심이 상했어요. 그래서 정말 하기 싫었었거든요.

효진: 돈이 아깝네요.

석진: 네. 그 당시에는 돈이 많이 아까웠어요. 저도.

효진: 그죠. 학원보다 보통 과외가 좀 더 비싸잖아요.

석진: 네. 네. 그래서 좀 하기 싫어서 막 싫은 티를 많이 냈더니 한 달 안에 그만두시더라고요.

효진: 되게 힘들어요. 저도 과외를 받아 보기도 했고, 고등학교 때 한 1년 반 정도 수학을 너무 못 해서 과외를 받았는데, 저도 그때가 1학년, 2학년 때였는데 그때만 해도 공부를 진짜 안 했어요. 그래서 학교에서 억지로 야자를 해야 했는데 (야간 자율 학습!) 네. 그때 제가 수학 과외를 할 때 쓰던 교재가 "수학의 정석"과 "개념원리"라는 대한민국 고등학생이라면 누구나 알고 있는, ("수학의 정석"! ) 네. 그런 교재들을 썼었는데, 누구나 갖고 있잖아요.(네. 유명한 책입니다.) 네. 그래서 과외 선생님이 숙제를 내 주실 때, 답지를 가져가셨어요. 답을 못 베껴 오게.

석진: 그 어려운 문제집의 답지를 가져가셨다고요?

효진: 네, "개념원리"랑. 그래서 친구들한테 답지를 빌려서, 답을 이렇게 베껴서, 한 번도 숙제를 제대로 해 간 적이 없었던 것 같아요. 근데 제가 대학생이 되고 나서 저도 과외 선생님이 됐었는데, 학생들이 그렇게 숙제를 안 해오면 정말 화가 많이 나더라고요. 그리고 제대로 안 해오고 어디서 베껴 온 거면 진짜 티가 확 나요. 그걸 모르고 저는 고등학교 때 정말 숙제를 제대로 안 해 갔던 것 같아요.

석진: 그때 선생님도 아마 아셨겠죠?

효진: 아셨을 거예요. 저희 과외 선생님은 대학생 과외 선생님이 아니시고, 전문 과외 선생님이셔서 더 경력도 많으시고 그러셨기 때문에 분명히 아셨을 거라고 생각해요.

석진: 그때 안 혼났어요?

효진: 다행히 혼내진 않으셨던 것 같아요.

석진: 다행이네요. 그런데 방금 효진 씨가 대학교 다닐 때 과외를 했다고 그랬잖아요. 근데 과외만큼 아르바이트로 좋은 게 또 없는 것 같아요.

효진: 그죠. 사실 일주일에 한 학생을 가르치면, 두 시간씩 두 번 해서 보통 30만 원에서 40만 원 정도 받잖아요. 다른 아르바이트는 이렇게 적게 일하고 돈을 많이 받는 아르바이트가 없는 것 같아요.

석진: 그런 아르바이트가 없죠. 하루에 한 일곱 시간씩? 여덟 시간씩? 그렇게 한 달 내내 일해도 100만 원을 약간 넘을까 말까? 그렇잖아요. 그런데 과외 같은 경우에는 한 사람당 한 30만 원, 평균 30만원 받는데.

효진: 한 달에 열여섯 시간!

석진: 한 달에 열여섯 시간! 아이고, 말도 제대로 안 나오네요.

효진: 네. 그렇게 해서 어떻게 보면은, 되게 쉽게 돈 버는 방법이지는 한데, 과외 선생님이 되면 나이는 대학생으로 어리지만 좀 책임감이 생기잖아요. 그래서 애들한테 정말 공부를 시키고 성적을 올려 주려고 노력을 하다 보면, 스트레스가 정말 장난이 아니예요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 저도 딱 한 번 해 봤는데요. 과외를 하기 전에 저도 선생이니까 공부를 해야 되잖아요. (그죠. 준비를 하죠.) 그렇게 공부하는 시간을 또 계산해 보니까 이게 결코 쉽게, 적은 시간을 들여서 쉽게 돈 버는 게 아니더라고요.

효진: 그죠. 그리고 되게 여러 가지 문제들이 있는 것 같아요. 아이와도 잘 지내야 되고, 아이의 어머니와도 잘 지내야 되고(맞아요. 맞아요.) 하니까 좀 스트레스가 없는 그런 아르바이트는 없는 것 같아요. 그렇게 따져 보면.

석진: 그러면 효진 씨, 과외에 관해서 기억나는 학생(있죠.) 아, 있어요?

효진: 제가 동시에 여러 명을 가르칠 때가 있었어요. 한 아이는 여자아이였고, 고등학교 3학년이었고, 또 다른 아이는 고등학교 3학년인 남자아이였어요. 근데 여자아이는 고3이 딱 되자마자 정말 공부할 의지가 굉장한 아이였어요. "공부를 열심히 해야지!" 근데 정말 안타깝게 머리가 정말 나빴어요. 정말 옆에서 보기 안타까울 정도로 머리가 너무 나빠서 어떻게 해 주기 힘들었어요. (노력은 정말 많이 하는데?) 네. 근데 나중이 되니까 본인도 노력을 해도 성적이 안 오르니까 좀 포기를 하는 게 눈에 보여서 되게 안타까웠는데, 그 동갑이었던 남자 아이는 정말 노력을 안 해요. 저랑 일주일에 네 시간 공부하는 게 그 아이가 영어 공부하는 전부였어요. 근데 그렇게 네 시간을 공부해도 전혀 공부를 안 하다가 일주일에 네 시간을 공부하니깐 성적이 오르는 거예요.

석진: 이렇게 불공평한 경우가 있나요.

효진: 머리가 진짜 좋았어요. 개가. 머리가 너무 좋아 가지고 되게, 가르치기는 되게 쉬웠어요. 그리고 저랑 공부할 때는 성격도 잘 맞아서 나름 재밌게 하고 그랬는데, 어느 정도로 공부를 안 했냐면, 수능 시험 있잖아요. 수학 능력 시험. 대학교 입학시험을 보기 4일 전이었나? 저랑 과외를 하는데, 무슨 게임 토너먼트에 나가야 된다고 일찍 끝내달라는 거예요. 진짜 그런 학생이었는데 머리가 정말 좋아 가지고 과외 하기는 정말 쉬웠던 것 같아요.

석진: 저는 아마 그 여자하고 좀 비슷한 스타일이었던 것 같아요. 네. 저는 정말 공부 열심히 했는데 성적이 안 올랐어요. (마음이 아프네요.) 저도 옛날 생각이 막 나네요. 저 같은 경우에는, 제가 골프 선수를 가르친 적이 있었어요. (아, 정말요?) 네. 그 LPGA? (LPGA!) 네. LPGA를 가려고 준비하는 그런 여고생이 있었는데 그 학생한테 영어를 가르쳤어요. 그래서 한 세 달간 가르쳤는데 골프를 해서 그런지, 아, 월급이 꽤 많더라고요. 과외비가 정말, 정말 많더라고요. (그렇군요.) 그래서 나중에 가르치고 난 다음에, 가서, 나중에 미국 가서 LPGA 경기에서 우승 하면 내 이름 좀 말해 달라고 이렇게 얘기를 했었는데, 실제로 그 여자애가 우승을 했어요. (정말요?) 네. 한번 했어요. (이름이 뭐예요?) "오지영"이라고. 아마 검색어 치시면 아마 나올지도 몰라요. (어머, 신기하네요.) 그런데 뭐 제 얘기는 안 한 것 같더라고요.

효진: 그런 거 아닐까요? 오빠와 영어 공부를 열심히 했는데 미국에 가 보니까 의사소통이 하나도 안 되는 거예요. 그래서 화가 나 가지고 말을 안 한 걸 수도 있잖아요.

석진: 그 때까지 제가 외국에 나간 적이 없어서 아마 그랬을 수도 있어요. "지영아, 미안해!"

효진: 대단한데요. 근데, 오빠? 그런 유명 인사를 학생으로 두고 있다니.

석진: 제가 실력이 있어서라기보다 좀 인맥으로 그렇게 해서 이제 맡았던 것 같아요.

효진: 그래도 부럽네요, 오빠.

석진: 그 때 금액을 생각하면 뭐 효진 씨가 부러울 만도 해요.

효진: 아무튼 오빠, 오늘 과외에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데 과외라는 게 다른 나라에도 있는 건지 궁금한데요?

석진: 네. 정말 궁금해요. 과연 얼마나 주시는지도 궁금하고요.

효진: 그게 궁금한 거군요. 오빠. 네, 여러분이 꼭 코멘트에서 석진 오빠의 궁금증을 풀어 주세요.

석진: 네. 어디에서요?

효진: Talk To Me In Korean에서요.

석진: 네, 여러분 기다리고 있을게요.

효진: 안녕.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다아아.

석진: 안녕하세요. 진석진입니다.

경화: 안녕하세요. 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 네. 저 처음에 약간 다르게 "다아아" 이렇게 해 봤어요.

석진: 왜 "다아아"라고 하셨어요?

경화: 어떤 분이 저희 이야기를 듣고 저 목소리하고, 경은 언니 목소리하고, 효진이 목소리하고 "다 비슷하다." 그래서 (아, 진짜요?) 말투를 바꿔 보기로 했습니다.

석진: 아, 정말요?

경화: 네, 그렇습니다. 차별화를 두겠습니다.

석진: 네, 차별화! 다르게 하겠다는 거죠?

경화: 네.

석진: 좋아요. 경화 씨, 오늘 저희 주제가 뭐죠?

경화: 오늘 주제는 만화예요.

석진: 만화! 경화 씨, 만화 혹시 자주 보셨어요?

경화: TV 만화는 많이 봤어요.

석진: TV 만화!

경화: 네. 만화책은 별로 안 좋아했어요. 오빠는요?

석진: 저는 만화책과, TV 만화 둘 다 좋아했었어요.

경화: 모두 좋아했군요.

석진: 네. 어렸을 때 어떤 만화 좋아하셨어요?

경화: 저는 한국 분들은 많이 기억하시겠는데, 일요일 아침에 하는 (일요일 아침! 설마?) "디즈니 만화동산!"

석진: 네. "디즈니 만화동산"이라는 프로그램이 있었어요.



경화: 네. 시청률이 정말 높았을 거예요.

석진: 네. 특히 아이들 사이에서요.

경화: 네. 일요일 아침인데도 일찍 일어나서 꼭 봤어요.

석진: 네. 그게 아침 한 7시, 8시쯤에 했었죠?

경화: 네. 한, 네. 8시? 9시? 그쯤에 했던 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 또 다른 만화 생각나는 게 있어요?

경화: 또 다른 만화는 역시 일요일에 했던, 일요일 점심에 항상 했던, 그 "영심이?" (영심이!), "달려라 하니?" (달려라 하니!) 그리고 "날아라 슈퍼보드?" (날아라 슈퍼보드.) 네. 그리고 아! "아기 공룡 돌리"도 했었어요.

석진: 진짜요? 와, 되게 많이 했네요?

경화: 네. 그 네 개 정도가 항상 돌아가면서 방영이 됐었는데 봐도 봐도 재밌더라고요.

석진: 그렇군요. 방금 경화 씨가 말씀하셨던 "아기 공룡 돌리"나 "영심이", "달려라 하니", 그게 다 한국 만화예요. 한국에서 만들었던 만화인데, 한국의 대표적인 만화라고도 말할 수 있겠죠.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 그리고 성우 분들도 굉장히 유명하시잖아요. (아!) 네. 그... "하니 아빠?" "하니 아빠" 목소리라든가, 그런 성우 분들 목소리까지도 유명할 정도죠.

석진: 네, 그렇군요. 저희가 예전에 만화를 많이 보면 부모님한테 많이 혼났어요.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 너무 만화만 보니까.

석진: 네. 네. 공부는 안 하고 만화만 본다고 그렇게 많이 혼났었는데, 경화 씨도 실제로 만화 영화 그렇게 많이 보다가 부모님한테 혼나고 그러셨던 적이 있나요?

경화: 저는 그렇지 않아요. 왜냐하면 일요일에만 봤으니까요.

석진: 아, 일요일에만 보셨군요.

경화: 네. 근데 오빠는 만화책도 보셨다고 했잖아요. 그럼 만화책 학교에 가져가고 막 그러셨어요?

석진: 네. 네. 학교에도 가져가고 집 안에 가면 만화책이 막 쌓여있었어요. (아하!) 네. 그래서 나중에 어머니께서 뭐 "버리겠다." 이렇게 말씀하시기도 하셨고.

경화: 아, 빌려서 안 보고, 사서 보셨어요?

석진: 저는.. 네. 주로 사서 봤었고,

경화: 오! 그러셨군요.

석진: 네. 네. 친구들한테 빌렸어요.

경화: 아! 친구들한테!

석진: 한국에는 만화방이라는 것도 있죠. (네, 맞아요.) 만화방에 가면 거기 만화방 장소 안에서 만화를 볼 수도 있고, 또 빌려갈 수도 있고.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 그래서 한 300원, 한 권당 300원, 400원 정도 했었어요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요.

경화: 네. 친구 동네에서 "200원 한다." 그러면 거기 가서 빌리고 그랬어요.

석진: 와, 되게 싼데요? (네.) 지금도 아마 되게 싼 것 같아요.

경화: 근데 요즘은 거의 없어진 것 같아요. 안 보이더라고요.

석진: 맞아요. 요즘에는 주변에서 찾기 힘든 것 같아요. (네.) 만화가 영화로도 나오잖아요.

경화: 네. 만화, 극장에서 개봉하죠.

석진: 네. 네. 혹시 기억나는 만화 영화.

경화: 저는 극장에서 본 것 중에서는 "라이온 킹"이 제일 기억이 나요. (라이온 킹!) 네. "라이온 킹"은 극장에서 한 번 보고, 또 비디오로도 맨날 빌려 봐서, 제 동생이랑 저랑 거의 스토리를 외우다시피 했어요. "피터 팬"도 그렇고, "라이온 킹"도 그렇고, 저희 둘이서 2인극을 처음부터 끝까지 할 수 있을 정도로, 그렇게 외웠었어요. 그리고 "라이온 킹" 볼 때마다 울었었어요.

석진: 왜요? 끝이 좋잖아요.

경화: 아, 근데 중간이 너무 슬프잖아요.

석진: 아, 중간이. 아빠가 죽을 때?

경화: 네. 무파사가 너무 나쁘잖아요.

석진: 그렇군요. (네.) 지금까지 저희가 이제 만화에 대해서 이야기를 해 봤는데요. 아까 전에 제가

말했던 게 한국에서는 이제 만화를 보는 게 좀 안 좋게 보여지곤 했었어요. 지금은 약간 좀 바뀌었는데, 제가 어렸을 때는 “공부 안 하고 만화 본다.” 이런 식으로 많이 보셔서 많이 혼나고 그랬었거든요, 만화를 보면. 근데 다른 나라는 어떤지 되게 궁금해요.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 다른 나라도 만화 보면 공부 안 하고 만화만 본다고 혼나시는지.

석진: 네. 네. 일본에는 정말 만화가, 만화 산업이 되게 크게 돼 있고 (맞아요. 맞아요.) 만화가 정말 많잖아요.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 그래서 어렸을 때 만화를 굉장히 많이 본 마니아? 마니아들은 거의 일본 만화도 다 꿰고 있었어요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요.

경화: 일본이 만화로 굉장히 유명하죠.

석진: 네. 그런데 요즘에는 한국 만화도 점점 더 커지는 것 같아요.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 애니메이션도 그렇고. “뽀로로”처럼.

석진: 아, “뽀로로” 정말 유명하죠. 그리고 얼마 전에 제가 극장에서 “마당을 나온 암탉?”

경화: 아! 그거 보셨어요?

석진: 들었어요. 보진 않고.

경화: 저도 듣기만 하고 보진 못 했네요.

석진: 네. 원래 한국에서 나온 만화 영화들이 극장에서 그렇게 큰 성공을 못 했어요. 거의 대부분이 망했었는데 이번에 나온 “마당을 나온 암탉”은 정말 작품성도 있고 해서, 정말 성공을 했다고 그렇게 들었어요. 네, 지금까지 저희가 한국의 만화, 만화 영화에 대해서 이야기를 해 봤는데요. 여러분의 나라에서는 과연 어떤 만화가 유명하고 만화에 대해서 어떻게 생각하시는 지 꼭 알려 주세요.

경화: 네. 궁금해요. 알려 주세요. TalkToMeInKorean 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 그럼, 여러분.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕.

경화: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 네. 경화 씨, 안녕하세요.

경화: 네. 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 네. 오늘 주제가 뭐예요, 석진 오빠?

석진: 경화 씨, 오늘이 무슨 날인지 아세요?

경화: 오늘이요? 12월 14일이요.

석진: 12월 14일! 무슨 "데이"인지 아세요?

경화: 잘 모르겠어요.

석진: 오늘이 "허그데이"예요.

경화: "허그데이"요?

석진: 네. 네. "Hug Day".

경화: "Hug Day?" 그러면 서로 안아 주는 날인가요?

석진: 네. 한국에는 그런 기념일이 정말 많은 것 같아요. 그래서 제가 조사를 해 왔어요. 제가 1월부터 12월까지 어떤 기념일이 있는지 한번 얘기를 해 드릴게요.

경화: 네.

석진: 먼저 1월 14일, "다이어리데이"예요.

경화: "다이어리데이!"

석진: 네. 저도 처음 알았어요.

경화: 1월이라서 다 다이어리를 사니까 그런가 봐요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 이 날은 연인들끼리 다이어리를 서로 사 주는 그런 날이래요.

경화: 네. 꼭 연인들끼리 사 줘야 하나요?

석진: 그건 잘 모르겠어요. 그리고 2월 14일은 "발렌타인데이".

경화: 네. 유명한 "발렌타인데이".

석진: 이 날은 남자가 여자한테 초콜릿을 주나요?

경화: 한국에서는 3월에 화이트데이가 있으니까 2월에는 여자가 주고, 3월에 남자가 주고 그렇게 나눠서 하긴 하는데요. 어릴 때는 그걸 지켰거든요? (네.) 지금은 그냥 "발렌타인데이" 때 서로 주고받는 것 같아요.

석진: 아, 그래요? 저는 지금도 잘 지키는데. 근데 꼭 연인이 아니더라도 뭐 "발렌타인데이", 뭐 "화이트데이"가 되면 이제 직장에 있는 동료나 그런 선배, 후배들한테 초콜릿이나 사탕을 주기도 하죠.

경화: 네.

석진: 네. 3월 14일이 "화이트데이"고요. "화이트데이"날 사탕을 주고, "발렌타인데이" 때는 초콜릿을 줘요. 그리고 4월 14일, "블랙데이"!

경화: 아! "블랙데이"도 유명하죠!

석진: 네. 아주 유명한 날이에요. "발렌타인데이", "화이트데이" 때 사탕이나 초콜릿을 못 받은 사람은, 이 "블랙데이" 날 짜장면을 먹으면서 그 슬픔을 달래야 돼요.

경화: 네. 맞아요.

석진: 이 날 짜장면 드셔본 적 있어요?

경화: 아니요. 저는 짜장면을 안 먹어요.

석진: 아예 안 먹어요?

경화: 네.

석진: 그렇군요. 네. 그럼 다음으로 갈게요. 5월 14일은 "로즈데이"!

경화: 아! "로즈데이"도 들어 봤어요.

석진: 장미를 주고받는 날이고요. 6월 14일은 "키스데이"래요.

경화: 아! "키스데이"!

석진: 네. 사랑하는 사람들끼리 서로 키스를 하는 날이고, 어, 7월 14일, 좀 무서운 것 같아요.

경화: 왜요?

석진: "실버데이"래요.

경화: 아! "실버데이"! 그러면 은을 주고받는 날인가요?

석진: 맞아요. 은으로 만든 그런 액세서리를 주고받는 그런 날이래요.

석진: 그리고 8월 14일, 이것도 무서워요.

경화: 왜요? "골드데이"인가요?

석진: 아니에요. "골드데이"가 아니고 더 무서워요. (뭔데요?) "그린데이"인데요.

경화: "그린데이"요? (네. "그린데이".) 그게 뭐예요?

석진: 커플들은 풀이 많이 있고, 나무가 있는 그런 공원에 가서 같이 시간을 보낼 수 있는 그런 날인데 솔로인 사람들은, 남자 친구나 여자 친구가 없는 사람들은 풀밭에서 소주를 마시는 날이래요.

경화: 처음 들어 봤어요.

석진: 저도 처음 봤어요.

경화: 9월 14일은요?

석진: "포토데이"!

경화: 사진 찍는 날인가요?

석진: 네. 이날이 굳이 필요 있을까 싶어요.

경화: 네. (저는 뭐 매일) 1년 365일.

석진: 매일 사진 찍는데.

경화: 네, 맞아요.

석진: 네. 그리고 10월 14일은 "와인데이"!

경화: 아! "와인데이"! (네. "와인데이".) 와인을 마시는 날!

석진: 네. 대형 할인마트에 가면 뭐 와인, 싸게 구할 수 있잖아요. 이것도 그렇게 필요한 날인가 싶

어요. 그리고 11월 14일은 "무비데이"!

경화: "무비데이"! 영화 보는 날!

석진: 네. 참 별의별 "데이"가 다 있어요.

경화: 자주 하는 건데.

석진: 맞아요. 12월 14일은 바로 오늘, "허그데이"!

경화: "허그데이"! 아! 그렇군요.

석진: 경화 씨는 따로 뭐 기억나는 기념일 있어요?

경화: 저는 기념일 하면 사실, 연인들끼리 왜 100일, 200일, 300일 세잖아요. 그게 생각나는데요.

지금 딱 생각나는 것은 어릴 때, "투투"라는 기념일이 있었어요.

석진: "투투"요?

경화: 네. 뭔지 아세요?

석진: 모르겠어요.

경화: "투투"라고 22일을 기념하는 거예요.

석진: 22일이요? 왜요?

경화: 모르겠어요. 그냥 "투투"라고 해서, "투투"날은 친구들한테 200원씩 받았었어요. 200원씩을 받았던 그런 기억이 나네요.

석진: 아, 저는 친구가 100일일 때 100원 준 적은 있어요.

경화: 아! 100일인데 100원을! 그랬군요. 오빠는 그런 기념일 잘 챙기세요?

석진: 그런 기념일을 챙기고 싶었는데 그 전에 헤어졌어요.

경화: 근데 100일, 200일, 300일 그렇게 다 챙기다 보면 힘들어요. 왜냐하면 생일도 있고, 그 사이에 크리스마스도 있고, 1주년도 있고, 많이 있어서 그걸 다 챙기기 시작하면 너무 힘든 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 인생이 너무 힘들어질 것 같아요.

경화: 네.



석진: 그리고 이런 "데이"도 있지만 과자 회사에서 만든 그런 "데이"도 있어요.

경화: 아! "빼빼로데이"!

석진: 네. 네. "빼빼로데이"가 아주 유명하죠? 어느 순간부터 이 빼빼로를 만든 회사에서 "11월 11일은 빼빼로를 먹는 날이다." 이렇게 정해 버렸어요. 그래서 이제 광고를 시작했는데 정말 많은 사람들이 빼빼로를 사기 시작했어요.

경화: 맞아요. 꼭 빼빼로가 아니더라도 막대기처럼 생긴 긴 과자를 사서 나눠 먹죠.

석진: 네. 네. 그래서 이 날은 이 회사가 정말 돈을 많이 벌 것 같아요.

경화: 재고 정리하는 날일까요?

석진: 그런 걸까요?

경화: 근데 어떤 분들은 상업적이라고 싫어하시는데, 저는 좋아요. 왜냐하면 같이 빼빼로 나눠 먹으면서 즐거운 것 같아요. 특히 연인들끼리만의 기념일이라는 느낌이 좀 열어서, 음, 그래서 "발렌타인데이"나 이런 날은 연인들을 위한 날인 것만 같은데, "빼빼로데이"는 그냥 사람들이 다 같이 빼빼로 나눠 먹는 날이라는 느낌이 있어서 저는 좋아해요.

석진: 저도 빼빼로 많이 받을 수 있어서 되게 좋은 것 같아요.

경화: 받으셨나요?

석진: 네, 조금. 네. 지금까지 저희가 한국에 있는 그런 기념일에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데요. 정말 많은 기념일이 있었어요.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 심지어 저도 알지 못하는 그런 기념일이 많았네요. (네, 맞아요.) 아, 그리고 매월 14일이 기념일이라는 특징이 있었죠?

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요.

경화: 그게 다 "발렌타인데이" 때문인가요?

석진: 모르겠어요. 저도.

경화: 근데 사실 저도 무슨 날인지 기억은 안 나지만, 매월 14일이 기념일이라는 것을 다이어리에 적어 놔던 그런 기억이 나요. 어릴 때, 중학생 때.

석진: 그렇군요.

경화: 네.

석진: 과연 다른 나라에는 어떤 기념일이 있을지 저는 되게 궁금해요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 꼭 가르쳐 주세요.

경화: 가르쳐 주세요.

석진: 그럼 저희는 TalkToMeInKorean.com에서 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경화: 기다리겠습니다. 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 진석진입니다.

효진: 안녕하세요. 안효진입니다.

석진: 효진 씨, 평소에 라면 많이 드세요?

효진: 엄청 많이 먹어요.

석진: 진짜요? 그래서 제가 오늘 주제를 라면으로 정해 봤습니다.

효진: 저 라면 진짜 좋아해요, 오빠.

석진: 네. 효진 씨가 라면에 대해서 할 말이 정말 많을 것 같아요.

효진: 할 말은 별로 없는데요. 그냥 좋아해요. 컵라면도 좋아하고, 짜장 라면도 좋아하고.

석진: 짜장 라면?

효진: 네. 짜장 라면이 뭔지 아시잖아요.

석진: 네. 네. 시중에 컵라면 형식으로 나온 거죠.

효진: 컵라면도 있고 끓여 먹는 것도 있죠.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 그래서 오늘 그런 라면에 대해서 이야기를 해 보고, 한국에는 어떤 종류의 라면이 있는지 여러분에게 알려 드릴 거예요.

효진: 오빠 근데 진짜 한국 사람들은 라면 없으면 어떻게 살지 모르겠어요.

석진: 정말 라면이 없으면, 콘플레이크 먹고 살까요?

효진: 그거랑 너무 다른 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 아무튼 저희가 살아가는데, 저희 생활에 있어서, 라면을 빼면 정말 생각할 수가 없어요.

효진: 그죠. 라면은 일단 요리하기가 굉장히 쉽잖아요. (네, 맞아요.) 요리하기 쉽고, 어떤 사람은 요리라고 안 부를 거예요. (맞아요. 맞아요.) 그냥 만들기 쉽고, 맛있고, 한국인들이 또 맵고, 이런 거 좋아하잖아요. (네, 맞아요.) 매콤하면서 따뜻하고, 김치랑 잘 어울리고.

석진: 그래서 라면을 먹을 때 저희는 김치랑 많이 먹죠.

효진: 그죠. 김치랑 많이 먹고. 라면의 종류가 굉장히 다양해요, 오빠.

석진: 맞아요. 그래서 우리 대표적인 라면 몇 개씩 집어서 한번 소개를 해 볼까요?

효진: 저는 이 라면 별로 안 좋아하는데요. 경은 언니가 굉장히 좋아하는 라면이고, 한국에서 아마 가장 인기가 있는 라면 중 하나일 것 같아요. 뭔지 아세요?

석진: "신라면?"

효진: 네. "신라면."

석진: 저도 별로 안 좋아해요.

효진: 저도 별로 안 좋아하는데, 되게 인기가 많더라고요. 굉장히 맵잖아요.

석진: 네. 정말 매운 맛으로 되게 유명하죠.

효진: "신라면"의 "신"이 맵다는 뜻이잖아요.

석진: 매울 "신"자.

효진: 그리고 제가 제일 좋아하는 라면은 "너구리."

석진: "너구리!"

효진: "너구리" 진짜 맛있어요.

석진: "너구리"는 면발이 되게 두껍죠.

효진: 네. 오빠가 좋아하는 라면은 뭐예요?

석진: 저는 "삼양라면" 좋아해요.

효진: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 네. 네. 어렸을 때 많이 먹어서, 네, 되게 그 맛에 익숙해졌어요.

효진: 저 또 좋아하는 라면 있어요. "오징어 짬뽕."

석진: 그건 너무 짜지 않아요?

효진: 아니요. 진짜 너무 맛있어요. "오짬!"

석진: "오 짬!" 줄여서 "오 짬"이라고 하죠?

효진: 네. "오 짬" 진짜 맛있어요.

석진: "오징어 짬뽕?"

효진: 네. 그리고 아까 말한 짜장 라면 종류도 굉장히 좋아하고요, 저는.

석진: 저 군대있을 때, 음식을 사고 싶어도 종류가 많지 않아요. 그래서, 짜장면도 많지 않았고, 그랬었는데, 제가 만약에 "친구랑 화해하고 싶다.", "어떤 제 마음을 전하고 싶다." 그럴 때면 짜장 라면을 사 줬어요.

효진: 왜요?

석진: 너무 귀했어요. 그때는. (아! 진짜요?) 네. 네. 그래서 그때 그냥 짜장 라면, "짜파게티?" 그런 게 있었고, 약간 매운 맛 "사천 짜장"이 있고, (아! 맞아요.) "사천 짜장"이 약간 더 비쌌어요. "사천 짜장"을 사 주면 친구가 너무 좋아하는 거예요.

효진: 슬프네요. 군대 얘기는 항상.

석진: 아이고, 그러네요.

효진: 저도 "짜파게티" 이런 거 되게 좋아하는데 국물이 없죠? 라면과 다르게. (네, 맞아요.) 그리고 또 다른 종류들이 뭐가 있냐면 "비빔면" 이런 것도 있고요, 오빠.

석진: 저 완전 좋아해요. (아, 진짜요?) 여름에는 "비빔면"을 꼭 먹어야 돼요.

효진: 저는 별로 맛이 없더라고요.

석진: 제가 한 걸 먹으면 아마 생각이 달라지실 거예요.

효진: 한번 해 주세요, 다음에.

석진: 나중에.

효진: 그리고 또 오빠, 스파게티 이런 것도 라면처럼 나오잖아요.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 쉽게 만들 수 있어요.

효진: 네, 맞아요. 그리고 요새 라면을 이야기하는데 이 라면들을 빼놓을 수 없죠.

석진: 라면 계에 뭔가 큰 변화가 오고 있어요.

효진: 맞아요. 오빠, 보통 라면 하면 국물이 빨간색이잖아요. (맞아요, 맞아요.) 매운 것의 상징. (맞아요.) 빨간색인데 요새는 하얀 국물 라면들이 엄청난 인기를 끌고 있어요.

석진: 네, 요새 너무 유행이에요, 이게. (네, 맞아요.) 그래서 라면 회사마다 그런 하얀 국물이 있는 라면을 대표 라면으로 밀고 있어요.

효진: 근데 하얀 국물 라면인데, 매콤해요.

석진: 네. 저 오늘 아침에도 먹고 왔어요.

효진: 아침에 라면을 먹었다고요?

석진: 너무 배가 고파서요.

효진: 어제 술 드셨나요?

석진: 아니에요.

효진: 보통 술 마시고 다음날 라면 많이 먹잖아요. 어떤 연예인이 라면 콘테스트에서 닭고기를 사용해서, 그리고 또 고추를 사용해서, 매콤하면서도 시원한 국물을 낸 라면을 만들어서, 1등을 했나요? (1등 했어요. 우승했어요.) 1등을 했는데, 그걸 이제 라면 회사에서 라면으로 만들어서 판매를 했는데, 그게 "꼬꼬면"이죠, 오빠.

석진: 네. 처음에는 없어서 못 샀어요.

효진: 그죠. 정말 편의점에 가면, 없어요. 진짜 사기 힘들었는데 요새는 그래도 많이 만들어서 사기 쉬운데, "꼬꼬"가 오빠, 닭이 우는 울음소리잖아요.

석진: 네. "꼬꼬댁 꼬꼬꼬꼬" 이러잖아요.

효진: 그래서 "꼬꼬면"이라고 하는데, "꼬꼬면" 이후로 "나가사끼 짬뽕."

석진: 오늘 아침에 저 "나가사끼 짬뽕" 먹고 왔어요.

효진: 그리고 또 요새 뭐 있죠?

석진: 다른 회사에서 "기스면"이라고 또 만들었는데 "기스면"은 그렇게 맛이 없다고 하더라고요.

효진: 저는 아직 안 먹어 봐서 모르겠어요.

석진: 저도 아직 안 먹어 봤어요.

효진: 저는 "꼬꼬면" 진짜 좋아해요.

석진: 네.

효진: 되게 맛있더라고요.

석진: 그리고 이렇게 이제 인스턴트 라면 말고, 홍대나 그런 시내에 가면 일본식 라면, (아! 맞아요.) 그런 라면 전문점에서 파는 그 라면도 먹을 수 있잖아요.

효진: 네. 우리나라에서는 라면이 인스턴트 음식이지만 일본에서는 정말 우리나라에서 국수 먹듯이, 요리를 해서 먹는 그런 음식이잖아요. (맞아요.) 그래서 일본 음식 전문점에서, 일본 라면 전문점들이 되게 많은데, 저는 개인적으로 별로 안 좋아해요.

석진: 아, 일본식 라면을 별로 안 좋아해요?

효진: 네.

석진: 아, 그렇구나. 저는 얼마 전에 말레이시아 갔다가 차이나타운에서 중국식 라면을 먹어 봤어요.

효진: 오, 중국에도 라면이 있어요?

석진: 네. 있더라고요. 그게 이제 일본식 라면처럼 직접 이제 면을 뽑아서, 국물을 내서, 이렇게 먹는 형식인데 일본 라면하고는 많이 달랐어요, 맛이. 국물이 더 깨끗하고, 느끼한 게 별로 없었어요.

효진: 아, 그렇구나. 일본 라면은 약간 느끼한 감이 있죠. 한국 사람들 입맛에는. (맞아요.) 한국인들한테는 라면은 뭔가 얼큰하고 개운하고 그런 게 있어야 되는데. 그래서 우리 해외여행 갈 때 컵라면 갖고 가시는 분들 많잖아요.

석진: 꼭 가져가요.

효진: 오빠는 꼭 가져가나요?

석진: 그런 사람 많이 봤어요.

효진: 아, 맞아요.

석진: 네, 지금까지 저희가 라면에 대해서 얘기해 봤는데요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #90 - 진석진 & 안효진

효진: 배고파져요, 오빠.

석진: 네. 아마 이 방송, 이 팟캐스트를 저녁에 들으시는 분이 있으면 정말 라면 먹고 싶은 생각이 막 날 것 같아요. (맞아요.) 그렇다고 너무 밤 늦게 드시지 마시고요.

효진: 네, 라면 밤에 먹고 자면 얼굴 부어요.

석진: 네. 그 다음 날 눈을 뜰 수 없을지도 몰라요. 그럼 여러분의 나라에서는 어떤 라면이 인기가 있고, 주로 어떤 라면을 즐겨 먹는지.

효진: 네. 한국 라면도 요새는 해외에서 많이 찾아볼 수 있더라고요.

석진: 네, 맞아요.

효진: 한번 드셔 보셨는지, 소감은 어떤지, 꼭 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 네. 어디에서요?

효진: TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 남겨 주세요.

석진: 그럼 저희는 다음 이야기에서 뵈겠습니다.

효진: 안녕.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.



경화: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 그런데 이번에 왜 "Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다아아!"라고 왜 안 해요?

경화: 깜빡했어요.

석진: 다시 한 번 할까요?

경화: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다아아.

석진: 네. 이제야 뭔가 자연스러워요.

경화: 네. 안녕하세요, 여러분. 경화입니다.

석진: 네. 그리고 저는 진석진입니다. 경화 씨, 이번 주제는 약간 재밌을 것 같은데, 또 약간 무서워요. 이번 주제는 중독인데요.

경화: 중독이요?

석진: 원래 중독이란 말이 독뱀한테 물렸거나 독버섯을 먹어서 독에 감염되었을 때, 그때 "중독됐다."고 하잖아요. 그런데 그런 중독 말고 어디에 빠져서 헤어 나오지 못 할 때, 그때도 저희가 중독이라는 말을 써요.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 도박이나 마약에 쓰지만, 주위에서 많이 볼 수 있는 것은 제가 볼 땐, 게임 중독 같아요.

석진: 게임 중독! 제가 한때 걸렸던 거예요.

경화: 아! 특히 어떤 게임? 아니면 모든 게임이요?

석진: 저는 오락실에.

경화: 아, 오락실 게임!

석진: 네. 오락실에 있는 게임에 중독이 됐었는데요. 사실 제가 오락실에 가서 게임을 하지는 않았어요. (아, 그러면요?) 구경만 했어요.

경화: 아! 구경 중독!

석진: 그런데 그걸 하루 종일 하는 거예요.

경화: 아, 네. 엄마한테 많이 혼났겠어요.

석진: 네. 많이 혼났고요. 한번은 제가 학교도 빼먹고 오락실에 있다가 엄마한테 들켜서 죽는 줄 알았어요.

경화: 아, 그랬군요.

석진: 네. 저희가 어렸을 때 친구들 중에 "어디에 중독됐다.", "뭐에 중독됐다."는 말을 많이 들을 수 있었는데요. 경화 씨는 "어디에 중독됐다."라고 느껴 본 적 있어요?

경화: 저는 사실 중독이라고 할 만큼 어떤 하나에 잘 빠지지 않는 성격인데, 유일하게 좀 지나치게 많이 했던 것이, 처음 인터넷 나왔을 때 인터넷이었던 것 같아요.

석진: 인터넷 중독!

경화: 네. 집에 있을 때는 계속 인터넷을 했던 것 같아요. 요즘에는 일부러 안 하는데, 그때는 친구들하고 항상 인터넷으로 만나고, 학교에서도 만나는데 집에 와서 인터넷으로 또 만나고 그랬었어요.

석진: 지겹지 않나요?

경화: 네. 지겹지 않았어요. 할 말이 끝이 없었어요.

석진: 그렇구나. 제가 중학교 때? 중학교 때는 친구 중에 콜라에 중독된 애가 있었어요.

경화: 아, 맞아요! 콜라 중독도 많이 볼 수 있어요.

석진: 네. 콜라를 너무 많이 먹어서 이빨이 많이 썩었어요. 그 친구가.

경화: 아, 그렇군요. 저도 사실 콜라는 중독이 잘 되는 것 같아서 일부러 자제하는 그런 경향도 있어요. 그리고 어머니께서도 굉장히 (맞아요.) 싫어하셔서.

석진: 네. 부모님들도, 부모님들께서도 콜라 많이 마시면 중독된다고 (네, 맞아요.) 많이 마시지 말라고 해요.

경화: 네, 맞아요.

석진: 최근에 이거에 중독된 사람도 되게 많은 것 같아요.

경화: 이거요? 뭔데요?

석진: 바로 경은 누나도 중독됐던 커피입니다. (아, 커피!) 요즘 커피 가게들이 정말 많잖아요. 그래서 이제 커피도 많이 보급되고 하는데, 커피가 약간 중독성이 있나 봐요.

경화: 네. 커피 중독성 굉장히 많죠.

석진: 그래서 이제 경은 누나가 한때 커피에 푹 빠져 살았었죠.

경화: 그렇군요. 저는 몰랐어요.

석진: 몰랐어요? 그렇구나. 저는 알았었어요. 근데 경은 누나 같은 경우에는 그래도 괜찮은데, 제가 아는 분 중에 거의 물을 안 먹고 커피만 마시는 분이 계셨어요. 그 사람 이빨이 커피색이더라고요.

경화: 진짜요? 담배 많이 핀 사람처럼?

석진: 네, 맞아요. 이번에는 약간 좀 심각한 중독에 대해서 한번 얘기해 봐요.

경화: 어떤 중독이요?

석진: 요즘 어른들 여기에 빠지신 분들 많아요. 도박! (아, 도박이요?) 도박에 중독되면 큰일 나요.

경화: 그렇죠. 큰일 나죠.

석진: 흔한 말로 "패가망신 한다."고 하죠.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 아무래도 돈이 연관 돼 있기 때문에.

석진: 카지노, 그런 도박에 빠져서 집도 팔고, 차도 팔고, 그래서 이제 전 재산을 잃는 사람들이 되게 많더라고요. 생각보다.

경화: 네. 그래서 아예 처음부터 시작하지 말라는 얘기를 많이 하시죠?

석진: 네. 맞아요. 그런 도박 중독은 정말 위험하니까 빠지지 말아야겠습니다. 그리고 경은 누나가 여기에도 중독됐었어요.

경화: 경은 언니가 많은 곳에 중독이 되는군요.

석진: 네. 한때 "트위터" 중독.

경화: 아, "트위터"! "트위터"도 맞아요. 중독되기 굉장히 쉬운 것 같아요. 저도 처음에 스마트폰 샀을 때 "트위터" 많이 했었어요. 계속 "트위터" 보고. 근데 사실 "트위터"는 계속 봐도 사람들

이 글을 써야지 뭔가 새로운 게 보이지, 제가 계속 본다고 해서 새로운 게 있는 게 아니잖아요. 그래서 어느 정도 뭐 절제가 되는데, 결국엔 자연스럽게. 근데 아무래도 처음에 스마트폰 샀을 때는 계속 클릭하게 되는 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 아마, 경은 누나도 아마 그래서 "트위터"에 중독이 되지 않았나 싶어요.

경화: 아, 그렇군요.

석진: 네. 지금까지 저희가 중독에 대해서 이야기를 해 봤는데요. 약간 좋은 쪽으로도 쓰이는 것 같아요. "경화 씨가 해 주는 라면의 맛에 중독됐다."

경화: 그렇죠. 그리고 요즘에는 또 드라마 팬들이 "그 드라마에 중독됐다." 이러면 좋은 표현이잖아요. "그 드라마 재밌다."는 표현이니까요.

석진: 네. 맞아요. 저는 이 방송을 듣는 청취자 분들이 TalkToMeInKorean이나 MyKoreanStore, HaruKorean에 중독이 돼서 좀 더 많이 듣고, 그랬으면 좋겠어요.

경화: 네. 그랬으면 좋겠네요. 특히 "이야기"에.

석진: 네. 맞아요. 지금까지 들어 주셔서 너무 감사하고요. 여러분은 지금 어디에 중독이 되셨는지.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 어디에 중독되셨나요?

석진: 네. 어디에 남기면 좋을까요? 그런 걸.

경화: 어디에 남기면 좋죠?

석진: TalkToMeInKorean 코멘트 란에 꼭 남겨 주세요.

경화: 네. 여러분 제 답글 다 보셨죠?

석진: 저도 열심히 달고 있어요. 저 답글 다는 거에 중독됐어요, 지금.

경화: 아! 믿을 수 없네요.

석진: 아, 죄송합니다. 거짓말에 중독이 되어 가지고. 네. 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.

경화: 네. TalkToMeInKorean에서 만나요.

석진: 좋은 하루 되세요.

경화: 안녕.

윤아: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 윤아 씨.

윤아: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

윤아: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 정말 오랜만에 윤아 씨가 다시 돌아왔어요.

윤아: 오랜만이에요.

석진: 윤아 씨, 어떻게 지내셨어요.

윤아: 잘 지냈고요. 최근에 여행 갔다 왔어요.

석진: 여행이요? 어디요?

윤아: 큐슈요. 일본에 있는.

석진: 일본 큐슈에는 뭐가 유명했었어요?

윤아: 온천이 유명해요. 그래서 온천을 많이 다녔어요.

석진: 그래서 윤아 씨 피부가 되게 좋아진 것 같아요.

윤아: 원래 좋았어요. 아닌가요?

석진: 아니에요. 조... 좋았어요.

석진: 이번 이야기에서는 기념품에 대해서 얘기해 보려고 해요. (기념품이요?) 네. 각 나라마다 그 나라를 대표하는 기념품이 있잖아요. 일본에는 어떤 기념품이 유명하던가요?

윤아: 큐슈에서는 카스테라랑 명란젓? 이런 게 유명한 것 같았어요.

석진: 카스테라하고 명란젓이요?

윤아: 네.

석진: 카스테라는 좀 의외인데요?

윤아: 일본에서 제일 먼저 카스테라가 수입된? 카스테라를 만드는 방법이 수입된 곳이 큐슈인 것 같았어요. 그래서 유명한 것 같아요.

석진: 맛있던가요?

윤아: 못 먹어 봤어요. (못 먹어 봤어요?) 네.

석진: 저는 대만 갔을 때 파인애플 케익이 생각나요. 안에 파인애플이 (빵하고 같이 섞여 있는 거예요?) 네. 파인애플이 잼처럼 안에 들어간 케익이었는데 정말 맛있더라고요.

윤아: 사왔어요? 그래서?

석진: 그때는 사왔었죠. 꽤 오래 전이었어요. (누구랑 먹었어요?) 가족들하고 같이 먹었죠. 제가 그 때 당시에 TalkToMeInKorean 사무실에 있었다면, (네) 아마 많이 사와서... (같이 먹었겠네요.) 물론이죠. 정말 한가득 사 와서 현우 형도 드리고 경은 누나도 드리고.

윤아: 제가 기념품 안 사왔다고 뭐라고 하는 건가요?

석진: 아니에요. 아니에요.

윤아: 넘어가죠.

석진: 네. 윤아 씨. (네.) 일본 말고, 윤아 씨가 유럽 쪽으로 많이 여행했다고 들었어요. (네.) 유럽 쪽을 여행을 많이 하셨으니까, 웬지 그런, 특별한 기념품이 또 있을 것 같아요.

윤아: 특별한... 저는 유럽여행 할 때는 벼룩시장에서 물건 사는 걸 좋아했었어요. 그래서 거기서 오래된 카메라 같은 거를 몇 개 샀었거든요. (네.) 굉장히 특이하고 쉽게 구할 수 없는 카메라들이 많아서 되게 좋았어요.

석진: 벼룩시장에서 샀으니까 상당히 저렴할 것 같은데.

윤아: 굉장히 저렴하고 작동도 돼요.

석진: 진짜요? (네.) 장식용이 아니군요. (네.) 그렇구나. 그런 기념품들은 윤아 씨가 백화점에 간다든가 아니면, 공항에 있는 면세점에서 가서 살 수 있는 게 아니잖아요.

윤아: 그렇죠. 그래서 더 특별한 기념품이었던 것 같아요.

석진: 웬지 의미가 남다를 것 같아요. (그렇죠.) 윤아 씨는 혹시 친구가 외국에 갔다가 돌아왔는데, 기념품을 사온 거예요. 그래서 받은 기념품 중에 혹시 기억에 남는 기념품이 있나요?

윤아: 최근에 친구가 홍콩에 다녀왔는데요, (홍콩이요?) 네. 제가 좋아하는 걸 사다 줬어요.

석진: 뭔데요?

윤아: 맥주요. 하이네켄 맥주인데 (네.) 홍콩에만 있는 특별한 디자인의 병으로 된 하이네켄 맥주를 사다 줬어요. (한정판이군요.) 그렇죠.

윤아: 그래서 제가 너무 그게 웃겨서 한참 웃었어요.

석진: 윤아 씨가 디자인이 전공이니까, 남다른 디자인을 받고, 그런 걸 더 좋아하는군요.

윤아: 그냥 맥주라서 너무 웃겼어요. (그냥 술이라서?) 제가 좋아하는 걸 사다준다고 하면서 맥주를 사다줬잖아요. 그래서 그게 너무 웃겼어요.

석진: 윤아 씨가 방금, 윤아 씨가 좋아하는 맥주를 사다줘서 고맙다고 했잖아요. 진짜 저는 기념품을 살 때 상대방을 좋아하는 걸 사 줘야 된다는 걸 정말 뼈저리게 느낀 적이 있었어요.

윤아: 언제요?

석진: 26살 때? 미국에 다녀온 적이 있었어요. 그때는 여자 친구가 있었죠. 그래서 여자 친구가 평소에 키플링이라는 제품을 되게 좋아했었어요.

윤아: 네. 가방 브랜드.

석진: 네. 그리고 캐릭터가 있잖아요. 고릴라, 그래서 "메이시스"라는 백화점에 가서 키플링 상품 몇 개 샀죠.

윤아: 몇 개나 샀어요?

석진: 다양하게 샀는데, 싼 걸로, 싼 거 위주로 샀어요.

윤아: 근데 좋아하지 않았어요?

석진: 네. 좋아하지 않더라고요. 화장품을 왜 안 사 왔냐고.

윤아: 화장품을 갖고 싶었는데... 몇 개 덜 사고 화장품을 하나 샀으면 좋았을 뻔 했네요.

석진: 네. 그렇게 하는 게 좋았을 뻔 했네요. 근데 그때 당시 제가 화장품을 어머니한테 드렸어요. 사서. 원래 여자 친구한테 주려고 산 게 아니라서, 어머니한테 드렸었는데, "역시 선물은 상대방이 원하는 그런 선물을 사야 되구나."라고 느꼈어요.

윤아: 근데 그걸 맞추기가 쉽지는 않은 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 정말 어려워요. 아니다. 윤아 씨는 그냥 맥주... 술...

윤아: 저 그렇게 단순한 사람 아니거든요?

석진: 아니에요? 알겠습니다. 네. 지금까지 저희가 기념품이라는 주제로 얘기를 해 봤는데요. 여러분의 나라에서는 어떤 기념품이 유명한지, 또 여러분이 한국에 오시면 어떤 기념품을 사고 싶은지 저희 TalkToMeInKorean 사이트에 오셔서 댓글로 남겨 주세요.

윤아: 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 그럼 다음에 뵙겠습니다.

윤아: 안녕히 계세요.



경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다아!

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 네, 이번에도 "경화입니다아!"라고 했는데.

경화: 네. 그렇죠.

석진: 앞으로도 계속 하실 건가요?

경화: 네. 계속 할 겁니다. 쪽.

석진: 네. 좋네요. 이번 주제가 아주 좋은 주제라고 저는 들었어요.

경화: 네. 아주 좋은 주제죠. (네. 뭔가요?) 바로 데이트 코스!

석진: 데이트 코스! (네!) 우와! 경화 씨, 경화 씨 얼굴 보니까 지금 데이트 코스에 대한 아이디어가 너무 가득한 것 같아요.

경화: 저는 굉장히 전형적인 데이트 코스 밖에 몰라요. 오빠는요?

석진: 저는 잘 몰라요.

경화: 아니, 그런 거짓말을!

석진: 아니에요. 저는 정말 잘 몰라요. 그런 전형적인 데이트 코스 하나 말씀해 주시면 제가 가지고 있는 아이디어 하나 또 말씀해 드릴게요.

경화: 저는 사실 데이트 코스라는 말을 듣자마자 생각나는 장소는 놀이공원이에요.

석진: 놀이공원!

경화: 네. 사실, 왜 놀이공원이 바로 커플을 떠올리게 하냐면요. 놀이공원에 가면 많은 커플도 볼 수 있고, 또 특히나 스킨십을 많이 하는 커플들이 많이 보이거든요.

석진: 스킨십이요? (네.) 놀이공원에서 스킨십을 해요?

경화: 네. 그렇더라고요. 왜냐하면 한 시간 반을 기다려야 되잖아요. 그 놀이기구, 인기 있는 놀이

기구 타기 위해서. 그 동안에 이렇게 많은 스킨쉽을 나누고, 그런 모습을 목격을 한 적이 굉장히 많이 있고요. 특히 어떤 한 놀이공원이 유난히 그런 놀이공원이 있어요. 실내에 있는 놀이공원.

석진: 혹시 잠실에 있는 그 공원인가요?

경화: 바로 그렇죠.

석진: 아, 그렇군요.

경화: 그리고 심지어는 얼마 전에 제 친구가 여자 친구랑 헤어졌는데, 이런 말을 하더라고요. (뭐라고 했나요?) “아, 나 아직 놀이공원 못 가 봤는데 헤어졌어.”

석진: 그럼 연인들한테는 그 놀이공원이 하나의 그런, 로망?

경화: 네. (네.) 놀이공원에서 데이트 아직 미처 못 했는데 헤어졌다고 굉장히 아쉬워하더라고요. 굉장히 웃겼어요.

석진: 그런데 저도 아직 놀이공원에서 데이트한 적은 없어요.

경화: 아, 그래요? (네. 네.) 그럼 놀이공원은 언제 가 보셨어요?

석진: 올 해는 갔었는데 데이트하러 가진 않고, (친구들이랑?) 네. 친구들이랑 놀러 갔어요.

경화: 그렇군요. 그럼 오빠가 생각하는 데이트 장소는 어디예요?

석진: 뭐니 뭐니 해도 스케이트장만한 게 없는 것 같아요.

경화: 겨울에! 하긴 사계절 다 갈 수 있죠? (네. 네.) 아! 스케이트장. 아이스 링크!

석진: 그렇죠. 그렇죠. 그런 스케이트를 타면서 일부러 못 타는 척을 하는 거예요. 그러면서 자연스럽게 스킨쉽을 할 수가 있죠.

경화: 근데 굉장히, 커플이 갔는데, 남자 여자 둘 다 굉장히 잘 타면 되게 재밌을 것 같아요. 그런 커플도 있겠지만 대부분 이제 한 명이 못 타면, 한 명이 가르쳐 주고 그런 모습을 많이 볼 수가 있죠.

석진: 네. 네. 그리고 서울에는 그런 아이스 링크장이 한 네 개 정도 있는 것 같아요.

경화: 아, 그런가요?

석진: 네. 네. 목동에 하나 있고요.

경화: 네. 유명한 목동 아이스 링크.

석진: 네. 그리고 과천에도 하나 있어요.

경화: 아, 맞아요. 어렸을 때 저는 과천으로 항상 다녔어요.

석진: 어, 진짜요?

경화: 네.

석진: 그 목동하고 과천이 굉장히 싸죠.

경화: 아! 그래요?

석진: 굉장히 저렴해요. 다른 스케이트장에 비해서.

경화: 아! 그렇군요.

석진: 그리고 롯데월드. 그 실내에 있는 놀이공원이 바로 롯데월드죠.

경화: 네. 그 곳에 아이스 링크도 같이 있죠.

석진: 네. 한.. 과천하고 목동에 비해서 한 두 배 정도 더 비싸지 않을까 싶어요.

경화: 굉장히 예뻐서 인기가 많죠.

석진: 맞아요. 거기서 드라마도 많이 찍었던 것 같아요.

경화: 네, 맞아요.

석진: 그리고 그랜드 호텔?

경화: 하얏트 호텔?

석진: 네. 하얏트 호텔.

경화: 네. 그 안에도 있죠.

석진: 네. 거기서 아주 명소로 알려져 있죠. 상당히 비싸요. 거기서.

경화: 네. 거긴 굉장히 private하잖아요.

석진: 맞아요. 네, 제가 하나 말했으니까 마지막으로 하나씩만 더 얘기해 봐요.

경화: 그런데 제가 아이스 링크에 대한 또 에피소드가 하나 떠오르는데요. 제가 얼마 전에 친구한

테, 남자인 친구와 함께 아이스 링크에 갔었다고 얘길 하니까 그 친구가 이렇게 말했어요. ( 뭐라고요?) "너네 둘이 사귀어?"

석진: 우와! 아이스 링크를 가는 것만으로도 "서로 연인인가?"

경화: 네. 바로 그거죠!

석진: 이런 오해를 살 수가 있군요.

경화: 네. 그렇더라고요. 그래서 저도 "아! 아이스 링크가 데이트 장소구나!" 그때 알게 됐어요.

석진: 맞아요. 그리고 경화 씨 하나 더.

경화: 아, 그리고 놀이공원하고 좀 비슷한 곳인데 여름에는 워터파크를 많이 가요. (워터파크!) 그런데 거기는 몸매에 자신이 없으면 갈 수가 없어요. 아무리 좋아하는 사이라도 보이고 싶지 않은 곳이 있기 때문에 (그렇죠.) 그곳에 가기 위해서는 열심히 다이어트를 해야 되죠.

석진: 맞아요. 일부러 그런 워터파크에 가기 위해서 열심히 운동하는 사람들이 많죠.

경화: 네. 많이 봤어요. 저도. 하지만 구멍조끼가 있어요.

석진: 네. 구멍조끼가 있으면 뭐 적당히 가릴 수가 있죠.

경화: 많이 가릴 수 있어요.

석진: 네. 그래서 경화 씨는 구멍조끼를 사용하셨나요?

경화: 네. 항상. 한 번도 벗지 않고.

석진: 자신이 없으셨군요.

경화: 네. 그리고 저는 수영을 못해서 꼭 입어야 돼요.

석진: 저는 구멍조끼 안 썼어요.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 염치가 없었죠.

경화: 배려를 하지 않았군요. 상대방을.

석진: 남자끼리 갔거든요.

경화: 아, 어쩐지. 그럼 오빠가 생각하는 또 다른 장소는요?

석진: 이건 좀 평범한데요. 홍대, 저는 홍대 추천해요.

경화: 아, 흥대!

석진: 네. 흥대에 가면 이제 맛집도 많고 카페도 많으니까 그렇게 특별한 데이트 계획이 없다면 그냥 편하게 흥대에 가서, 맛집에 가서, 맛있는 거 먹고 커피 한 잔하면서 뭐 이야기를 편하게 하는 그런 시간을 갖는 것도 좋은 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 그냥 손잡고 걸어 다녀도 볼 게 많은 곳이잖아요.

석진: 네. 지금까지 저희가 데이트 코스에 대해서 이야기를 해 봤는데요. 각 나라마다 좀 독특한 그런 데이트 코스가 있을 것 같아요.

경화: 데이트를 어디서 주로 하시나요? 궁금해요.

석진: 진짜 궁금해요. 이거는.

경화: 진심으로. 꼭 코멘트를 달아 주셔야 되겠네요.

석진: 네. 그럼 저희는 다음 이야기에서 만나도록 하겠습니다.

경화: 네. 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요. 경화 언니.

경화: 안녕. 효진.

효진: 우리 둘이 이야기 녹음 하는 거 처음인 것 같아요.

경화: 네, 맞아요. (떨려요.) 처음이에요.

효진: 석진 오빠가 없으니까 우리 좀 더 상큼한 방송을 만들어 봐요.

경화: 네, 좋아요.

효진: 이번에 이야기에서 이야기할 주제가 뭐죠?

경화: 오늘 주제가 동아리예요.

효진: 동아리! 동아리가 뭐죠?

경화: 동아리는 학교나, 요즘에는 회사에도 있다고 들었는데, 취미나 관심사가 같은 사람들끼리 모여 있는 모임을 말하죠.

효진: 그렇죠. 보통, 특히나 대학교에 처음 입학할 하면 동아리에 가입을 해서 친구를 사귀고 선배들을 사귀게 되는 경우가 많잖아요.

경화: 네, 맞아요.

효진: 근데 동아리에도 두 종류가 있어요. 언니 아세요?

경화: 과 동아리와 중앙 동아리?

효진: 네. 맞아요. 저희 학교에서는 과 동아리를 "소모임"이라고 불렀는데, 언니 학교에서는 그랬나요?

경화: 아니요. 저희는 그냥 "과 동아리", 아니면 "단과대 동아리" 이렇게 불렀어요.

효진: 학교마다 차이가 있나 봐요. 언니는 어떤 동아리 활동을 했었어요?

경화: 저는 중앙 동아리 활동만 했었는데요. 그 이유는 사실 단과대 동아리에는 주로 학술 동아리가 많잖아요. (공부하고.) 네. 그래서 "아니, 왜 다들 공부를 하지?" 이런 마음으로 밖으로 나

가서 중앙 동아리를 찾아 봐서요. 저는 힙합 댄스 동아리에 들어갔어요.

효진: 저희 이야기 레슨, 비디오 레슨으로 할 수 없나요? 이거 힙합 댄스를 봐야 되겠는데요, 제가. 그렇군요.

경화: 네.

효진: 원래 근데 보통 말을 하기에, 중앙 동아리를 하면 좋은 점이 우리 과 사람들 말고 다른 과 사람들도 사귄 수 있다고 해서 중앙 동아리를 가입하는 사람들이 많다고 들었어요.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 저도 그래서 가입했어요.

효진: 그래서 힙합 댄스 동아리를!

경화: 그때 사실 제가 재즈 댄스를 배우고 있었는데, 재즈 댄스 동아리가 없는 거예요. 그리고 저희 학교에는 댄스 동아리가 하나밖에 없는 거예요. 근데 그게 힙합 댄스 동아리여서 어쩔 수 없이 들어갔습니다.

효진: 저 같은 경우에는 반대로 소모임에만 가입을 했었어요.

경화: 어떤 소모임?

효진: 저도 참 사실 말하기 부끄러운데, 일단 먼저 말씀을 드릴게요. 제가 진짜 음치예요. 진짜 노래 못해요. 노래하면 막 음정 박자 다 틀리는 사람 있죠? 그게 저예요. (이상한데?) 근데 전 (뭔가.) 노래 소모임에 가입 돼 있었어요.

경화: 어, 노래 소모임!

효진: 네. 노래 소모임을 가입을 했는데, 저희 과에는 이상하게 공부하는 사람이 없었나 봐요. 소모임이 세 개가 있었... 아, 네 개가 있었는데, 농구 소모임, 야구 소모임, 노래 소모임, 밴드가 있었어요. 근데 저는 이제 노래 소모임에 가입한 이유가 아는 친한 선배 언니들이 다 노래 소모임 언니들이었어요. 그래서 너무 재밌어서 가입을 했는데 솔로로 노래를 하는 부분은 별로 없어서, 그냥 보통, 일 년에 한 번씩 공연도 했었는데, 그때 이제 작은 목소리로 노래를 했었죠.

경화: 합창단 같은 거였나요?

효진: 뭐 비슷한 건데, 이제 노래가 가요도 있었고, 좀 편한 노래들을 많이 불렀던 것 같아요.

경화: 그래서 오래 활동했어요?

효진: 어, 1학년 때는 나름 열심히 활동을 했고, 2학년 때는 좀 덜 열심히 활동을 했고, 3학년 때부터는, 보통 동아리 활동을 하면 3, 4학년 때는 잘 활동을 안 하잖아요. 저도 3, 4학년 때는 거의 활동을 안 했고. 언니는 어땠어요?

경화: 저는 학교에서 집까지 거리가 2시간 거리였거든요. (아이고.) 그런데 춤 공연을 준비하다 보면 주말에도 학교를 가야 했어요. 그러다 보니까 입원을 하게 되었어요.

효진: 춤을 얼마나 열심히 추면 입원까지 해요, 언니?

경화: 모르겠어요. 아마 좀 고등학교 때까지는 하루 종일 앉아만 있다가 대학교에 가서 너무 많이 움직였나 봐요. 갑자기. 네. 그래서 뭐, 간부터 시작해서 위와 장까지 많은 트러블이 있었어요.

효진: 그건 언니 제 생각에는 춤을 춰서 일어난 게 아니라,

경화: 음~ 말하지 말아요.

효진: 추측되는 이유가 하나 있는데 뭐, 말하진 않을게요.

경화: 네. 아마 복합적이었던 게 아닐까 싶은데요. 그래서 저는 병원에 있다가 링겔을 잠시 뽑고, 학교에 공연을 하러 갔던 그런 기억이 있어요. 그래서 선배님들이 굉장히 예뻐해 주셨는데, "이렇게 춤에 열정을 보인 후배는 지금까지 없었다." 이렇게 칭찬하고 예뻐해 주셨는데, 저는 이제 체력적인 문제로 한 학기만 활동을 하고 그만뒀습니다.

효진: 일 년도 아니고?

경화: 네. 한 학기.

효진: 어, 되게 불꽃 같은 열정이었네요. (그렇죠.) 짧고 굵게. 그러면 언니, 힙합 댄스 동아리면 가요에 춤을 쳤나요?

경화: 네. 가요 중에서도 주로 힙합 장르, 그리고 팝 중에서도 힙합 장르의 음악에 맞춰서 춤을 쳤고, 선배님들이 굉장히 실력 있는 분들이 많으셔서 항상 배우러 다녔었죠.

효진: 그러면은 저 기억나는 게 저 중학교 때쯤인가? 힙합이 굉장히 유행해서 막 힙합 바지 입고 그랬잖아요.



경화: 네. 맞아요.

효진: 그럼 그 대학교 때, 그런 힙합 스타일의 옷을 입고 그랬나요?

경화: 네. 연습이 있는 수요일에는 항상 힙합 복장을 했었고, 머리도 굉장히 펑크하게 하고 다녔습니다. 네.

효진: 사진 꼭 보여주세요. 근데 언니, 동아리 활동 하면 물론 "동아리에서 뭘 하냐."도 중요하지만 스무 살, 스물한 살, 풋풋한 동아리, 그런 새내기들이 가장 관심 있는 건 아무래도 그거 아닐까 싶어요. 동아리에서 사람들을 많이 만나서 커플들도 많이 탄생하잖아요. 언니는 뭐, 추억 없나요?

경화: 저는 커플로 이어지진 못했지만, 저희 힙합 댄스 동아리에 지누선의 선을 닮은 오빠가 계셨어요. 너무 멋있으셨는데, 춤도 잘 추시고, 외모도 훌륭하시고, 근데 이미 여자 친구가 있으셨기 때문에 짝사랑만 했었어요.

효진: 역시 동아리에는 그런 뭔가가 일어나기 마련인 것 같아요. (맞아요.) 회사 동아리도 많이 활성화됐다고 들었어요. (네, 맞아요.) 등산 동아리, 뭐 운동하는 동아리도 있고, 밴드, 이런, 좀 열심히 활동하시는 분들은 밴드도 하시고, 그런 문화가 되게 좋은 것 같아요. (맞아요.) 옛날에는 모이면 술만 마시고 이런 게 많이 있었는데, 이제는 좀 더 같이 취미 활동도 공유하고, 그런 문화가 형성이 돼서 좋은 것 같아요. 제 생각에는.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 좀 몸을 움직일 수 있고, 또 머리도 식힐 수 있고, 좋은 것 같아요.

효진: 맞아요. 그리고 이제 또 대학생들 같은 경우에는 아까 말했듯이 다양한 인맥도 쌓을 수 있고, 친구들도, 다양한 친구들을 만날 수 있다는 점에서 동아리가 굉장히 좋은 것 같아요.

경화: 네, 맞아요.

효진: 저는 개인적으로 중앙 동아리를 못 해 본 게 되게 후회되거든요.

경화: 저는 연합 동아리를 못 해 본 게 후회가 돼요. 다른 대학교 친구들도 사귄 수 있었는데! (그러네요!) 아...

효진: 연합 동아리 얘기를 빼먹었네요, 저희가. 연합 동아리가 뭐죠?

경화: 연합 동아리는 대학교 안에서 뿐만이 아니라 전체 대학생들이 모두 가입할 수 있는 그런 동아리죠.

효진: 주로 보면, 여대 학생들이 (그렇죠.) 연합 동아리에서 굉장히 많이 활동을 하는 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 저도 몇 명이 떠오르네요.

효진: 여대 같은 경우에는 중앙 동아리를 해도 만날 수 있는 친구들이 다 여자잖아요.

경화: 맞아요. 얼마나... 네. 그 마음 충분히 이해합니다.

효진: 언니 혹시 여대 출신이신가요?

경화: 그건 아니지만 여대에 친구들이 많아서요.

효진: 아, 그렇군요. 그래서, 연합 동아리에 가입을 해서, 다른 학교 친구들도 많이 만나고, 또 이제 연합 동아리에 가입하는 남학생들은 또 예쁜, 여대생들 하면은 공학대학교 학생들에 비해 뭔가 로망이 있잖아요. (네, 맞아요.) 예쁜 여대생. 뭔가 항상 긴 생머리를 흔들리며 (맞아요.) 예쁜 치마를 입고 다닐 거 같은. (네. 예쁜 여학생들.) 네. 그런 흑심을 품고 동아리에 가입하는 학생들도 참, 모두 그렇진 않겠지만 분명히 있을 거라 생각해요.

경화: 네. 있을 거예요.

효진: 언니 그러면 오늘 동아리에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데요. 경화 언니나 저처럼 사람 만나고 노는 거 좋아서 동아리에 가입한 사람도 있겠지만 아까 얘기한 공부를 위해, 학술 동아리에 가입한 사람들도 있겠고, 우리 청취자 여러분들은 어떤 동아리 활동을 하셨는지 궁금해요.

경화: 네. 궁금해요. 동아리 활동, 동아리가 또 어떤 게 있는지, 그리고 또 어떤 동아리에서 활동을 하셨는지 궁금합니다.

효진: 네. 또 나라마다 동아리 문화가 다를 수도 있고요.

경화: 네, 맞아요.

효진: 네. 그런 것들을 어디에 오셔서 코멘트로 남겨 주시면 되죠?

경화: TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

효진: 네, 언니. 그러면은 오늘은 여기까지 할게요.

경화: 네.

경화, 효진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 이번 주제가 추억의 가수예요.

효진: 그렇죠. 저희 나이가 좀 들었잖아요, 오빠.

석진: 참고로 효진 씨 나이가 어떻게 되죠?

효진: 저는 한국 나이로, 제가 1987년도에 태어났으니까, 올해 스물여섯 살이 됐어요. 1월 1일에.

석진: 네. 네. 저는 드디어 서른 살이 됐어요.

효진: 어, 축하해요. 오...빠... 오빠 서른 살? 작년에 서른 살 아니었어요?

석진: 네. 거짓말이고요. 네. 한국 나이로 이제 스물 둘? 스물 하나. 스물 하나?

효진: 제 눈을 똑바로 보고 말씀해 주세요.

석진: 아무튼 저 삼십 대예요.

효진: 삼십 대예요. 네. 한국에서는 1월 1일 날 모두 똑같이 나이를 먹죠. 한 살씩.

석진: 네. 네. 제가 빠른 82라서 자주 헛갈려요.

효진: 나이에 대해서는, 한국에서 나이 세는 게 좀 다르죠. 복잡해요. "빠른"도 있고.

석진: 그건 우리가 이야기 나이 편에 다시 한 번 얘기하도록 하고요. 네. 이번에는 가수 얘기를 하도록 해요.

효진: 네. 저희가 어린 시절을 보낸 게 주로, 오빠, 1990년대잖아요. 2000년대 초반이랑.

석진: 저는 80년대까지 들어가요. (그렇죠. 네.) 그래서 효진 씨, 제가 생각하기에 이번 이야기를 통해서 효진 씨와 저와의 세대 차이가 정말 확실하게 드러날 것 같았어요.

효진: 그럴까요? 일단 가장 먼저 떠오르는 거는, 오빠는 "서태지와 아이들" 기억해요?

석진: "서태지와 아이들!" 우리들의 우상이었죠.

효진: 저는 사실 "서태지와 아이들"에 대한 첫 기억이 은퇴한다는 뉴스가 나오는 거였어요. TV 뉴스에, 9시 뉴스에 가수가 나오는 게 너무 신기한 거예요.

석진: 그때는 서태지가 앨범을 내도 그때마다 뉴스에 나왔어요.

효진: 앨범을 냈을 때는 사실 기억이 안 나요. 저는.

석진: 아, 진짜요? 아... 정말 슬퍼요. 저희들한테는 "서태지와 아이들"이 정말 전설적인 그런 사람이었기 때문에 저희 다음 세대들이 "서태지와 아이들에 대해서 잘 모른다.", "서태지와 아이들 싫어요." 이런 말 하는 걸 용납할 수가 없었어요.

효진: 아, 그렇군요. 저는 중간인 것 같아요. "서태지와 아이들"을 모르는 세대는 아닌데, 알긴 아는 데, "서태지와 아이들"이 한참 활동할 때는 너무 어려서 사실 그때는 동요를 듣고 있었죠.

석진: 그 정도인가요?

효진: 저희 때부터 아이돌 문화가 많이 발달한 거 같아요. (그렇죠. 그렇죠.) 네. "HOT", "젝스키스"가 남자 그룹 1세대죠. 그리고 여자 그룹으로는 "SES"와 "핑클"이 있었어요.

석진: 아, SES!

효진: 오빠는 누구 좋아하셨어요?

석진: 저는 슈 좋아했어요.

효진: 슈! 저도 슈 되게 좋아했어요.

석진: 유진은 너무 예뻐서 부담스러웠고요. 네. 바다는 좀 그랬고요. 슈 좋아했어요.

효진: 그렇군요. 또 그 다음에 이어서 나온 게 "신화"도 있었고, "GOD"도 있었고 뭐 "베이비복스", 또 여자 그룹 되게 많았는데 갑자기 기억이 안 나네요.

석진: 정말 많았는데... "핑클" 얘기하셨나요?

효진: "핑클"은 당연히 얘기했죠.

석진: 기억이 안 나요.

효진: 기억이 안 나는데 노래 들으면 다 기억이 날 것 같아요. 저는. (네, 맞아요.) 그런 가수들을 저희 때 너무 많이 좋아해서, 기억나는 게, 친구들끼리 얘기하면 꼭 좋아하는 가수가 다 있고 좋아하는 멤버가 다 있어서 진짜, 저는 그렇게까지 심하지 않았는데, "HOT" 좋아하는 애들이랑

“젝스키스” 좋아하는 애들이랑 막 사이가 안 좋고 그러기도 했어요.

석진: 막 싸우기도 했어요.

효진: 맞아요. 진짜. “우리 오빠들이 최고다!” 이러면서. (맞아요. 맞아요.) 네. 근데 제가 언제 나이가 들었다고 느끼는지 아세요, 오빠? (모르겠어요.) 우리들의 우상이었던 “HOT”, “신화”, “젝스키스” 오빠들이 지금 TV에 나오면 너무 늙었어요.

석진: 저의 우상이었던 “서태지와 아이들”의 양현석 씨는 YG의 사장이 되어 있습니다.

효진: 요즘 어린 분들은 오히려 사장님으로 더 많이 알 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 그 사람이 예전에 랩하고 춤을 췄다는 걸 아마 상상도 못할 거예요.

효진: 맞아요. 그리고 오빠 또 그런 주류 가수들이 있었고, 저희 때는 이런 그룹이, 요새 아이돌 그룹처럼, 그룹이 좀 대세였는데 그 중에서 홀로 솔로로 엄청난 인기를 누렸던 사람, 기억나요?

석진: 누가 있을까요? 강타?

효진: 유승준 씨.

석진: 아, 유승준! (네.) 아, 맞아요. 맞아요.

효진: 엄청 인기였잖아요.

석진: 정말 군대 일이 있기 전까지는 정말 최고였어요.

효진: 네. 진짜 인기 많았고 춤추는 거, 옷 입는 게 다 화제가 됐었어요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 뭘 해도. 눈빛, 그 눈빛! 저 잊을 수가 없어요. 막 찌려보는 눈빛. 막 이렇게, 이렇게 하고 있으면 여자들이 “너무 멋있어!”, “섹시해요!”, 막 그렇게 얘기했었어요.

효진: 그리고 오빠, 요즘 가수 “비” 있죠. 되게 인기가 많잖아요. (네, 그렇죠.) 근데 비도 한때 그룹 출신이었던 거 아세요? (아, 저 들었어요.) 그죠. 그때는 인기가 별로 없었어요, 근데.

석진: 이름도 기억도 안나요.

효진: 근데 인기가 없었던 건 확실해요. 그리고 또 기억나는 가수들 있어요?

석진: 효진 씨는 잘 모를 것 같은데, 저희 세대 때는 그 트로트에서 이제 댄스곡으로 이제 넘어가는 그런 과도기였기 때문에, 네, 저는 트로트 곡도 많이 알고 있었어요.

효진: 진짜요? 이상한데요. 제가 아까 경은 언니랑 얘기했는데, 경은 언니는 트로트 잘 모르던데요.

석진: 그건 경은 누나가 음악에 대해서 잘 모르기 때문에 그렇게 말씀하신 거고요. 효진 씨, 주현미라고 아세요?

효진: 이름은 알아요. 잠시만요. 경은 언니가 되게 어이없다는 듯이 쳐다보시는데요.

석진: 어쩔 수 없어요. 저는 음악에 대해서 지식도 많이 가지고 있고요. 네. 좀 많이 알고 있으니까.

효진: 그럼 경은 언니가 무식하다는 얘긴가요, 지금?

석진: 그런 건 아니죠. 음악에 대해서 잘 모른다고 해서 무식한 건 절대 아닙니다. 경은 누나, 부끄러워할 필요가 없어요.

효진: 아무튼 정리를 하자면, 석진 오빠는 트로트도 잘 안답니다.

석진: 네. 네. 예전에 주현미가 거의 "소녀시대" 급이었어요. 나오기만 하면 (진짜요?) 네. 네. 나오기만 하면 1등을 했었거든요.

효진: 그럼 1등하고 이런 프로그램이 있었어요? 옛날에도?

석진: 네. 네. 예전에는 "가요톱텐", "젊음의 행진", "토요일 토요일은 즐거워".

효진: "젊음의 행진" 이런 데에 주현미 씨가 나왔다고요?

석진: 그럼요.

효진: 오늘 좀 찾아봐야겠어요. 제가 생각한 가수들이랑 너무 달라요. 오빠.

석진: 주현미 씨, 그때 대단했어요.

효진: 제가 생각한 가수들은 뭐 "영턱스 클럽" ("영턱스 클럽!"), "룰라", "자자", "언타이틀".

석진: 다음 세대예요. (아, 그렇군요.) 주현미 다음 세대. (그렇군요.) 그리고 주현미 씨 때 댄스 가수로 활동하셨던 분 중에 박남정 씨라고 있어요.

효진: 그 아저씨요?

석진: 네. 네. 아저씨죠 지금은. 그때 그분도 참 대단했어요. 그때 박남정 씨도 있었고요. "소방차"도 있었고.

효진: 그렇군요.

석진: 그래서 지금 효진 씨 반응 보세요. "아, 네.", "네, 아, 그랬다고요?", "아, 네.", 모르잖아요. 그래

서 제가 세대 차이를 느끼는 거예요.

효진: 근데 그건 80년대 아니예요, 오빠?

석진: 네. 80년대!

효진: 그렇군요.

석진: 제가 82년도에 태어나서, 제가 여덟 살 때, 그때가 이제 90년으로 이제 막 넘어갈 때였으니까.

효진: 그렇군요. 어쨌든 간에 세대 차이가 많이 느껴지네요. 근데 저희 청취자 분들 중에서 한국 노래 좋아하시는 분들 되게 많으실 거라고 (요즘) 생각이 드는데. (네. 케이팝 너무 유명하죠.) 네. 근데 아마 저희가 얘기한 지금, 가수들 같은 경우에는 모르시는 분들 많이 있을 것 같아요. (맞아요.) 오빠, "양파" 기억나요?

석진: "양파"! ("양파"! "양파"도 예전에 1위 많이 했었어요.

효진: 그죠. "양파" 되게 어린 고등학생, 요새로 따지면 "아이유" 같은? 그죠? (그렇네요.) 고등학교 때 데뷔해서 엄청난 인기를 누렸던 발라드 가수였고, 얘기를 하자면 끝이 없을 것 같아요.

석진: 아까 전에 살짝 효진 씨가 "이글 파이프"도 얘기하지 않았나요?

효진: "이글~파이프!"

석진: 오징어, 세모 머리. ♪

효진: 그런 노래가 있었어요?

석진: 네. 그런 노래도 있었어요.

효진: 아, 저는 노래까지는 잘 기억이 안 나고, 그 가수들 기억나요. "량현량하"라고 기억나세요?

석진: 아, 그 쌍둥이.

효진: 쌍둥인데 초등학생 두 명이 노래를 했어요.

석진: 그 가수들이 JYP 소속 아니었나요?

효진: 뭔가 대형 기획사 소속이었던 거 같은데 노래가 초등학생에 걸맞게 "학교를 안 갔어"였나?

석진: 학교를 안 갔어! ♪

효진: 맞아요. 굉장히 독특한 노래로 귀여워서 많이 사랑 받았던 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 지금까지 저희가 추억의 가수들에 대해서 이야기를 해 봤는데 아마 지금 이 방송을 듣고 계시는 청취자 분들은 이런 가수들의 노래를 들을 기회가 별로 없을 것 같아요.

효진: 그죠. 그리고 되게 어리신 분들이 많잖아요. 우리 청취자 분들 중에서 90년대에 태어나신 분들이 많으신 것 같아요. (맞아요. 맞아요.) 전혀 모르실 것 같아요.

석진: 혹시 여러분들이, 아마 모르실 것 같지만, 혹시라도 저희가 말한 가수들 중에 “아는 가수가 있다.” 그러면 댓글을 남겨 주시고요. 혹시 뭐 요즘 어떤 가수 더 좋아하는지, 여러분의 나라에서는 어떤 가수들이 추억의 가수인지 댓글을 남겨 주시고요.

효진: 오빠, 끝내기 전에 질문 하나 할게요. 오빠가 제일 좋아했던 90년대 가수는 누구예요?

석진: “SES!”

효진: 아, 역시.

석진: 꿈속에도 막 나왔어요.

효진: 진짜 예뻐요. 근데. 특히 유진 씨는 지금 아이돌 가수를 해도 진짜 인기 많을 것 같아요. 정말 예뻐고.

석진: 정말 미안했던 게, “SES”를 좋아하면서도 노래방 가면 “베이비복스” 노래만 불렀어요.

효진: “베이비복스”가, 노래가 진짜, 따라 부르기 쉽고, “야야야” 이런 거 귀엽잖아요.

석진: 아무튼 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.



효진: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 네. 효진 씨.

효진: 네.

석진: 오늘은 저번 에피소드에서 얘기했던 것처럼 나이에 대해서 한번 이야기해 보도록 해요.

효진: 저 이거 얘기하기 싫어요. 오빠.

석진: 왜요?

효진: 싫어요. 그냥 싫어요.

석진: 그래도 해야 돼요.

효진: 알겠어요.

석진: 그러면 짧게 한번 이야기해 봐요.

효진: 네. 얼른 하고 끝내 버려요.

석진: 저번에 저희가 얘기하려고 했던 게 “빠른”의 개념에 대해서 얘기를 하려고 했었잖아요.

효진: “빠른”도 있고, 또 한국 나이란 게 따로 있어요.

석진: 네. 그렇죠.

효진: 한국에서 나이를 세는 시스템인데.

석진: 네. 저희가 태어나면 몇 살이죠?

효진: 한 살이죠.

석진: 네. 한 살이죠. 근데 외국에서는, 태어나면 영 살부터 시작하는데도 있다고 들었어요.

효진: 네. 영 살부터 시작을 해서 다음 해 생일이 되면 한 살이 되는 거잖아요. 한국에서는 태어나  
자마자 한 살이에요.

석진: 맞아요.

효진: 오빠 이거 왜 그런지 아세요?

석진: 몰라요.

효진: 한국에서는 예전부터 뱃속에 있는 아기도 귀중한 생명이라고 생각을 해서, 태어났을 때 이미 그 만큼의 삶을 살았다고 계산을 했다고 해요. 그래서 한 살.

석진: 엄마 뱃속에서부터 이미 사는 거군요.

효진: 네. 인생이 시작된 거죠.

석진: 그렇군요.

효진: 네. 그래서 한 살. 그리고 또 한 살을 먹어요. 언제요?

석진: 다음 해예요?

효진: 네. 만약에 내가 12월 30일에 태어났다고 해도 1월 1일이 되면 두 살이 되는 거예요.

석진: 네. 하루 만에 한 살이 먹는 거죠.

효진: 네. 1월 1일이 되면은 모두 다 같이, 모든 사람이, 대한민국에 있는 모든 사람이 한 살을 먹어요.

석진: 저희는 그렇게 계산을 해요.

효진: 네. 그래서 한 살을 먹고, 생일 때는 따로 한 살을 먹거나 그런 건 없잖아요. 우리는. 석진: 맞아요. 맞아요.

효진: 네. 생일은 생일일 뿐이죠.

석진: 그렇죠.

효진: 그래서 좀 헷갈릴 때가 있어요. 어떤 애기는 1월 2일 날 태어났어요. 그래서 한 살을 아주 짝 차게 살고, 한 살을 짝 차게 살고, 24개월 뒤 1월 1일에 한 살을 먹어서 두 살이 돼요. (그렇죠.) 근데 어떤 애기는 12월 1일 날 태어나요. 그러면은 한 달 뒤에 두 살이 돼요. (그렇죠.) 애기 때는 그래서 보통 나이보다도 개월 수로 많이 얘기하는 것 같아요.

석진: 애기 때는?

효진: 네. "몇 개월이에요?" 뭐 이렇게.

석진: 그래서 그렇군요. 몰랐어요. 그러면 저는 "빠른"의 개념에 대해서 얘기해 보도록 할게요. 저는 82년에 태어났는데, 2월 달에 태어났어요. 그래서 제가 학교를 일찍 갔어요.

효진: 그죠. "빠른"이니까.

석진: 네. 아마 3월, 3월 이전에 태어난 아이들은 이렇게 저처럼, "빠른 82년생", "빠른 81년생", 뭐 이런 식으로 계산을 해서 (맞아요.) 예전에는, 예전에는 이제, 저는 이제 81년생들하고 같이 학교를 다녔어요.

효진: 맞아요. 그게 아까 얘기했듯이 같은 82년생이라고 해도, 다르잖아요. 나이는 같이 먹는데 개월 수가 많이 차이 나기 때문에. 또 한국에서는 학교가 3월에 시작을 하죠. (그렇죠. 그렇죠.) 3월에 초등학교 1학년에 입학할 하기 때문에 아마 1월, 2월생들은 그 전 해에 태어난 아이들과 함께 학교를 가는 그런 게 꽤 오랫동안 있었어요. 얼마 전에 없어졌죠?

석진: 네. 얼마 전에 없어졌고요. 그런데 이제 저 같은 경우에는 제 인생의 반 이상을 그렇게 이미 살아왔기 때문에 (그죠. 맞아요.) 네. 저는 아직까지도 제가 뭐 81년생처럼 (느껴지나요?) 네. 느껴져요. (그렇군요.) 그리고 제 친구들 대부분이 벌써, 이제 81년생들이 많아요. (그죠?) 네. 그리고 82년생들한테 반말을 쓰는 경우도 있고요. 제가. (맞아요.) 또 82년생이 저한테 뭐 존댓말 쓰는 경우도 있고 그런데, (진짜 애매하죠.) 정말 애매해요. 이 "빠른", 이런 개념 때문에 어떻게 되냐면요. 제가 81년생하고 같이 친구가 될 수 있어요.

효진: 왜냐면은 초등학교부터 고등학교까지는 81년생하고 오빠는 친구였잖아요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 제가 일곱 살, 보통은 여덟 살에 학교에 가는데 저는 일곱 살부터 들어갔거든요. 그러니까 저는 81년생들하고 같이 생활을 한 거죠. (그죠.) 그러니까 개네들은 제 친구예요. 하지만 제가 어쩔 수 없이 82년생이기 때문에, (네, 맞아요.) 82년생들한테 "내가 형이니까 형으로 대해달라." 할 수가 없어요.

효진: 특히 사회에 나와서 참 애매하잖아요. 이게.

석진: 네. 맞아요. 그래서 개네들하고 친구가 돼요. 그래서 81년생, 82년생들하고 친구가 돼요. 그러면 또 문제가 뭐냐 하면 (빠른) 83.

효진: 네. 빠른 83, 즉 82년생들과 친구로 자라온 83년생들.

석진: 네. 네. 빠른 83년생들은 82년생들하고 친구예요. 이렇게 되면 제가 83년생들하고도 친구가 되는 거예요.

효진: 그게 진짜 애매하죠. 이렇게 따지면은 87년생인 저하고 오빠도 친구가 될 수 있다니까요.

석진: 참, 그래요.

효진: 네. 그래서 한국에서는, 한국에서는 나이가 중요하잖아요, 오빠.

석진: 적어도 사회에 나가기 전까지만 해도 참 중요한 것 같아요.

효진: 사회에 나가서도 사실 호칭 문제가 있기 때문에, 왜냐면은 나이가 나보다 많으면은 언니, 오빠, 형, 누나, 이렇게 불러 줘야 되기 때문에 참 애매한 것 같아요. 그래서 사람들이 이제 만나서 조금 친해졌다 싶으면은 호칭 정리부터 하죠. (맞아요. 맞아요.) 그냥 간단하게 저 같이 뭐 87년 9월생과 86년 뭐 5월생, 이러면은 제가 언니라고 부르고 오빠라고 부르면 되는데, "빠른"이 있기 때문에 한 번씩 정리를 해주고 가요.

석진: 참 애매해요.

효진: 맞아요.

석진: 저 같은 경우에는 81년생 친구가 있어요. 근데 그 친구가 되게 동안이에요. 그 친구를 이제 처음 만나게 돼서 알게 됐는데, 호칭 정리를 못 했어요. 그래서 어쩔 수 없이 저는 처음에 그 81년생 친구한테 누나라고 불렀어요. 정말 어려 보이는 그 사람한테 누나라고 불렀어요. 근데 그 친구가 계속 이제 누나 소리 듣다가 이 아저씨 같은 애가 자꾸 누나라고 하니까 견딜 수가 없었나 봐요. 그래서 "그냥 말 놓자." 이렇게 해서 이제 호칭 정리를 하게 된 (좀 슬프네요.) 네. 그런 경우가 있었죠.

효진: 슬퍼요. 저는 어떤 경우가 있었냐면 저희 학교 선배 중에, 또 한국에서는 대학교 때 선후배 관계가 진짜 엄격하잖아요. (맞아요.) 진짜 엄격한데, 선배 중에, 보통 빠른 87이면, 그냥 저는 뭐 "선배!" 이렇게 불렀거든요? 근데 저보다 아마 늦게 태어난 걸로 알고 있어요. 87년생인데 9월인가 10월생이었어요. 저랑 비슷하게 태어났거나 늦게 태어났는데 무슨 일이 있었는지 모르겠는데 학교를 1년 먼저 들어간 거예요. "빠른"이 아닌데도. 그래서 처음에는 그걸 모르고, 되게 약간 예쁘게 생기긴 했는데, 약간 무서운 그런 선배였거든요. 그래서 처음에는 그걸

모르고 그냥 "선배!", "선배!"하고 "언니!", "언니!" 이랬는데 나중에 알고 보니까 저랑 완전 동갑인 거예요. 근데 그냥 이제 와서 선배라고 부르고 언니라고 불렀었는데 이제 와서 말 놓기도 너무 애매하고 이래서 그냥, 그냥 언니라고 계속 불렀던 기억이 있네요. 대학교 때.

석진: 네. 네. 그렇군요.

효진: 진짜 애매해요. 그래서.

석진: 그래도 그 언니는 잘해 주나요? 효진 씨한테?

효진: 네. 뭐, 잘해 줬었어요. 잘해 줬었는데, 아마 지금 대학교 얘기가 나와서 그런데, 대학교 가면 가장 애매한 것 같아요. 선배, 후배 관계가 있고 또 "빠른" 년생도 있고, 재수한 사람도 있고, 진짜 대학교 호칭이 제일 복잡해요. 나중에 한번 대학교 호칭에 대해서 얘기해 봐요. 진짜 할 얘기 많아요.

석진: 근데 이제 바뀌었잖아요. (그쵸. 이제 안 해요.) "빠른", 이런 거 없어요. 이제 82년생이면, 뭐 빠른, 늦은, 이런 거 상관없이 그냥 82년생인 거예요.

효진: 맞아요. 학교도 똑같이 가고.

석진: 네. 이제 다 정리가 됐으니까, 네, 여러분은 헛갈려 하실 필요가 없어요.

효진: 근데 우리 나잇대는 사실 아직도 "빠른"이 있죠. 근데 이제 어린애들...

석진: 네. 저희는 이미 늦었...

효진: 이미 늦었, 이미 늙었어요.

석진: 아무튼 오늘 방송, 이야기 들어 주셔서 너무 감사드리고요. 끝으로, 저 82년 후배 중에 정말 무서운 애가 있어요. 근데 아직 저한테 형이라고 부르거든요. 그 동생한테 너무 지금 감사하다고 얘기하고 싶고요. (형이라고 불러 줘서?) 네. 앞으로 남은 인생동안 앞으로 계속 저를 형이라고 불러 줬으면 좋겠어요.

효진: 아, 그렇군요. 여러분은 혹시 한국인 친구가 있는데, 나이가 헛갈렸던 적이 있으셨는지, 아마 한국인 친구가 있으면은 나이가 헛갈렸던 적이 있을 것 같아요. (네, 맞아요.) 코멘트로 그 경험에 대해서 얘기 남겨 주세요.

석진: 네. 그럼 다음 이야기에서 뵈겠습니다.

효진: 안녕.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 네. 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 오빠, 오늘은 뭐에 대해서 얘기해 볼 거죠?

석진: 오늘은 황당한 경험에 대해서.

효진: 황당한 경험.

석진: 네.

효진: 그런 경험 누구나 하나 이상씩은 갖고 있을 거라 생각을 해요.

석진: 네. 저는 특히 제 인생이 정말 재미있고, 황당하다고 생각하기 때문에, 저의 경험은 보통 사람들보다 더 황당할 것 같아요.

효진: 그래요?

석진: 네.

효진: 하나만 들려주세요.

석진: 알겠습니다. 이거 원래 제가 오디오북에 쓰려고 아껴 뒀던 건데, (조금만 얘기해 주세요.) 그냥 다 알려 드릴게요. 때는 제가 군대에 있을 때였어요.

효진: 남자들은 꼭 군대 얘기 좋아하더라고요.

석진: 네. 군대... 아주 많은 이야기가 생겨나요. 제가... 밤이었어요. 제가 들어온 지 일 년 밖에 안 돼서, 제가 계급이 낮았거든요. 그때 제가 보초를 서고 있었는데, 밤이었어요, 한 밤 12시 쯤, 근데 너무 졸린 거예요.

효진: 졸리죠. 12시니까.

석진: 그런데 졸면 안 돼요. 보초를 서고 있으니까. 졸면 안 돼요.

효진: 그렇죠.

석진: 그런데 너무 졸린 거예요. 그래서 한 손은 총을 들고 있고, 주위를 살펴야 되는데, 계속 눈이 깜박깜박 감기는 거예요.

효진: 네.

석진: 그러다가 제가 잠깐 잠이 들었나 봐요. 그런데 잠깐 꿈을 꿔나 봐요. 꿈에서 누가 제 귀에 와서 "아이고 수고하십니다." 그러는 거예요. 그래서 제가 "아... 네. 감사합니다."라고 했는데, 그 말을 실제로 해 버린 거예요.

효진: 잠꼬대처럼?

석진: 네. 네. 그래서 제가 그 말 하면서 깨 버린 거예요. 제 바로 뒤에 저희 선임이 있었거든요. 저보다 계급이 높은 병사가 있었기 때문에, 그 사람한테 잘 보여야 되는데, 그렇게 제가 잠꼬대했다는 게 들릴까 봐 너무 무서운 거예요. 그때 당시에는 아무도 없었는데, 선임병 말고는 아무도 없었는데, 제가 혼자 "아이고, 감사합니다."해버린 거예요.

효진: 창피해요. 오빠.

석진: 그래서 그 선임병이 "뭐야?"라고 물었는데, 제가 "아닙니다. 아닙니다."하면서 다시 잠을 깨고 보초를 섰거든요. 그때가 정말 황당했어요.

효진: 창피해요. 황당한 게 아니고 창피해요. 오빠.

석진: 이거 오디오북에 안 쓰길 잘 한 것 같아요.

효진: 오디오북에 쓸 만한 이야기는 아닌 것 같아요.

석진: 그렇구나. 그럼 효진 씨는요?

효진: 저는 사실 되게 많은 일이 있었는데, 기억이 안 나네요. 기억이 안 나는데, 하나 기억이 나는 거는 제 얘기는 아니고, 제 친구 얘기인데. 저랑 제 친구가 명동에서 쇼핑을 했어요. 그때가 고등학생 때였던 걸로 기억을 하는데, 명동에서 쇼핑을 하고 지하철을 타려고 내려왔어요. 그런데, 지하철이 딱 와서 지하철을 타려고 하는데, 그 친구 신발이 그 지하철하고 플랫폼 사이 있잖아요. 거기 툭 빠진 거예요.

석진: 그 간격에.

효진: 네. 너무 창피하잖아요. 그래서 "어떡해! 어떡해!"하고 그냥 내렸어요. 일단.



석진: 그러면 한 쪽 발에 신발이 없는 상황이겠네요.

효진: 밑으로 떨어진 거죠. 근데 어떤 사람이 지나가면서 그걸 보더니 저기 아저씨한테 이야기를 하라고 역무원 아저씨한테... 그래서 역무원 아저씨한테 이야기를 했어요. 제가 가서. 얘기를 해서 아저씨가 이제 내려가서 주워 주시고 딱 제 친구한테 신발을 주려고, 신발을 받으려고 하는데, 그 순간 누가 제 친구의 이름을 부르면서, 예를 들어 제 친구 이름이 "경화"라고 해 봐요. "경화야!" 이렇게 부르는 거예요. 제 친구가 너무 놀라서 "어, 오빠" 이렇게 얘기를 하고, 인사를 하고 갔는데, 너무 창피한 순간이잖아요.

석진: 떨어진 신발을 받는 순간에.

효진: 근데 그 오빠를 애가 몇 년간 좋아했거든요. 그래서 개가 너무 창피해하고 진짜 너무, 둘 다 너무 황당하고 창피해갖고, 진짜 한동안 지하철을 못 타고 있었던 기억이 나요.

석진: 그게 되게 창피할 수도 있는 경험이겠네요. 여자들한테는.

효진: 남자한테도 창피할 것 같아요. 특히나 좋아하는 사람 앞에서 그런 모습을 보인 거잖아요.

석진: 얼마나 인간적이에요. 저는 좋은데.

효진: 그래요? 그런가요?

석진: 네. 저는 되게 귀엽게 볼 것 같아요. 그 사람을 좋아하든, 안 좋아하든.

효진: 나중에 둘이 잘 됐어요. 근데.

석진: 진짜요?

효진: 네. 나중에 둘이 잘 됐는데. 그리고 저는 개인적으로 완전 길치예요. 오빠.

석진: 그런 줄 알았어요.

효진: 정말 길치예요. 어느 정도 길치냐 하면은, 길을 가다가 가게에 마음에 드는 게 있어서 들어가잖아요, 딱 가게에서 물건을 보고 나와서, 내가 어느 쪽으로 오고 있었는지 그걸 까먹어요. 길치라서 생긴 황당한 일들이 참 많이 있었어요. 집에 가는 버스에서 길을 잃어 갖고, 산꼭대기까지 간 적도 있고, 종로 길바닥에서 서울... 제가 서울 출신이잖아요. 종로에서 교보문고 찾다가 세 시간 거리를 헤매다가 집에 온 적도 있고, 저는 주로 길을 잃은 거에 관련해서 그런 황당한 일들이 좀 있었어요.

석진: 그럴 때는 그냥 효진 씨가 걷는 걸 좋아한다고 얘기하는 게 효진 씨 이미지에 더 좋을 것 같아요.

효진: 저 걷는 거 좋아하는 거예요. 여러분.

석진: 이거 생각나요. 저 가족들과 같이 바닷가에 놀러 갔어요. 그때 다른 먼 친척들도 같이 있었기 때문에, 같이 놀았었거든요. 근데 어느 순간 제가 바닷가에서 놀다가 그 친척 손을 잡고 있다고 생각했었어요. 그래서 같이 놀자고 돌아다니고 있었는데, 정신 차리고 딱 보니까 그 친척이 멀리 있는 거예요.

효진: 그럼.

석진: 그래서 "내가 뭘 잡고 있지?" 이렇게 생각하면서 봤는데, 진짜 팔뚝만한 고기가 제 손에 있는 거예요.

효진: 징그러. 징그러워요.

석진: 그래서 제가 보고 "우와아악!" 놀래서 그 고기를 놓쳐버렸어요.

효진: 고기를 손으로 잡기도 힘든데, 그렇게...

석진: 그 순간 놓치고 나서 너무 아까워했잖아요. 정말 안타깝고, 황당했어요.

효진: 진짜 황당하고, 좀 징그러워요. 오빠. 막, 고기를 말을 하고, 물고기랑... 얘기하고 나니까 다 창피한 얘기밖에 없네요.

석진: 저희가 이번 이야기에서는 서로의 황당한 경험에 대해서 이야기를 해 봤는데요, 여러분은 어떤 황당한 경험들이 있는지 저희들한테 알려 주시면 정말 재밌을 것 같아요.

효진: 네. TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 전 세계의 황당한 경험들이 올 거라고 기대하고 있어요.

효진: 그러면은 여러분, 저희는 다음 이야기에서 뵙겠습니다.

석진: 네. 그럼 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 네. 효진 씨, (네.) 이번 주제 통해서 저희가 어렸을 때 공부를 과연 열심히 했는지, 안 했는지 알 수 있을 것 같아요.

효진: 네. 알겠어요.

석진: 그래서 이번 주제가 뭐죠?

효진: 저랑은 별로 관련이 없는 단어고, 제 생각에는 오빠랑도 별로 관련이 없을 것 같아요.

석진: 저 여기 가 본 적 있어요.

효진: 저도 가 본 적은 있어요. 어디죠, 오빠?

석진: 도서관과,

효진: 독서실!

석진: 네. 여러분은 과연 많이 가셨는지 모르겠어요.

효진: 우리 청취자 여러분들은 공부 열심히 하시니까, 많이 가 보셨을 것 같은데 오빠 먼저, 도서관하고 독서실은 뭐가 다르죠?

석진: 도서관은 책이 있는 곳이죠.

효진: 책을 빌려서 볼 수 있고, 거기서 공부도 할 수 있고, 그 안에서 책도 볼 수 있고.

석진: 그렇죠. 독서실은 뭐죠?

효진: 독서실은 공부하러 가는 곳이에요. 공부만 하러 가는 곳이에요.

석진: 실제로 책은 없죠?

효진: 책은 없고 자기가 공부할 책을 들고 가서, 개인 책상이 있는데 거기에 앉아서 공부를 하는 거예요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 제가 고3 때 많이 이용했었어요. (아, 정말요?) 학교 마치고 조용히 공부할 곳이 필요해서 독서실을 한 달간 (한 달이요?) 네. 한 달간 등록을 하고, 이렇게 공부를 했었어요. (한 달만?) 아니에요. 제가 한 세 달간, 세 달간 한 것 같아요.

효진: 세 달간 한 것 같아요?

석진: 네.

효진: 근데 독서실은 오빠, 아까 말했듯이 공부를 하기 위해 만들어진 곳이라 조용하고, 또 자기 책 상에는 불을 켤 수 있지만 전체적으로 약간 어둡잖아요. (많이 어둡죠.) 그래서 공부를 하기도 좋은 반면에 잠이 잘 와요.

석진: 아, 많이 자셨군요.

효진: 저는 독서실을 잘 가 본 적이 없어요.

석진: 아, 가 본 적이 없구나.

효진: 네. 저는 도서관 같은 경우에는 어릴 때나 뭐 학교 도서관에 책을 빌리러 간 적은 꽤 있는데 거기서 공부를 하러 간 적은 몇 번 없는 것 같아요.

석진: 아... 솔직히 얘기할게요.

효진: 네.

석진: 저는 공부하러 갔었어요.

효진: 도서관에?

석진: 네. 도서관도 가고, 독서실도 공부하러 간 적이 있어요.

효진: 근데 도서관이랑 독서실에 갈 때는 공부하러 갈 수 있잖아요. "실제로 공부를 했냐"의 질문에 어떻게 대답하실 건가요.

석진: 며칠 동안 했어요. 며칠 동안 했었는데, 글썄요. 도서관은 저희 집에서 너무 멀었기 때문에, 이때까지 살면서 그 도서관에 일주일간 갔었던 것 같아요. (아, 그렇군요.) 그래서 그 일주일 동안은 공부를 열심히 했던 것 같고, 또 그때는 제가 남자 고등학교에 있어서 여학생을 볼 수 있는 곳이, 그 도서관에 가면...

효진: 불순한... 생각

석진: 불순한 건 아니죠.

효진: 공부하러 간 건 아니잖아요. 어쨌든.

석진: 공부도 하면서 여학생도 볼 수 있고

효진: 그렇군요. 저 같은 경우에는 아까 말했듯이 도서관은 뭐 학교 안에 있으니까, 일단 대학교 다닐 때, 학교 안에서도 많이 갔고. 고등학교 때도 도서관이 꽤 잘 되어 있어서 저희 학교는, 책 많이 빌려서 읽고 그랬었는데. 보통 대학생들은, 특히 시험 기간이 되면, 도서관에서 공부하잖아요, 학교 도서관에서. 저는 집에서 주로 했던 것 같아요. 학교 도서관에서 안 하고.

석진: 저 같은 경우에는 주로 도서관에서 공부했었거든요.

효진: 그래서 시험 기간 되면, 평소에는 도서관이 텅텅 비어 있는데,

석진: 어? 효진 씨 대학교는 좋은 대학교잖아요. 그런데도?

효진: 그게 무슨 상관이에요?

석진: 저는 그렇게 들었어요.

효진: 아, 평소에?

석진: 네. "평소에도 학생들이 정말 공부를 열심히 한다." 그렇게 들었었거든요.

효진: 잘못된 소문입니다. (아, 그렇군요.) 도서관에 평소에 가 보면은 물론 텅텅 비어 있진 않지만 자리를 쉽게 찾을 수가 있어요. (그렇죠.) 근데 시험 기간 한 일주일 전쯤 되면 자리가 없어요.

석진: 아! 전쟁이에요.

효진: 네. 오빠가 그런 거에 일조를 하신 분이군요. 시험기간에만 사용하는. (그렇죠. 그렇죠.) 제 생각엔 도서관은 다른 나라에서도 쉽게 찾아볼 수 있고, 비슷한 개념이라고 생각이 드는데 독서실 같은 경우에는 있는 곳이 있을까요?

석진: 아마 찾기 어렵지 않을까 싶어요.

효진: 그쵸? 독서실 같은 경우에는 보통 중·고등학생들이나 어떤, 시험, 큰 시험을 준비하는 사람들이 가서 하루에 몇 천원 내면 될 거예요, 아마.

석진: 아마 하루에 3,000원이었어요. 제가 어렸을 때는.

효진: 지금은 얼마지 모르겠는데, 그렇게 내고 공부를 할 수 있는 곳인데, 요새 독서실은 많이 좋아졌다고 들었어요.

석진: 요즘에는 안 가 봐서 제가 잘 모르겠어요.

효진: 근데 독서실 광고 보면, 요새 인터넷 강의 많이 듣잖아요. 학생들이. 그런 것도 따로 들을 수 있는 공간이 마련되어 있고, 그래서 되게 좋아졌다고 들었는데, 사실 저도 독서실 한 번 가 본 적 있어요. 언제 가 봤냐면, 고등학교 때 시험을 봤는데 제가 좋아하는 선생님이 있었어요. 국어 선생님을 좋아했는데, 하필 국어 시험을 망친 거예요. 그래서 너무 충격을 받고 그 날 바로 독서실을 갔는데, 한 달 치를 미리 냈어요. 그러고, 근데 한 일주일 있다가 시험이 끝나더라고요. 그래서 한 일주일 다녔던 것 같네요. 저도.

석진: 한 달 끊어 놓고 일주일만 갔었군요.

효진: 오빠는 도서관이나 독서실에 관련된 재밌는 얘기 없어요?

석진: 사실 독서실 같은 경우에는 저희가 잘 수도 있었어요.

효진: 잠이 잘 오죠.

석진: 아니요. 아니요. 실제로 밤이 되면 거기서 잠을 잘 수가 있었어요.

효진: 침대가 있다고요?

석진: 아니요. 그냥 마룻바닥인데 거기에 이불도 있고, 자기가 베개만 가지고 가면 잘 수가 있었어요.

효진: 아, 진짜요? 처음 알았어요.

석진: 네. 네. 그래서 잠도 잘 수도 있고 그러니까 잠자기 전까지 공부를 할 수 있는 곳이죠. 그런데 워낙 많은 사람들이 좁은 장소에 붙어 있고 하다 보니까 도난 사고도 있었어요. (아, 맞아요. 맞아.) 그 때 유행했던 게 카세트 테이프? 카세트 테이프 플레이어. 네. 네. 그 때는 CD 플레이어가 잘 없었던 때니까. (오빠 초등학교 때 말하는 거 맞죠?) 아니에요. 저 중학교 땐가 그래요. (아, 그래요?) 네. 그 때 이제 사람들이 그런 거 이제 훔쳐 가서, 테이프 플레이어를 훔쳐 가서, 사건이 되고 그랬던 적이 있었던 것 같아요.

효진: 그러고 보면 독서실이나 도서관에서 도난 사건이 많이 있는데, 저 때는 카세트 테이프 말고 전자사전을 많이 들고 다녔는데, 아무래도 전자사전이 좀 고가의 물건이다 보니까 (많이 비싸죠.) 전자사전을, 그리고 공부하려고 많이 들고 다니고, 그래서 전자사전이 가장 도난 사건이 많았던 것 같아요.

석진: 참 지금 생각해 보면 재미있는 일이 또 되게 많았던 것 같은데, 정말 공부하러 간 곳이긴 하지만 친구들끼리 가면 솔직히 (장난 아니죠.) 네. 공부만 할 수는 없어요.

효진: 점심 시간, 저녁 시간 돼서 밥 먹으러 나갔다가 거의 막 두세 시간씩 (맞아요.) 있다가 들어오고, 이런 적도 되게 많았던 것 같아요.

석진: 한 세, 네 시간을 점심시간, 저녁시간으로 쓰면서 정작 공부는 뭐 한, 두 시간만 하고.

효진: 그리고 집에 가면 엄마가 "아이구, 독서실에서 공부 많이 하다 왔네!" 죄책감을 느끼고 그랬던 것 같아요.

석진: 다시 한 번 이제 정리해 드리자면, 도서관은 실제로 공부도 할 수 있지만 주로 책을 보고, 책을 빌리고, (책을 빌릴 수 있는 곳.) 네. 그런 곳이죠. (네, 맞아요.) 독서실은 이름이 도서관하고 좀 비슷하기는 하지만 실제로 독서, 책을 읽거나 공부를 하는, 그런 곳이죠. (네, 맞아요.) 차라리 공부방에 가깝지 않나 싶어요.

효진: 네. 맞아요. 공부하는 곳. 책을 읽는다고보다는 공부가 목적이죠, 주로. 여러분의 나라에서는 제 생각에 도서관은 다 있을 것 같은데 독서실이 있는 나라가 있는지 궁금해요. 꼭 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 네. 꼭 남겨 주세요.

효진: TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 꼭 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 기다리겠습니다.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 또 만났네요.

효진: 네.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 효진 씨. 이번 주제가 뭐죠?

효진: 이번 주제는 "하숙과 고시원"인데요.

석진: 네.

효진: 청취자 여러분들은 혹시 모르실지도 모르니까, 오빠가 짧게 설명해 주세요.

석진: 사실 저희 집이 하숙집이었어요.

효진: 정말요?

석진: 일단 하숙집과 고시원을 설명해 드리기 전에, 아마 많은 분들이 한국에 오기 전에, 한국에 오면 어디서 살아야 할지, 걱정하시는 분들이 많이 있을 것 같아요.

효진: 그렇죠.

석진: 그리고, 또, 서울 같은 경우는 집값이 비싸고 하니까, (네.) 그런데 이 하숙집과 고시원은 그런 분들에게 중요한...

효진: 정보죠. 꼭 알고 있어야 할 정보죠.

석진: 그런 것 같아요.

효진: 하숙집은 일단... 우리 "자취"라는 말 있잖아요, 오빠. (네.) 보통 결혼하기 전에 부모님 집을 나와서 혼자 살면 자취라는 말을 쓰는데, 자취를 할 때 특히 남성분들 집안일 하기 힘들잖아요. (그렇죠.) 요리하고, 빨래하고, 청소하고 그런 걱정 없이 다른 사람 집에 들어가서 방을 쓰면서, 그 곳에서 하숙집 아줌마가 해 주는 밥을 먹으면서, 그게 바로 하숙이죠. 자취와는 다르게 하숙집 아줌마가, 주인집 아줌마가 밥을 해 준다는 점이 가장 다른 점이죠.



석진: 네. 그게 가장 큰 차이점이고요.

효진: 혼자 사는 것과...

석진: 좋은 곳은 거기서 빨래도 해 줘요.

효진: 아.. 그래요?

석진: 저희 집은 빨래까지 해 줬어요. 하지만 속옷은 자기가 따로 빨는 게 매너니까.

효진: 그렇죠.

석진: 그렇게 하도록 얘기를 했었고요, 저희는 빨래까지 해 줬어요.

효진: 그리고 "고시원"은 어떤 곳이냐면. "고시"라는 게 오빠, 국가에서 보는 큰 시험을 고시라고 하잖아요. 예를 들면, "외무고시" 하면 외교관이 되는 시험이고, "사법고시" 하면 법관이 되는 시험이잖아요. 그런 고시를 준비하는 사람들이 집에서 나와서, 정말 삶의 목적이 공부만 하려고...

석진: 오직 그 고시 하나 바라보고.

효진: 그런 분들이 사는 곳인데, 진짜 좁아요. 방이에요. 기본적으로 방인데, 진짜 좁아서 침대 하나, 옷장 하나, 책상 하나 들어가면 끝인 그런 좁은 방을 고시원이라고 하거든요.

석진: 키 큰 사람은 발을 뺄기도 힘들죠.

효진: 네. 진짜 좁아요.

석진: 네.

효진: 그런 곳을 고시원이라고 하는데.

석진: 효진 씨는 어떻게 그렇게 잘 알죠?

효진: 그러게요. 저는 살아 본 적이 없는데.

석진: 살아 본 적 없어요?

효진: 네. 저는 부모님이 서울에 계시니까, 한 번도 집을 나와서 살아 본 적이 없는데, 보통 아마 제 친구들 때문에 제가 잘 아는 것 같아요. 보통 서울에 대학교로 온다거나, 지방에 있는 대학교로 내려갈 때, 원래 살던 곳에서 떨어져서 대학교를 다닐 때 가장 먼저 하숙집이나 고시원을 알아보잖아요. (네.) 그래서 주변에 대학교 때, 친구들이 하숙을 하는 친구들도 있었고, 기숙사

사는 친구들도 있었지만, 고시원에 사는 친구들도 있었고, 그랬던 것 같아요.

석진: 이 고시원이 원래는 그런 고시를 준비하는 학생들을 위해서 만들어진 거잖아요. 그러다 보니까 시설이 정말 공부하기에 필요한 시설 밖에 없어요.

효진: 그렇군요.

석진: 침대 하나, 책상 하나, 아까 전에 말했듯이 그렇게 있고요, 빨래는 공동으로 같이 하고, 밥도 같이 먹고, 그렇거든요. 그래서 장점은 값이 정말 싸요.

효진: 값이 아마 하숙보다 더 저렴하고, (훨씬 저렴해요.) 일반 자취하는 다른 가정집에 있는 방을 구하는 것보다 훨씬 저렴할 거예요.

석진: 예. 많이 저렴한데, 안 좋은 점이 꽤 많죠.

효진: 오빠 혹시 고시원에서 살아 보신 적이 있나요.

석진: 저는 살아 본 적은 없는데, 친구한테 고시원을 권해 주고 싶어서, 여러 고시원을 돌아다녔었는데, 그때 충격을 많이 받았어요.

효진: 왜 그랬죠?

석진: 그게 가격이 워낙 싸다 보니까, 고시를 준비하는 학생 말고도, 아저씨 분들도 꽤 많이 계셨고, 빨래도 공동으로 하다 보니까, 빨래 말릴 곳이 제대로 없는 거예요.

효진: 그렇겠네요.

석진: 네. 제가 간 곳은 복도에서 빨래를 말리고 있었거든요, 그러니까 냄새도 너무 많이 나고, 식당을 갔는데, 같이 먹는 곳인데, 그 환경도 너무 열악한 거예요.

효진: 제가 듣기로는 냉장고를 공동으로 써서 냉장고 안에 자기 반찬을 넣어 두면, 그게 없어진다고 하더라고요.

석진: 네. 그 빨래도 쉽게 가져갈 수 있어서, 양말 같은 것도 많이 훔쳐 갈 수 있게 되어있고, (그렇군요.) 신발장도 바깥에 있어서, 사람들이 신발도 훔쳐 간다고 그렇게 얘기를 하더라고요.

효진: 그렇다고 방에 물건을 두기에는 방이 너무 좁고... (너무 좁아요.) 그래서 보통 저렴한 장점이 있기 때문에 이용하시는 분들이 있는데, 또 고시원도 사실 가격 차가 꽤 있더라고요. 좋은 고

시원과 오빠가 말한 대로 시설이 열악한 곳은 더 싸고, 조금 더 비싸면 조금 그나마 더 낫고.

석진: 제가 본 가장 싼 방은 한 달에 십오만 원, 십팔만 원...(진짜 싸네요.) 하는 그런 곳이었어요.

정말 싸죠, 한 달에 십팔만 원이면.

효진: 왜냐하면 보통 자취를 하거나 하숙을 하면 한 달에 사십만 원, 오십만 원, 기본이죠. 그게. 그러니까 반값도 안 되는 가격에 방을 구할 수 있지만, 대신 (너무 불편하고.) 불편한.

석진: 그리고 옆방에서 나는 소리가 다 들리고.

효진: 그래요?

석진: 그런 개인적인 생활이 아예 없는 거예요.

효진: 그렇군요.

석진: 그런데 고시원 중에서도 한 삼십만 원, 삼십만 원 좀 넘어가는 고시원 방을 구하면, 그런대로 괜찮다고 하더라고요.

효진: 역시 비싸면 좋은 거군요. 여러분은 보통 제 생각에는 여행을 오시면 호텔이나, 호스텔에서 묵을 것 같은데, 혼자 여기서 일을 한다거나, 직업을 구해서 일을 한다거나, 학생의 신분으로 오셔서 공부를 하실 때는, 다 "어디서 살아야 하지?" 이런 고민을 해 보셨을 것 같은데, (네. 그게 제일 큰 고민일 것 같아요.) 맞아요. 근데, 여러분 아마 고시원에 있어 보신 분들은 많지 않을 것 같아요. 제 생각에는.

석진: 제가 아는 외국인들 중에는 몇 명 있긴 있어요.

효진: 그래요.

석진: 그런데 다들 후회하더라고요.

효진: 그리고 하숙집 같은 경우는, 하숙집 아줌마를 잘 만나야죠.

석진: 맞아요.

효진: 맞아요. 그래서 하숙집 같은 경우에는 외국인이면은, 하숙집에서 머무는 경험이 어떨지 저는 궁금하거든요. 외국인으로서 하숙집에 머무는 경험이.

석진: 그렇겠네요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #99 - 진석진 & 안효진

효진: 말도 어떻게 잘... 아마, 영어를 잘 못 하시는 분과 아줌마가 계시면, 그런 게 참 궁금해요.

석진: 좋은 아줌마를 만나는 게 가장 중요할 것 같아요. 여러분은 한국에 오시면 하숙집과 고시원 중에 어떤 거 이용하고 싶으신가요?

효진: 저희가 너무 고시원에 대해 안 좋은 얘기만 한 것 같은데.

석진: 실제로 안 좋으니까, 그렇게 얘기한 거예요.

효진: 그러면은 여러분의 생각을 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 네. 여러분의 생각을 알려 주세요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 네. 이번에도 경화 씨의 상쾌한 목소리로 이야기를 시작해 봤습니다.

경화: 이번 주제 뭐예요?

석진: 네. 이번 주제는 우리 어렸을 때 편짜기 게임 했던 거 기억나요?

경화: 네. 게임을 여럿이서 하면 무조건 편을 나눠야 돼요.

석진: 그렇죠. 우리가 보통 두 팀으로 나눠서, 이렇게 이제, 편을 갈라서 게임을 했었잖아요. 그래서 이번 이야기에서는 그 때 했었던 편짜기 게임에 대해서 이야기해 보려고 해요. (아하!) 네. 경화 씨, 뭐 생각나는 게임 있어요?

경화: 저는 사실 주로 고무줄을 많이 해서, 근데 어차피 고무줄도 두 팀으로 나눠서 해야 되거든요. (그렇죠. 그렇죠.) 그래서 편을 나눠야 했었어요.

석진: 그 때 어떻게 편을 나눴죠?

경화: 손을 내밀어서 뒤집은 사람, 뒤집지 않은 사람, 이렇게 편이 갈렸어요.

석진: 한꺼번에 손을, 이제, 뒤집든지, 손바닥을 보이든지, 해서 손바닥을 보인 사람 같은 팀, 손등을 보인 사람 같은 팀, 이렇게 만들었었는데, (맞아요.) 그 때 손을 내밀면서 했던 구호가 있어요. 근데 거기에 정말 놀라운 비밀이 있어요. (오! 뭔데요?) 그 때 했던 구호가 우리나라 지방마다 달라요. (아, 그렇군요!) 네. 네. 경화 씨가 고향이 어디죠?

경화: 저는, 고향은 광주요.

석진: 네, 전라도 광주! 그 때는 어떻게 외쳤는지 기억나요?

경화: 사실 그 구호가, 들으면 생각이 나는데 생각이 이렇게 바로 나지는 않아요. 왜냐하면 중학교 1학년 때까지 광주에 살고 중학교 2학년 때부터 안양에 살아서, 경기도 안양으로 이사를 왔

거든요. 그래서 그 때 했던 것은 기억이 나는데, 그 초등학교 때 했던 것은 들어야 기억이 나고, 잘 생각은 안 나요. 그런데 경기도 안양으로 이사 와서 친구들과 그 편 가르기, 손 내밀기를 했을 때, 그 때 "어? 다르네?" 이렇게 느꼈던 사실은 기억나요.

석진: 네. 저도 스무 살 때까지 포항에 있었거든요. 그 때는 똑같은 구호만 했었는데 서울에 오니까 완전 다른 거예요. 그게. 반면에 서울 사람들은 저를 되게 이상하게 보고.

경화: 그 편 나누는 것을 대학교 때도 하셨어요?

석진: 네. 가끔 했어요.

경화: 아, 그렇구나. 아, 그렇군요.

석진: 네. 제가 그래서 좀 조사를 해왔어요. 손을 내밀면서 하는 구호가 있는데, 서울에서는 "데덴찌!" 하면서 손을 내밀어요. 이게 일반적이죠.

경화: 네. 저도, 안양에서도, "데덴찌!"라고 했었거든요? 네, 근데 같은 안양에 사는 제 동생은 같은 학교를 나왔음에도 불구하고 "옆쳐라, 뒤쳐라!" 이렇게 얘기했었다고 하더라고요.

석진: "옆쳐라, 뒤쳐라?" 저는 "옆어, 뒤짚어!"까지는 들어 봤어요. 그래서 이제 서울은 "데덴찌!"고요. 경화 씨의 고향인 광주 한번 볼게요. 거기서는 "편 뽑기, 편 뽑기." 이렇게 했대요.

경화: 아! "편 뽑기, 편 뽑기!" 아, 그 노래가 기억나요.

석진: 아, 기억나요?

경화: 네.

석진: 한번 해보세요.

경화: "편 뽑기, 편 뽑기, 장끼세요. 알코르세요." 이렇게 했던 것 같아요. 그러니까 "장끼세요." 하고, 한번 하고, 편이 이렇게 한 번에 나눠지지 않잖아요. 뭐 다섯 명은 뒤집고 한명만 안 뒤집고 이러면 다시 해야 되잖아요. 그 다시 할 때 "알코르세요." 이렇게 말했던 것 같아요.

석진: 몇 단계가 있군요? (네. 네. 맞아요.) 그런데 이 뜻은 저희도 몰라요.

경화: 네. 그렇죠. 그냥 하는 말이에요.

석진: 굳이 이걸 이해하려고 하지 마세요. 저희도 몰라요.

경화: 네. 뜻은 없어요.

석진: 그리고 충북.

경화: 충북?

석진: 충청북도에서는 "앞뒤뽕!" 이렇게 얘기한다고 하고요.

경화: 거기도 아마 억양이 있을텐데 저희가 잘 모르겠네요.

석진: 네. 인천에서는 "덴찌에후라시!"

경화: 오빠, 포항은 뭔지 알려 주세요.

석진: 포항이요? 저희는 세 단계가 있어요. (오! 해 주세요.) 저희는 "탐탐비!"라고 하는데 "탐탐" 부분에서 가슴을 두 번 쳐요. "탐탐비!" 그런 다음에 편이 안 갈려졌다, 그러면 손을 둥글게 흔들면서 "렁글렁글화!" 이렇게.

경화: 아니, 어쩔 이렇게 다를 수가!

석진: 네. 한 번 더 있어요. (어, 또 있어요?) 그 상태에서도 편이 가려지지 않았으면 그 때는 "불만 없다. 탐탐비!"라고 하는데, 그 때는 "불만없다. 탐탐비!" 이렇게 해요.

경화: 굉장히 귀엽네요. 포항 버전은.

석진: 네. 제가 조사한 것 중에 제일 이상했던 게 전남, 전라남도 구례에 "소라미까에치."라고 있어요. "소라미까에치."

경화: 그것도 어떤 리듬으로 부르는지 궁금한데요. 소~라~

석진: 그런데 이 말 뜻은 정말 저희도 알 수가 없고요. (네. 맞아요.) 저희가 그냥 어렸을 때 이렇게 했던 거예요.

경화: 네. 어디서 유래가 됐는지, 아무튼 지방마다 정말 확연히, 전혀 다르다는 게 신기하네요.

석진: 지금까지 저희가, 저희가 어렸을 때, 편을 가를 때 했던 놀이를 얘기했는데요. 다른 나라에서는 이런 게 있는지 정말 궁금해요.

경화: 편을 나눌 때. "게임을 해야 되는데 두 편으로 나눠서 게임을 해야 된다." 그럴 때 여러분은 편을 어떻게 나누시나요. 진짜 궁금하네요. 사실.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 다른 방법이 있겠지만

## 이야기 (lyagi) #100 - 진석진 & 선경화

경화: 사다리 타기?

석진: 아, 그런 방법도 있겠네요.

경화: 네. 궁금해요. 알려 주세요.

석진: 알려 주세요. 네, 그럼 TalkToMeInKorean에서 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.



효진: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 효진 씨, 이번에는 뭐에 대해서 이야기해 볼 건가요?

효진: 제가 좋아하는 거예요.

석진: 아, 그래요? 뭐예요?

효진: 쇼핑이요!

석진: 쇼핑!

효진: 네. 저 너무 좋아해요.

석진: 저는 별로 안 좋아하는데.

효진: 남자잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

효진: 저는 쇼핑 중에서도, 되게 신기한 게, 여자들은 보통 쇼핑을 많이 좋아하잖아요. 근데 남자들 하고 여자들하고 쇼핑하는 그런 모습을 지켜보면 굉장히 많이 다른 것 같아요.

석진: 일단 제가 먼저 쇼핑하는 모습을 알려 드릴게요. 저는 쇼핑할 때 가게에 들어가잖아요? 가게에서 옷을 좀 봐요. 옷을 살려고 할 때. 그런데 만약에 옷을 딱 집었는데 점원이 와서 "아, 이거 너무 잘 어울려요. 한번 입어 보세요." 하잖아요? 그러면 마음이 너무 약해져서 입어 봐요. (아, 상상이 가요.) 그리고 제가 생각했을 때 별로 안 어울려도 어쩔 수 없이 (설마) 사게 되는 것 같아요.

효진: 그건 오빠가 특이한 것 같아요. 모든 남자들이 그럴 것 같진 않은데요.

석진: 물론 한 번에 사지는 않는데, 되게 마음이, 되게 약해져요. (어, 그렇구나.) 정말 마음에 안 들면 어쩔 수 없이 나오긴 하는데, 이게 좋지 않고, 그렇다고 완전 싫지도 않으면, 뭐 어느 정

도 중간이다 싶으면 그냥 사요.

효진: 여자들하고 정말 다른 것 같아요. 여자들은 마음에 드는 게 있어도, 다른 데 보고 와요. 일단 남자들은 보통, 쇼핑을 하러 가면, 옷을 사러 가면, 한 가게에 들어가서, 처음 들어간 가게에 마음에 드는 게 있다. 그러면 다른 데 보기 귀찮으니까 그냥 거기서 사 버리더라고요. (네. 그게 마음에 드니까 그걸 사야죠.) 근데 여자들은 그게 아니에요. 지금 아직도 가게가 너무 많은 데 여기에, 여기 다른 데 갔는데 더 마음에 들고, 더 싼 게 있으면 어떡해요. 다른 데 가서 봐야죠.

석진: 그래서 다른 데, 몇 군데 더 봐요?

효진: 저는 사실 약간 쇼핑할 때 남자 같은 면이 있어요. 저도 약간 마음에 들면 바로 사 버리는 편이긴 한데 친구들 보면은, 심지어 친구랑 저랑 제 옷을 사러 가도 저는 "아, 이거 예쁘다. 이거 사야지." 하면 친구가 "아, 다른 데 보고 오자." 이런 식으로 말을 하거든요. 그래서 보통, 예를 들면, 백화점에 쇼핑을 갔다고 하면, 백화점에 있는 옷 가게는 다 봐야죠. 기본적으로.

석진: 그걸 다 봐요?

효진: 그럼요. 특히 여자들 중에는 그런 사람들 많아요. (진짜요?) 몇 바퀴 도는 사람도 많고. (우와) 그리고 뭐 예를 들면, 백화점이 아니라 그냥 일반 옷 가게에 간다고 하면, 홍대에 간다고 해 봐요. 그럼 홍대에 있는 옷 가게들, 대충 그 거리에 있는 거는 많이 다 보지 않나요?

석진: 저는 안 봐요.

효진: 여자들은 다른 것 같아요. 그게. 그리고 오빠는 보통 쇼핑하러 어디 가요? 옷 쇼핑할 때.

석진: 옷을 살 때 좀 싼 데 있잖아요, 아울렛. 아울렛에 가거나 "유니클로" 같은 그런 저가 브랜드? (그렇죠.) 네. 그런 데 가요. (아, 그렇구나.) 효진 씨는요?

효진: 저 같은 경우에는 어릴 때는, 명동에 자주 갔었어요. 명동에 자주 갔었고, 아니면 이대. 여대 다 보니까 옷 가게 많잖아요. (그렇죠.) 중, 고등학교 때는 명동이나 이대로 많이 갔었고, 그 다음에 나중에는 홍대에서도, 지금은 홍대에서도 많이 쇼핑을 하는 것 같고, 아니면 백화점도 가고. 백화점에 가서 뭐 비싼 옷을 살 때도 있고, 백화점 안에도 오빠가 말한 "유니클로"나 "자라" 같은 중저가 브랜드도 있기 때문에 그런 데서 사기도 하고, 그런 것 같아요. 요새 한국 젊은 사람들이 쇼핑을 하는 곳이 그런 곳들인 것 같아요.

석진: 저 재밌는 일화가 하나 생각났어요. (뭐예요?) 제가 제 동생이랑 같이 아울렛에 쇼핑하러 간 적이 있었어요. (여동생이죠?) 네. 여동생이요. 일단 제 옷을 먼저 샀어요. 뭐 사는 데 10분도 안 걸렸죠.

효진: 어떻게 옷을 사는 데 10분도 안 걸리는지 정말 신기하네요.

석진: 아, 저는 그게 너무 당연했어요. (그쵸. 남자니까.) 네. 한번 일일이 가게를 둘러보지 않고, 아울렛을 가면 그냥 돌아다니면서 대강 뭐 "어떤 스타일의 옷이 있다."라는 걸 알 수 있잖아요. 그래서 마음에 드는 옷이 있는 곳에 가서 좀 고르다가 바로 샀죠. 그런데 동생이 한두 시간을 돌아다니는 거예요. (이해가 가요. 저는.) 네. 그런데 같이 쇼핑하러 갔으니까 저 혼자 나올 수가 없잖아요. (맞아요.) 그래서 제 옷을 들고 제 동생의 짐도 좀 들어 주면서 그렇게 돌아다녔다가 나중에 좀 짜증을 냈어요. 그런데 동생이 기분이 많이 상해서 "빠졌다."고 하죠. 그래서 한 번 되게 혼난 적이 있었어요.

효진: 그래서 생각나는 게 있는데, 제가 어디에서 봤는데, 그게 어느 나라였는지는 지금 까먹었는데, 영국이었나 미국에서, 오빠 "이케아" 알죠? IKEA. (아, 이케아 알아요.) 한국에서는 "이케아"라고 하는데, IKEA. 그 매장이 이제 가구 매장이잖아요. (그쵸.) 또 여자들이 가구도 좋아하잖아요. 집에 가구 예쁜 거 들여놓고 싶고. 그 곳에서 아이디어를 낸 거예요. 보통 여자들이 그곳에 가면은 오랜 시간을 써서 쇼핑을 하잖아요. 근데 남자들은 지루하잖아요. (그렇죠.) 그래서 왜 보통 어떤 가게나 음식점 같은 데 보면 아이들이 놀 수 있는 놀이방 같은 데가 있는 데가 있잖아요. (네. 놀이방 있죠.) 아이들만 따로 놀게 하고 어른들은 쇼핑을 한다거나 밥을 먹을 수 있게. 근데 그곳에서 남자들을 위한 놀이방을 만들어 놓은 거예요. (오, 진짜요?) 그래서 여자들은 가서 쇼핑을 하고 남자들은 보통 운전기사 역할을 많이 하잖아요. 특히 가구 사러 가면. 그러니까 남자들은 와서 여자들 따라다니면서 지루해 하지 말라고, 남자들을 위한 놀이방에 게임기도 있고, 뭐 이렇게 foosball이라고 하나? 이렇게 축구 게임하는 그것도 있고, 되게 그렇게 다 꾸며 놓 거예요. 진짜 아이디어 좋지 않아요?

석진: 아! 진짜 기발하네요. (그쵸?) 우와. 가고 싶네요.

효진: 아, 그래요? 우리나라가 아니에요, 근데. 안타깝게도.

석진: 안타깝네요.

효진: 네. 아무튼 남자랑 여자랑은 정말 쇼핑하는 데서 정말 많이 차이가 나는 것 같아요.

석진: 저 같은 경우는 그냥 저 개인적으로 게임기를 (아! 가지고 가는!) 네. 가지고 다녀야 될 것 같아요.

효진: 아, 하긴. 너무 지루하면 그럴 수도 있죠. (그렇죠.) 여러분은 어떤지 개인적인 얘기를 코멘트로 남겨 주셔도 재밌을 것 같아요. 나는 남잔데 쇼핑하는 걸 너무 좋아한다든가, 나는 여자인데도 쇼핑하는데 10분 밖에 안 걸린다. 이런 분들.

석진: 쇼핑 잘하는 방법도 알려 주세요.

효진: 네. 그리고 아니면은 "내 남자친구 또는 내 여자친구가 쇼핑하는 데 너무 많이 시간을 써서 짜증이 난다." 이런 분들도 저희 TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 코멘트로 하소연해 주세요.

석진: 네. 네. 짜증 내지 마시고요. 그냥 댓글로 써 주세요.

효진: 네. 그러면은 저희는 다음 이야기 에피소드에서 찾아뵙겠습니다.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 오빠.

석진: 효진 씨, 어떻게 제가 좋아하는 거 이렇게 딱 알고, 이렇게 주제를 정하셨어요?

효진: 사실 저는 별로 안 좋아하는 거예요. 안 좋아하지는 않는데 잘 못해요, 제가.

석진: 그래요?

효진: 네. 근데 오빠는 잘하는 거.

석진: 제가 이번 이야기 끝날 때쯤에 잘할 수 있는 비결을 알려 드릴게요.

효진: 정말요? 뭐예요, 오빠? 이게?

석진: 네. 이번 주제는 요리입니다.

효진: 요리. 요리. 오빠 요리 잘하잖아요.

석진: 그렇게 잘하진 않는데 좋아하는 편이죠.

효진: 가끔 도시락 싸오면은 오빠가 요리해 오잖아요. 그러면 되게 맛있는 것 같아요. (정말요?)

네. 되게 의외였어요. 현우 오빠랑 오빠가 요리를 직접 해왔을 때 되게 맛있는 게 저한테는 의외였어요.

석진: 그랬었군요.

효진: 네. 보통, 요새는 많이 바뀌었는데 옛날에는, 약간 여자는 요리를 잘해야 되고, 많이 하고, 남자는, 뭐, 한국에서는, 진짜 옛날에는, "남자는 부엌에 아예 들어오면 안 된다." (맞아요.) 이렇게 생각하시는 분들이 많이 있었어요. 할머니, 할아버지, 그 위에 분들은. 그래서 약간 그런 선입견이 어느 정도 있긴 있었던 것 같아요.

석진: 제가 어렸을 때도 보통 이제 밥 먹을 때는 그냥 집에 들어가서 가만히 있으면 어머니께서 밥을 해서 주시고, 뭐 간식이 필요할 때도 그냥 "배고파." 이 말 한마디 하면 어머니께서 또

만들어주시고 하셨으니까 (맞아요.) 저는 요리할 필요가 없었죠.

효진: 그죠. 근데 오빠는 어떻게 이렇게 요리를 잘하게 됐어요?

석진: 벌써 얘기해도 되나요?

효진: 뭐, 왜 잘하게 됐는지. 왜. 그렇게 요리할 필요가 없었잖아요. (그렇죠. 그렇죠.) 근데 왜 요리를 시작하게 됐는지 얘기해 줄 수 있어요?

석진: 제가 어렸을 때, 제가 아버지한테 뭔가 해 드리고 싶었어요. 네. 아버지께서 집에 계신 날이 들쭉날쭉해요. (그렇구나.) 네. 한 번에, 있을 때는 오래 계시고, 뭐 일이 있으면 밖에서 오래 나가시고 안 계시고 했었는데 그러다 보니까 있을 때는 제가 뭔가 잘 해 드리고 싶은 거예요. 그래서 어느 날 이제, 친구 분들이랑 같이 이제 술을 마시고 계시는데, "내가 안주를 만들면 맛있겠다." (효자네요.) 그래서 보통 그때 제가 프렌치 토스트는 만들 수 있었거든요. (그래요? 네.) 쉽잖아요. 뭐 계란 풀고, 설탕 넣고, 거기다가 식빵, 이제 찍어서 이제 튀기면 되는 거니까. 그런데 그거를 생각해서 "빵 대신 밥을 넣자." 밥을 주먹밥처럼 이제 돌돌 말아서 거기다 이제 계란을 묻히고 이제, 튀긴 다음에 살짝 김을 발랐죠. 솔직히 지금 생각해도 그때는 맛이 없었어요. (상상이 안 가요.) 그런데 그때 이렇게 준비하는 과정이 재밌었어요. 그래서 아버지한테 드렸고, 아버지께서 맛있다고는 말씀하셨는데 다 드시지 않더라고요. (뭔지 알 것 같아요.) 네. 네. 아마 그때부터 아마, 요리를 재밌어하기 시작했던 것 같아요.

효진: 저는 비슷한 경험이 있긴 있어요. 저도 지금 부모님이랑 같이 살다 보니까 엄마가 항상 요리를 해 주셔서 저는 사실 요리할 필요가 없잖아요. 저도. 근데 어느 날 엄마가 외출을 하셨어요. 그래서 아빠랑 저랑 집에 둘이 있는데 엄마가 김치찌개를 끓여놓고 나가시면서 "아빠랑 이따가 이 김치찌개를 해서 밥을 먹어라."라고 말씀 하셨어요. 근데 저도 그때, 오빠, 김치찌개에 라면의 면을 넣어서 먹으면 맛있잖아요.

석진: 저는 거의 김치찌개를 버리기 전에, 국물이 아주 조금 남았을 때 그래요.

효진: 되게 좋아하거든요, 저도. 김치찌개에 면 넣어서 먹는 거를. 그래서 "아빠한테 이걸 해 드려야겠다." 해 갖고, 라면, 그 면을 김치찌개에 넣었어요. 근데 아빠가 드실 때 아무 말도 안 하시는 거예요. 정말. "맛있다.", "맛없다." 이런 말 아무 말도 안 하시고 정말. 정말 조용하게 식사만 하시는 거예요. 그리고 나서 아빠가 배탈이 나신 거예요.

석진: 아마 생각을 많이 하시면서 드셨을 거예요.

효진: 나름 제가 준비를 했으니까, 딸이 준비를 했으니까 먹긴 먹어야겠고, 근데 정말 맛이 없었던 거예요. 나중에 알고 보니까 그 면을 넣을 때 면을 따로 끓여서 넣어야 된다고 하더라고요.

석진: 그러면 기름기가 많이 줄어들죠.

효진: 근데 저는 그냥 김치찌개에 넣어서 국물은 다 쫄고, 면은 불고. 암튼 이래서 되게 이상한 상태가 되었던 거예요.

석진: 잘 끓이는 방법은 제가 나중에 또 가르쳐 드릴게요.

효진: 네. 개인적으로 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 제가 이제 말씀드릴게요. (아, 요리!) 어떻게 본격적으로 잘하게 됐나. 예전에는 안 그랬지만 요즘에는 요리하는 방법을 정말 찾기 쉬워요. (그쵸. 인터넷에서.) 네. 인터넷으로 "김치찌개", "된장찌개" 이런 거 치면 다 나오죠. 제가 대학을 들어가면서, 제가 자취를 했어요. 그때! 혼자 살면 안 돼요. 룸메이트가 있어야 돼요. (그래요?) 네. 혼자 살면 너무 자유스럽잖아요. 자기가 먹고 싶을 때 해 먹으면 되고, 배가 고프지 않을 때는 그냥 가만있어도 되고, 귀찮을 때도 안 해도 되고 그렇잖아요. 근데 룸메이트가 있으면 "아! 애라도 먹여야겠다." 그런 생각이 들어서 어떻게든 이제 요리를 하게 되는 것 같고요. 그리고 이제 김치찌개를 인터넷에서 레시피를 보고 하잖아요? 정말 쉬워요. 네. 그래서 찌개가 제일 쉬워요. 김치찌개하고 된장찌개가 제일 쉽거든요.

효진: 제가 미국에 잠깐 있었잖아요. 그 몇 개월 있는 동안 김치찌개 한 번 만들었었던거거든요. 근데 완전 망했거든요, 저는.

석진: 그렇게 몇 번 망하면서 시작하는 거예요.

효진: 그래요?

석진: 또 솔직히 본인이 만든 거는 본인 입에 또 맛있어요.

효진: 그래요? 아, 그렇군요.

석진: 본인 입에도 "맛없다." 그러면 다른 사람이 먹었을 때는 정말 맛이 없는 거예요.

효진: 그렇군요.

석진: 네. 그래서 어쩔 수 없이 혼자 살면 하게 돼 있어요.

효진: 근데 그런 거 있잖아요. 오빠는 자취를 했기 때문에 이제 요리를 시작했다고 하는데 저도 보통 그럴 거라고 생각을 했거든요? 근데 주변에 어떤 분들은 자취를 시작함과 동시에 외식의 세계로 들어가시는 분들이 있더라고요. (돈이 많으신 분들!) 돈이 많아... 절대 요리를 못하고 하기 귀찮으니까 또 오빠 말대로 혼자 있으면은 사실 밥 먹기 귀찮잖아요. (그렇죠.) 그래서 그냥 안 먹고 있다가 배가 고프면 나가서 사 먹고 그런 분들이 있더라고요.

석진: 저는 일부러 해 주고 싶어서 후배 몇 명 불러서 후배들한테 "이리 와. 우리 집에 가자. 김치찌개 해 줄게." 뭐 이런 식으로 이제 데리고 갔었어요.

효진: 우와. 되게 대단하시네요. 저도 요리를 한번 배워 보고 싶기는 한데, 전 좀 잘할까 자신이 없어서.

석진: 잘할 수 있어요. (그런가요?) 레시피대로 하면 되고요. 중요한 건 마음이에요.

효진: 마음이에요?

석진: 네. 이 음식을 먹을 사람을 생각하면서 만든다면.

효진: 그래요? 저도 잘하는 거 몇 개 있어요.

석진: 뭐 잘해요?

효진: 저 김치 볶음밥도 만들 수 있고요. 저 팬케익 되게 맛있게 만들어요. (팬케익이요?) 네. 되게 쉽잖아요, 그거는.

석진: 저는 그거 잘 만들기까지 꽤 시간이 걸렸어요.

효진: 어, 정말요? 저는 많이 만들어 먹었었어요.

석진: 나중에 우리 엠티 한번 가면 만들어 주세요.

효진: 팬케익! 네. 제가 만들어 드릴게요. (알겠습니다.) 네. 그러면 여러분은 요리, 보통 언제부터, 몇 살 때부터 요리를 하기 시작하셨는지, 아니면은, 또 아직도 요리 못하시는 분들도 많이 있을 것 같아요. 그런 분들은 요리, 어떤 요리 배워 보고 싶으신지.

석진: 그리고 한국에서는 김치찌개, 된장찌개가 가장 쉬운 요리 중에 하나예요. 그런데 여러분의 나라에서는 어떤 요리가 제일 쉬운지. 또 알려 주세요.



효진: 그리고 만들어 보고 싶은 한국 요리가 있으시면 그것도 저희 TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 꼭 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 네. 여러분, 기다리고 있겠습니다.

효진: 네. 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 오빠. 왜 웃어요?

석진: 네. 이번에는 전편과 다르게 처음부터 웃어 봤어요.

효진: 제 생각에 이번에 오빠는 별로 할 얘기가 없을 것 같아요.

석진: 왜요?

효진: 왜냐면은 이 주제가 웬지 오빠는 할 얘기가 없는 주제인 것 같아요.

석진: 아니에요. 저도 싫어하는 음식 있어요.

효진: 에이~ 여러분 이번에는요. 싫어하는 음식이라는 주제로 이야기를 해 볼 건데요. 제가 석진 오빠를 안 지 얼마나 됐죠?

석진: 한 3년 됐죠?

효진: 3년? 2~3년 된 것 같은데 석진 오빠가 음식을 거절하는 거를 저는 본 적이 없거든요.

석진: 그거는 제가 그 분의 성의를 알기 때문에, 차마 거절할 수 없기 때문에 그랬던 거예요.

효진: 별로 그렇게 보이진 않았는데요. 오빠, 못 먹는 음식이나 싫어하는 음식 있어요? 진짜로?

석진: 거의 없죠. 네. 이번 이야기를 통해서 제가 가지고 있는 몇 가지 싫어하는 음식에 대해서 알려 드릴게요. 그러기 전에, 저 예전에 효진 씨한테 되게 실수했던 거 있잖아요. (맞아요.) 효진 씨는 커피 안 마시는데 제가 아메리카노 아주 진한 거 가져와서 먹으라고 했잖아요.

효진: 맞아요. 저는 커피 마시면 잠도 안 오고 커피는 쓰잖아요. 그래서 저 커피 안 마시거든요. 오빠가 커피 사오더라고요.

석진: 네. 그리고 현정 누나도 그렇게 센 커피는 안 마신다고 해서 제가 그날 커피 세 잔 마시고. (네, 맞아요.) 또 굴욕적인 일이 있었는데, (그 얘기는 다음에.) "석진이의 굴욕적인 일" 편에 따로 얘기를 할게요. 저는 처음에 피자 못 먹었어요.

효진: 어떻게 피자를 못 먹을 수가 있어요?

석진: 제가 초등학교 한 4학년 때, 삼촌이 레스토랑을 했었는데 거기서 만든 피자를 가져오셨어요.

그런데 처음 먹는 거예요. 그 향하고, 뭔가, 맛이 너무 익숙지 않아서.

효진: 약간 치즈 향 때문에 싫어했을 수도 있겠네요. 어린이었다면.

석진: 네. 네. 그래서 처음 한 조각 먹고, "어떻게 이런 걸 먹어?" 하면서 안 먹었어요.

효진: 맛이 없어도 한 조각은 드셨군요.

석진: 성의니까.

효진: 아, 그래요? 아, 그렇군요.

석진: 근데 진짜 신기하게 일주일 후에 피자 생각이 나는 거예요.

효진: 아, 너무 웃겨요.

석진: 그러면서 다시 한번 나한테 그런 기회가 주어진다면 잘 먹을 수 있을 것 같은, 그런 느낌이 드는 거예요.

효진: 약간 그런 거 아닐까요? "내가 못 먹는 음식이 있다니!"

석진: 초등학교 4학년 때였어요. 아직 그런 건 없어요.

효진: 아, 그렇군요.

석진: 네. 그래서 그 후에 또 피자를 먹을 기회가 있었는데 그때는 정말 맛있더라고요.

효진: 지금은 엄청 잘 드시잖아요.

석진: 너무 좋아하죠.

효진: 그렇구나.

석진: 효진 씨는 어떤 음식 안 먹죠?

효진: 저는 솔직히 말하면 좀 많아요. 제가 진짜 싫어하는 음식을 딱 두 가지를 대라고 하면, 저는 일단 콩. (콩!) 콩은 죽었다 깨어나도 못 먹어요. 저 어릴 때 콩 먹고 울었거든요. 너무 맛없어서. (얼마나 맛이 없으면 울 수가 있어요?) 근데 그게 상황이 어땠냐면, 엄마랑 아빠가 잠깐 식사를 하시다가 뭐 볼일이 있어서 잠깐 나가셨어요. 그래서 오빠랑 둘이서 밥을 먹고 있는데, 제가 아마 그때 일곱 살인가 그랬어요. 일곱 살인가 그랬는데, 이제 내년엔 학교를 가는 나이잖아요. 그래서 오빠한테 그랬어요. "오빠 나도 내년엔 학교를 가니까 다 컸다. 나는 이제 콩도 먹을 수 있다." 그래서 콩을 입에 넣었는데 순간 아차 싶은 거예요. 너무 맛이 없는 거

예요. 근데 오빠가 있으니까, 제가 좀 자존심이 세 가지고 도저히 못 뵈겠는 거예요. 그래서 막 먹는데 눈물이 막 나는 거예요. (아이구!) 그랬던 기억도 있고, 또 한 가지 절대 못 먹는 음식은, 그 서양 음식에 자주 들어가는 향료 같은 건데 바질이라고 있잖아요, 오빠. 영어로는 "Basil" 이러는데, 그거 정말 못 먹겠어요, 저. (바질?) 네. 되게 많이 들어가요, 근데.

석진: 그래요? 저도 바질 듣기는 많이 들어 봤고, 바질이 들어간 음식도 먹어 봤는데 바질의 맛이 어떤 건지 모르겠어요.

효진: 그게 어떤 음식에서는 별로 많이 안 넣거나 이러면은 큰 향이 안 나요. 그게 약간 풀 같은 건데, 근데 어떤 음식은 그 향이 확 나는 게 있어요. 많이 넣으면 못 먹겠어요, 저는. 그리고 또 그 이외에도 어릴 때 또 울었는데, 이것도, 먹다가. 제가 토끼띠예요, 오빠. 그래서 어느 날 엄마한테 "엄마, 난 토끼띠니까.", 토끼는 왜, 당근을 먹잖아요. (그렇죠. 당근 먹죠.) 그래서 엄마한테 당근을 달라고 떼를 쓴 거예요. 어린, 한 네 살인가 다섯 살 때. 그래서 엄마가 이제, 당근을 씻어서, 이렇게 잘라서 먹잖아요, 우리. 그렇게 주셨어요. 근데 그걸 먹는데, 또 아빠랑 오빠가 있는데, 내가 달라고 해서 먹었는데 못 먹는다고 놀릴까 봐 자존심이 있어가지고 그 어린 나이에, 막 먹은 거예요. 근데 너무 맛이 없어서 또 눈물이 나는 거예요.

석진: 효진 씨의 그 쓸데없는 자존심 때문에.

효진: 맞아요. 쓸데없는 자존심이죠. (네. 그렇군요.) 그리고 저는 케익도 못 먹고요. (아, 그건 너무 슬퍼요.) 크림을 못 먹어요. 제가. 아이스크림은 먹는데, 그래서 아이스크림 케익은 먹는데, 일반 (그 생크림) 네. 그런 거 못 먹어요. (아, 너무 안타깝네요.) 그 이외에도 많아요, 못 먹는 게, 사실. 곱창 이런 거 못 먹고, 술도 잘 못하고. 네. 그 이외에도 참 많은 것 같은데.

석진: 순대는 드세요?

효진: 순대 진짜 좋아해요, 저.

석진: 아, 순대는 먹구나.

효진: 순대는 정말 좋아해요.

석진: 저는 한국 음식 중에 내장탕.

효진: 아! 혹시 그 하얀색 그거 말하는 거죠?

석진: 아니요. 제가 먹었던 건 약간 빨간색이었는데, 네, 그 안에 천엽도 들어가 있고.

효진: 아! 저 천엽 먹어요.

석진: 먹어요? 근데 생긴 게 너무 징그럽잖아요.

효진: 좀 그렇긴 하죠.

석진: 네. 그래서 먹긴 먹었어요. 제가 대학교 3학년 때, 그때 처음 내장탕을 먹었는데, 맛은 있어요. 맛은 있는데 생긴 게 너무 징그러워서 그 이후로는 한 번도 안 먹었어요.

효진: 오빠, 그리고 한국 사람들이 한국 사람임에도 불구하고 잘 못 먹는 가장 대표적인 음식이 청국장이잖아요.

석진: 저는 청국장 좋아해요.

효진: 아, 그래요? 청국장, 근데 많은 사람들이 못 먹는 것 같아요.

석진: 저도 처음에는, 제가 대학교 1학년 때 선배가 청국장을 한 숟갈 떠서 그냥 입에 넣었어요. 근데 냄새가 너무 심한 거예요. (맞아요.) 3일 신은 양말을 먹는 듯한 그런 향이 나는 거예요. (냄새가 좀 심하죠.) 네. 너무 심했는데, 한 일주일 후에 웬지 그 향이 또 생각나면서, (아, 진짜 웃겨.) 근데 정말 맛있잖아요.

효진: 저는 청국장 못 먹어요.

석진: 아, 못 먹어요? 되게 깊어요, 그 맛이. (네. 그렇다고 하더라도요.) 되게 진해요. (되게, 먹는 사람들은 진짜 좋아하더라고요.) 그 이후로는 몇 번 청국장을 먹었는데 그 냄새를 너무 사람들이 싫어하다 보니까 일부러 냄새를 없애서 파는 곳도 있더라고요. (아, 그래요?) 그런데 그거 먹으니까 뭔가 진하지 않고 깊은 맛이 안 나는 거예요. (그렇구나.) 그래서 저는 그 이후로 냄새나는 청국장을 먹으려고 해요.

효진: 진짜요?

석진: 네.

효진: 그리고 또 생각이 났는데, 전라도에서 많이 먹는 음식인데 다른 지방 사람들은 잘 못 먹는 음식이 뭐죠?

석진: 홍어!

효진: 홍어. 홍어라는 회인데, 그냥 홍어가 아니라, 삭혔죠? (네. 네. 삭히는 거죠.) 네, 약간 발효를 시켰다고 해야 되나? 삭힌 홍어를 전라도 지방에서는 꼭 좋은 일이 있으면은 먹는다고 하더라고요. 근데 그 냄새가 정말, 정말 심해요, 애도.

석진: 저는 아직 안 먹어 봤어요.

효진: 아, 그래요? 저는 오빠, 학교가 명동에 있었거든요. 명동 성당이라는 되게 유명한 성당 바로 옆에 붙어있는 학교였는데, 명동 성당에서 결혼식 많이 하잖아요. 근데 어떤 날은 그 홍어 냄새가 학교까지 넘어와요. (진짜요?) 그러면은 전라도 사람이 결혼을 하는 날인 거예요. (대단하네요.) 진짜 냄새 심하고 그걸 먹으면, 저는 한 번도 안 먹어 봤는데, 약간 톡 쏜다고 해야 되나? 그런 맛이라고 하더라고요.

석진: 저는 안 먹어 봐서 그런지 한번 먹고 싶어요.

효진: 아, 정말요? 저는 이제 입까지 이렇게 해 봤는데, 도저히 못 먹겠더라고요.

석진: 아, 씹지도 못하고!

효진: 입에 넣진 않고, 이렇게 가져와 봤는데, 입에 넣는 것까지 못 하겠더라고요.

석진: 아, 그랬군요. 그 장면이 상상이 돼요. 네, 지금까지 저희가 싫어하는 음식에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데요. 외국 사람들은 우리나라에서 번데기 되게 싫어한다고 들었어요.

효진: 아, 저도 엄청 싫어해요.

석진: 아, 효진 씨도 싫어하는구나. 여러분은, 여러분의 나라, 아니면 한국에서, 어떤 음식을 싫어하는지 저는 되게 궁금해요.

효진: 네. 우리나라 음식이 아니더라도, 다른 나라 음식 중에 싫어하는 음식이 있으시면 저희 Talk-ToMeInKorean에 오셔서 코멘트로 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 꼭 알려 주세요.

효진: 네. 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 네. 안녕하세요.

석진: 네, 효진 씨, 이번 주제가 뭐죠?

효진: 미신이에요, 오빠. 미신!

석진: Superstition?

효진: Superstition. Yeah, 맞아요.

석진: 효진 씨, 혹시 어렸을 때 들었던 미신 기억나는 거 있어요?

효진: 어렸을 때 미신 진짜 많이 들었죠. 미신에도 종류가 있잖아요, 오빠. 모든 한국 사람들이 믿고 있는 미신이 있고, 좀 또래 사이에서 미신처럼 번지는 그런 이야기들 있잖아요. (음, 맞아요. 맞아요.) 저 생각나는 건 미신이라고 해야 되는지 뭐라고 해야 되는지 모르겠는데, 저 어릴 때 들었던 건데, 이게 뉴스에도 나왔어요. (어, 진짜요?) 네. 워낙 미신처럼 번져서. 초등학교생들이 집을 갈 때 이렇게 마스크를 쓴 여자가 나타나서 마스크를 딱 벗었는데 이렇게 입이 찢어진 거예요. (조커처럼!) 네. 그래서 애들한테 물어본대요. "너 내가 예쁘다고 생각해? 안 예쁘다고 생각해?" (예쁘다고 생각한다고 말하면?) 하면은 "너도 이렇게 만들어 줄게." (아이고, 아이고!) 입을 찢고, 안 예쁘다고 생각한다고 하면, 안 예쁘다고 했으니까 또 그대로 입을 찢는 거죠. 그게 너무 무서워가지고 애들이 공포에 떨었어요.

석진: 이야, 그건 거의 괴담인데요?

효진: 네. 괴담. 근데 애들이 하도 공포에 떨어서 이게 제 기억에, 뉴스에도 나왔던 기억이 나거든요.

석진: 그랬군요. 제가 어렸을 때는 홍콩할매귀신이라고 효진 씨가 말한, (빨간 마스크의 여자? 뭐 그런 거였거든요?) 거의 그 급으로 무서웠던 귀신이 있었어요. (아, 그래요?) 네. 뭐 실제로 그런 사건이 있었는지는 모르겠지만. 제가 몇 가지 적어 왔는데 보통 한국에서는 사람 이름

을 빨간색으로 안 써요. (네. 쓰면 기분 나빠하는 사람도 있어요.) 네. 네. 왜 그러냐면 빨간 색으로 쓰면 "빨리 죽는다." 이렇게 완벽하게 믿진 않지만, (그냥) 그렇게 생각하는 거죠.

효진: 네. 그게 제가 듣기로는 장례식에서 돌아가신 분의 이름을 빨간색으로 적는다고 해요. 그래서 사람들이 아무래도 좀 거기 연관시켜서. 지금 사람들이 솔직히 빨간 펜으로 이름 적는다고 해서 무슨 일이 일어날 거라고 생각은 안 하는데 그래도 왠지 빨간 펜으로 많이 안 쓰게 되는 그런 경향이 확실히 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 그리고 미국에서는 좀 불길한 숫자가 몇 번이죠?

효진: 13번이죠.

석진: 네, 13번이죠. 하지만 한국에서는?

효진: 4.

석진: 네. 4. 네, 왜 그러냐면 저희 한자 "죽을 사"자랑 ("넉 사"자!) 네. 그 음이 같기 때문에 왠지 불길하게 생각하거든요.

효진: 그래서 어떤, 특히 병원 같은 데 가면 오빠, 엘리베이터에 1층, 2층, 3층 하고 4층이라고 숫자 4가 써 있는 게 아니라 영어의 four에서 와서 F를 써 놓는 데가 많이 있잖아요.

석진: 맞아요. 저 처음에 그거 이해하는데 정말 시간 많이 걸렸어요.

효진: 아, 진짜요? 그리고 또 어떤 미신들이 있죠?

석진: 이건 효진 씨가 자주 하는 건데, (뭔가요?) 제가 어렸을 때 다리를 많이 떨면 어른들한테 크게 혼났어요. (아, 혼나죠.) 복이 나간다고.

효진: 맞아요. 다리를 떨면, 갖고 있던 복, 그 행운이 나간다고 어른들이 그렇게 많이 얘기했던 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 네. 효진 씨 많이 들었죠? 이 얘기.

효진: 엄청 많이 들었어요, 저. 그리고 또 생각나는 게 있는데요, 오빠. 저는 되게 궁금했어요. 아빠가 어디 장례식, 상갓집에 갔다가 오시면은 항상, 그냥 문을 열고 안 들어오시고 문을 열고 서 계세요. 그러면 엄마가 이렇게 소금을 뿌리시더라고요, 아빠한테. (진짜요?) 네. 그래서 왜 그러냐고 물었더니 보통 상갓집에 갔다 오면은 그런 안 좋은, 그런 귀신이라고 해야 될까? 그런



기운들이 몸에 붙어서 오기 때문에 소금을 뿌리면 그걸 털어낸다는 의미래요. 그래서 집 안에 들어오기 전에 항상 이렇게 소금을, 엄마가 안 계실 땐 저보고 갖고 오라고 해서 이렇게 뿌리라고 하시더라고요.

석진: 저는 아직 그런 적은 없었는데, (아, 그래요?) 그런 게 있군요. 아, 저는 결혼하기 전에 장례식에 안 간다는 얘기는 들었어요.

효진: 맞아요. 저도 그런 얘기 들어 본 것 같아요. 아무래도 결혼식은 즐거운 일, 좋은 일의 뭔가 대표적인 거고, 상갓집에 간다는 것은 좀 안 좋은 일이잖아요. 그래서 그런 거 아닐까 싶어요.

석진: 그렇구나. 지금까지 저희가 한국에 있는 그런 미신에 대해서 얘기해 봤어요. 근데 외국에는 어떤 미신이 있는지 되게 궁금해요.

효진: 있을 거 같아요. 왜 그런 거 있잖아요, 오빠. "드라큘라는 뭐, 십자가와 마늘을 싫어한다." 이런 것도 미신 아닌가요?

석진: 그래서 집 안에 마늘 걸어놓는 집도 있을까요?

효진: 궁금해요.

석진: 저는 하나 있어요. "사다리 밑을 가지 말라." (아! 맞아요.) 이게 미국 미신이었나?

효진: 어디 서양 쪽이었던 것 같아요. 제 기억에.

석진: 그렇게 들었던 것 같은데.

효진: 그럼 뭐, 등이 부러진다고 하나? 그렇게 들었어요, 저는.

석진: 네. 미국 말고도, 인도네시아, 말레이시아, 중국, 일본 이런 곳에는 어떤 미신이 있는지 되게 궁금해요.

효진: 저는 아프리카 쪽 미신이 너무 궁금해요. (아, 아프리카!) 네 혹시 아프리카에서 저희 방송 듣고 계시면은 한번 "우리나라에는 이런 미신이 있다."라고 댓글로 남겨 주시면 재밌을 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 네. 꼭 남겨 주세요.

효진: 네, 여러분 그러면은 TalkToMeInKorean에서 댓글 남겨 주시고요. 저희는 다음 이야기에서 뵙

## 이야기 (lyagi) #104 – 진석진 & 안효진

겠습니다.

석진: 네, 여러분, 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 또 다리 뚫다!

효진: 치.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 오빠. 무서워요. 왜 그러세요?

석진: 이번 주제가 저한테는 약간 무서운 기억이라서.

효진: 그래요?

석진: 일부러 이렇게 한번 시작해 봤어요.

효진: 오빠한테 무섭다고 남도 무섭게 할 필요는 없잖아요. 오빠!

석진: 네. 알겠습니다.

효진: 그만하세요.

석진: 네. 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 저희가 이야기한 지 벌써 100회가 넘었어요.

효진: 엄청 많이 했네요.

석진: 네. 앞으로도 200회, 300회까지 달려 봅시다.

효진: 네. 오빠. 그럼 오늘의 주제부터 이야기해 볼까요?

석진: 네. 처음에 이게 저한테는 좀 무서운 기억으로 남았다고 했는데.

효진: 제 생각에는 이걸 경험해 보신 분들은 모두 무섭다고 생각하지 않을까요?

석진: 그럴 것 같아요. 이번 주제는 가위입니다.

효진: 가위하면 우리 청취자 여러분들은 보통 이렇게 종이를 자르는 가위를 생각하실 것 같은데...

석진: 네. 그게 아니고요, 악몽하고 비슷한 건데, 뭐라고 설명을 해야 할지 잘 모르겠어요.

효진: 저는 사실 한 번도 "가위에 눌려 봤다"고 하죠? 눌려 본 적이 없는데, 어떤 건지.

가위에 눌리면은 악몽을 꾸면서 목소리는 안 나오고 잠에서 깬대요. 깨는데도 목소리는 안 나오고  
몸은 움직일 수 없는 상태가 된다고 해요. 그럴 때 "가위에 눌렸다."라고 말을 하는데, 저는  
한 번도 경험해 본 적이 없어서 좀 궁금해요. 어떤 건지.

석진: 저는 대학교에 있을 때, 처음 경험해 봤어요.

효진: 그래요? 어땠어요?

석진: 처음에 제가 대학교 기숙사에서 자고 있었어요. 그런데 허리에서 누가 손으로 막 간질 간질 하는 느낌이 드는 거예요. 그래서 저는 뭔가 싶어서 그쪽으로 손을 갖다 댔죠. 그런데 뭔가 밑으로 확 잡아당기는 거예요. 허리를.

효진: 허리를?

석진: 네. 그러면서 목이 옆으로 돌아가더라고요. 그러면서 숨을 잘 못 쉬겠는 거예요. 그때가 처음이었거든요. 전에 이런 걸 겪어 본 적이 없어요. 그래서 숨도 안 쉬어지고, 몸도 잘 못 움직이겠고 하니까 가위 눌렸을 때, "손가락을 움직이면 풀린다." 이런 얘기를 들어 본 적이 있어요.

효진: 네.

석진: 손가락을 막 움직였어요. 그런데 꿈속에서 막 움직이는 거예요, 실제로 움직이는 게 아니고.

효진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 그렇다면서요.

석진: 네. 뭔가 주체가 안 되더라고요.

효진: 몸이 마음대로 안 움직인다고 들었는데.

석진: 네. 그리고 살짝 살짝 눈을 떴긴 떴어요. 하지만 눈을 뜨자마자 또 잠들고, 그러면서 또 답답해지고, 몸도 못 움직이고, 정말 그게 계속 반복되니까 정말 생각이 드는 게 "이러다가 사람이 죽을 수도 있겠구나."라는 생각 드는 거예요.

효진: 무서워요.

석진: 숨이 막히니까. 그런데 좀 웃기게 됐어요.

효진: 어떻게 됐어요?

석진: 손가락도 안 되고, 발도 안 되고 하니까 헛바닥을 내밀었어요. 그런데 진짜 실제로 헛바닥이 밖으로 나왔던 거예요.

효진: 그래요? 혀가 움직였네요.

석진: 네. 그러면서 가위 눌린 상태에서 깨어나는 걸 "가위 풀린다."고 얘기하잖아요. 그게 혀에서부터 시작하는 거예요.

효진: 먹을 걸 좋아하는 석진 오빠답게 입으로부터 무언가가 시작됐네요.

석진: 그래서 입에서부터 근육이 편하게 탁 풀리는 그런 느낌이 들었어요.

효진: 너무 신기해요.

석진: 그때 정말 무서웠어요.

효진: 가위 눌러 보신 분들은 처음 눌렀을 때 가장 무섭다고 하시더라고요.

석진: 네.

효진: 그런데 또, 어떤 분들은 되게 가위에 자주 눌리시는 분들도 있대요. 그런 분은 이제 뭐랄까, 매뉴얼처럼 풀리는 방법을 알고 있다고는 하는데, 저는 못할 것 같아요.

석진: 효진 씨는 가위 눌러본 적이 있어요?

효진: 저는 한 번도 없어요. 진짜 눌릴까 봐 무서워요. 몸이 아프다거나 아니면 스트레스를 굉장히 많이 받을 때 그렇게 악몽을 꾸면서 가위에 눌린다고 하잖아요. 근데, 왜 그렇잖아요. 가위에 눌리면은 분명히 꿈속에서 나는 꿈에서 깨고, 잠에서도 깨서, 정신이 말뚱 말뚱한 상태에서 말도 하려고도 하고, 몸도 움직이려고 하는데, 정작 잠에서 깨서 옆에서 자던 사람이나, 옆에 있던 사람한테 물어보면 가만히 있었다고 하고. 그게 참 무서운 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 그리고 그게 꿈을 꾸는 상태에서 그런 걸 겪기 때문에, 어떻게 생각하면 귀신을 만났

다?

효진: 귀신을 실제로 보는 사람도 있지 않나요? 가위에 눌리면서?

석진: 그런가요?

효진: 네. 실제로 귀신을 보거나, 듣거나하는 사람이 있다고 들었거든요.

석진: 아이고.

효진: 진짜 무서울 것 같아요.

석진: 이번 이야기는 갈수록 뭔가 무서워지네요.

효진: 네. 무서운 이야기 같아요. 주제가. 근데 저는 궁금한 게 가위 눌린다는 개념이 외국에서도 있을까요? 그런 말이 있을까요? 너무 궁금해요.

석진: 뭔가 비슷한 건 있을 것 같아요. 이런 현상은 있을 것 같은데...

효진: 악몽도 있을 것 같고. 딱 정말 자다가 몸을 움직일 수 없고, 말이 안 나오는 상태를 우리나라에서는 가위 눌린다고 하는데, 그게 외국에서도 있는지 저는 정말 궁금해요.

석진: 그러니까 저희가 이번 기회에 청취자들에게 물어봐야 될 것 같아요.

효진: 네. 여러분이 꼭 TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 코멘트로 저희 궁금증을 해소해 주세요.

석진: 네. 예전에 그거 생각나요.

효진: 뭐요?

석진: 되게 유명한 가수가 있었는데, 유승준 씨라고 그 분이 아마 "가위"라는 노래로 큰 인기를 끌었죠.

효진: 그 가위가 아마 "여자 친구가 죽어서 꿈에서 나타난다." 이런 의미에서 약간 가위 눌리듯이 "여자 친구를 본다."

석진: 아... 그 내용이었군요.

효진: 가사를 보면 그래요. 여자가 죽었어요. 꿈에서라도 한 번만 나타나 달라!

석진: 한 번만 안아줘, 내 꿈속에서!

효진: 노래는 하지 말아요. 우리.

석진: 알았습니다. 죄송하고요. 코멘트 꼭 남겨 주세요.

효진: 네. 그러면 여러분 저희는 다음 이야기에서 뵈겠습니다.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 오늘 주제는 한류예요. 오빠.

석진: 네. 한류. 저희 청취자분들이 정말 좋아할 것 같아요.

효진: 맞아요. 한류 열풍이 대단하잖아요.

석진: 네.

효진: 오빠는 "한류" 하면은 뭐가 먼저 떠올라요?

석진: 저는 이거 봤을 때 정말 충격 받았어요.

효진: 뭐요?

석진: 프랑스에서 한국 노래를 들으면서 단체로 춤을 추는 거예요. 수퍼주니어의 "Sorry Sorry" 춤을...

효진: 뭐 "플래시 몹" 이런 거예요?

석진: 네. 그거 봤을 때, 되게 문화적인 충격?

효진: 그래요?

석진: 많이 받았어요. 효진 씨는요?

효진: 저는 그냥 유명한 한류 스타들이 떠오르는 것 같아요. 소녀시대라던지, 장근석 씨, 인기 많다고 하는데, 그런 스타들이 먼저 떠오르는 것 같아요. 저한테는.

석진: 제가 얼마 전에 외국인 친구를 만나서 같이 밥을 먹었어요.

효진: 네.

석진: 그 친구가 빅뱅 콘서트를 갔다 왔다고 정말 좋아하는 거예요.

효진: 별로 저는 안 부러운데요.

석진: 저 같은 경우에도 빅뱅이면 어린 친구들이 좀 좋아하는 그룹이고, 제 나이대 취향은 아니다 이렇게 생각해서...

효진: 노래를 좋아하는 분들은 많지만, 콘서트까지 가시는 분들은 많이 없잖아요.

석진: 네. 그런데 외국인들은 나이 상관없이 모든 연령대가 다 같이 가서 막 열광하고...

효진: 그렇구나.

석진: "지 드래곤 봤어?", "대성 봤어?", "승리 봤어?" 막 이렇게 열광적으로 좋아하더라고요.

효진: 그렇구나. 역시. 저희 청취자들 분들 중에서도 가끔 이야기를 들어보면은 한국어를 공부하게 된 계기가 드라마를 본단지, 한국 노래를 들으면서 한국이라는 나라나, 한국 문화의 문화에 관심을 갖게 되어서, 한국어도 배우게 됐다는 분들이 많이 있었던 것 같아요.

석진: 정말 그러고 보면, 한국 드라마, 한국 노래, 드라마, 노래 이런 매스 미디어가 가지고 있는 힘이 참 큰 것 같아요.

효진: 맞아요. 정말.

석진: 그런데 이거 좀 반대로 생각해서, 이번에는 한국에서 한류 열풍을 좀 더 길게, 그리고 잘 이어가기 위해서 좀 더 관리하는 그런 움직임도 있더라고요.

효진: 맞아요. 맞는 것 같아요.

석진: 이전 이야기 에피소드에도 얘기 했었지만, 홍콩 배우가 되게 인기 많고, 홍콩 가수도 인기 많고 막 그랬었거든요.

효진: 네.

석진: 그런데 제가 겪었던 걸로 봐서는 그때 홍콩에서는 그걸 관리를 잘 안 한 것 같아요. 적어도 제가 있는 한국에서는 그런 가수들도 자주 오진 않았고, 그렇게 관리하는게 별로 없었던 것 같은데, 요즘에는 한국 가수들이 먼저 알아서 직접 태국, 베트남, 그런 동남아시아 쪽을 다 순회하면서 직접 찾아가면서 인기를 많이 얻고 있고...

효진: 찾아가는 서비스군요.

석진: 네.

효진: 그렇구나.

석진: 네. 얼마 전에 좀 안 좋았던 사건이 있었어요.

효진: 뭐죠?



석진: 블랙비 라는 아이돌 그룹이 있어요. 그렇게 많이 알려진 그룹은 아닌데, 이 친구들도 한류 열풍을 타고 인기를 얻자는 취지로 태국하고 일본에 갔단 말이에요. 그러니까 그쪽에서 인터뷰를 했죠. 그런데 인터뷰하면서 이 친구들이 너무 실수를 한 거예요. 그때 당시 태국에, 지금도 홍수 때문에 피해를 많이 입고 있잖아요.

효진: 네.

석진: 태풍에 대한 그런 얘기가 나왔어요. 그런데 그 친구 중에 리더였나? 한 사람이 자기들은 정말 도와주고 싶지만 가진 건 돈밖에 없다. 그래서 돈으로라도 도와주고 싶다. 그러면서 다른 멤버가 물었어요. "그러면 너 지갑에 얼마 있냐?" 그러면서 지갑을 보여 주는데, 7,000원 있는 거예요. "어, 나 7,000원 밖에 없어." 그게 방송에 나간 거예요. 그러니까 태국 사람들은 특히 이제 홍수 피해를 입은 사람들은 얼마나 화가 나겠어요.

효진: 그렇죠. 기분이 나쁠 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 그 이후에 어떤 영상을 본 지 아세요?

효진: 어떤 영상이요?

석진: 그 블랙비 멤버들이 비디오에 나오는데, 리더인 친구는 삭발을 했어요. 이제 인사를 하면서 정말 죄송하다고 사과하는 영상을 따로 만들었더라고요. 워낙 태국에서 그게 문제가 많았었나 봐요, 그런데 이게 큰 사건이 돼서 자칫 잘못하면 한류 열풍에 큰 피해가 될 수도 있잖아요. 그래서 한국에 있는 유명 아이돌 밴드들이 다 태국에 가서 "미안하다." 이런...

효진: 이미지 관리를 하는 거네요.

석진: 네. 이런 취지로 또 공연을 하고, 거의 무료로 했나? 싸게 했나? 그랬을 거예요.

효진: 그렇구나.

석진: 이런 식으로 이제 관리를 하더라고요.

효진: 저는 좀 한류를 보면서 아쉬운 점이 있어요.

석진: 뭐예요?

효진: 사실 한류라는 얘기는 한국의 물결이라는 뜻이잖아요. 한국의 파도, 물결이라는 뜻인데, 한국에서 내세우는 것이 한국 드라마와 가수 밖에 없는 것 같아요.

석진: 아직은 거기에 너무 집중이 되어 있는 것 같아요.

효진: 좀, 장기적으로 본다면은, 한국에서도 한국 정부나 기관들에서 한국을 좀 더 알려 보자는 의미에서 좀 더 그쪽에 신경을 쓰고 있는데, 저는 사실 인기란 거는 어느 순간 없어지기 마련이라고 생각을 해요.

석진: 그럼요.

효진: 근데 저희가 좀 더 한국이라는 나라를 알리고 싶으면은 한국이 한국 K-Pop이나 K-Drama 이외에도 많은 것이 있다는 것을 좀 알렸으면 하는데, 특히나 정부나 이런 쪽에서 캠페인을 할 때, 너무 K-Drama나, K-Pop만 강조하는 것이 아닌가 하는 좀 한국에는 그것이 다인 것처럼 느껴지는 그런게 조금 아쉬운 것 같아요.

석진: 그러면 효진 씨는 한국의 문화 중에 어떤 면이 한류 바람을 타고 좀 더 퍼졌으면 좋겠어요?

효진: 저는 사실 이런 한류 바람을 타고가 아니라, 그냥 사람들에게 한국이라는 나라가 어떤 나라이고, 어떤 문화를 갖고 있고, 예를 들면 저는 일본이 굉장히 잘 된 케이스 중 하나라고 생각을 하는데, 사실 일본 애니메이션이나 노래가 90년대에 인기가 굉장히 많았잖아요? 미국이나 이런 쪽에서도 매니아 층 사이에서 인기가 많았고, 그런데 지금은 사실 한국 한류 바람을 타고 한국 가수들이 인기가 많고 드라마가 인기가 많은데, 그렇다고 해서 일본이란 나라가 잊혀진게 아니잖아요. 일본 음식은 누구나 먹고 있고, 스시 하면 누구나 일본을 알고 있고, 가라데나 유도 같은 무술도 알려져 있고, 누구나 일본 하면은 여러 가지 이야기를 할 수 있는데, 한국이라고 했을 때 사람들이 김치, 소녀시대, 드라마 말고 다른 이야기를, 어떤 이야기들이 나올지 저는 궁금하거든요. 저는 많이 안 나온다고 생각을 해요. 그래서 좀 더 한국의 다양한 측면들이 좀 더 소개되었으면 하는 바람이 있어요.

석진: 그렇군요. 효진 씨, 말씀 잘 하시네요.

효진: 감사합니다.

석진: 여러분은 K-Pop, K-Drama 말고 한류 바람을 통해서 알고 싶은 한국의 문화가 어떤 게 있나요?

효진: 저희 TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #106 – 진석진 & 안효진

석진: 네. 기다리고 있을게요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 여러분은 지금 TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기를 듣고 계십니다.

효진: 듣고 계십니다. 아, 안 맞았어요, 오빠.

석진: 우리는 항상 타이밍이 안 맞는 거 같아요.

효진: 오빠가 그렇게 할 줄 몰랐어요.

석진: 뭔가 좀 재밌게 하고 싶어요. (아, 그렇군요.) 매 회마다 뭔가 다른 게 있으면 더 재밌게 들을 수 있을 것 같아요.

효진: 다음부터 미리 말해 주세요. (아니예요.) 당황했어요, 저.

석진: 항상 랜덤으로.

효진: 예, 알겠습니다. 항상 준비된 자세로 있겠습니다.

석진: 네, 알겠습니다.

효진: 네, 오빠, 그러면 오늘 주제는 뭐죠?

석진: 오늘 주제는 해외 여행.

효진: 해외 여행! 너무 좋아해요, 저.

석진: 벌써 입가에 미소가 가득해졌어요.

효진: 저는 여행은 다 좋은 것 같아요. 국내 여행도 좋고, 해외 여행도 정말 좋아해요.

석진: 효진 씨, 해외 여행 어디 가 보셨어요?

효진: 저는 미국에서 공부했잖아요. 잠깐, 8개월 동안. 그때 미국 서부를 여행했었고요. (America!) 네, America. 그리고 일본, 고등학교 때랑, 그리고 작년에. 일본 여행 두 번 했었고, 그 다음에 유럽 배낭 여행 했었고요. 이건 여행인지 모르겠는데 얼마 전에, 작년에, 골드코스트도

다녀왔어요. 출장으로?

석진: 제가 듣기로는 아주 좋았다고, 그렇게 들었는데요.

효진: 저는 여행이라고 못 부를 거 같아요, 그거는.

석진: 네, 알겠어요. 그런데 그 나라마다 좀 특이한 점이 있잖아요.

효진: 다 느낌이 다르죠.

석진: 네. 날씨도 그렇고, 뭐 음식도 그럴 수 있겠고. (네, 맞아요.) 지금 뭐 생각나는 거 혹시 있어요? 기억나는 특이한 점?

효진: 특이한 점이요? 특이한 점이라기보다는 날씨 얘기가 나와서, 제가 작년에 골드코스트 다녀왔잖아요. 근데 오빠 골드코스트 하면, 따뜻한 햇살이 비치고, 또 제가 겨울에 갔어요. 한국 날씨로 겨울에 갔는데, 한국에서 겨울이면, 호주는 남반구니까 여름이잖아요. (그렇죠. 거의 반대죠.) 그렇죠. 그래서 여름 옷 다 챙겨서 갔는데 비 오고, 날씨 좀 쌀쌀하고 막 이래갖고 너무 실망했던 기억이 나요.

석진: 여름을 생각하고 갔었는데, (그죠.) 정작 비만 오고.

효진: 네. 막 가을 같았어요. 좀 추웠어요, 그래서.

석진: 그랬군요.

효진: 되게 속상했어요. 오빠는 여행 어디 다녀와 봤어요?

석진: 저는 씨 왔어요.

효진: 씨 왔어요? 얼마나 봐요.

석진: 아니에요. 혹시나, 간 곳이 별로 안 되는데, 잊어버릴까 봐. 저 라오스 (아, 라오스!) 갔었고, 말레이시아, 대만, 그리고 America.

효진: America 다녀오셨군요.

석진: 미국도 갔다 왔어요.

효진: 아, 그렇구나. 오빠는 어디가 제일 좋았어요?

석진: 저는 말레이시아가 되게 좋았어요.

효진: 그거는 나라가 특별했던 걸까요, 간 목적이 특별했던 걸까요.

석진: 저는... 목적! (목적이.) 네, 목적이 더 컸던 것 같고,

효진: 목적이 뭐였죠?

석진: 여자 친구 만나러 갔었는데, 제가 먹는 거 좋아하잖아요. (그럼요.) 음식 값이 너무 싸요, (그렇구나.) 말레이시아가.

효진: 진짜. 저는 생각해 보니까 그렇게 막 "너무 싸다." 하는 그런 나라를 가 본 적이 없는 것 같네요. (유럽하고) 유럽도 비싸고, 미국은 한국이랑 비슷한 것 같고, 일본도 한국보다 물가가 비싸잖아요.

석진: 그렇군요. 방금 생각난 건데 말레이시아 날씨가 정말 환상적이었어요.

효진: 부러워요.

석진: 아니에요. 이거는 반어법이에요.

효진: 진짜요? 왜요?

석진: 보통 생각하는 말레이시아 날씨가 되게 따뜻한 (그죠.) 그런 날씨잖아요.

효진: 네, 여름 날씨.

석진: 그런데 열대 우림 기후라고 해서, 하루에도 한 다섯 번씩, 여섯 번씩, (스콜!) 네, 네. 갑자기 확 바뀌는 거예요. 밖에 햇빛이 쨍쨍하게 내리는데 갑자기 폭풍이 몰아치고, (진짜요? 너무 신기해요.) 그래서 밖에 잘 못 나가는 거예요. 어떻게 될지 모르니까.

효진: 우산을 항상 들고 다녀야겠네요?

석진: 네, 네. 휴대를 해야 될 것 같더라고요.

효진: 그렇구나. 오빠는 여행에서 가장 기억에 남는 일을 꼽으라면, 여러 나라 다녀와 봤잖아요, (그렇죠.) 뭐가 있어요?

석진: 저는 미국. (미국.) 네. 처음엔 그, 영화나 비디오로 미국을 많이 봤다고 생각했어요. 제가 "미국 가도 아주 편하게 느끼겠지." 그렇게 생각했었는데, 처음에 뉴욕에 갔었어요. 근데 건물이 너무 큰 거예요.

효진: 미국은 뭐든지 큰 것 같아요.

석진: 너무 크고, 음식도 너무 커요. (맞아요.) 그래서 제가 서브웨이? 한국에도 있지만, 미국 서브웨이 가서 반쪽 샌드위치를 먹었어요. 그런데 그걸 다 못 먹었다니까요.

효진: 에이, 거짓말. (아, 진짜예요.) 에이, 거짓말! 그 크기는 똑같은 것 같은데요? (아니예요, 그게.) 오빠가 엄청 많이 넣어서 먹었겠죠. 아, 상상이 가네요. 한국에서는, 서브웨이에서 물론 자기가 원하는 야채나, 고를 수 있지만 미국만큼 선택권이 없거든요. 미국에서는 진짜 치즈 종류부터 해서 다 고를 수 있잖아요. 오빠가 엄청 많이 넣었겠죠. 거기 있는 거 다 넣었죠, 오빠?

석진: 몰라요. 그리고 옷 사이즈가, (아, 맞아요.) 체형이 다르잖아요, 그 쪽 사람들하고.

효진: 맞아요.

석진: 그래서 저는 그냥 한국에서 입던 미디엄 사이즈 두 벌을 샀는데,

효진: 너무 컸죠?

석진: 너무 크고, 소매가 너무 길어서 (맞아요.) 손 바깥으로 막 나오는 거예요. (속상하죠.) 네. 그랬던 적이 있었는데, 처음에 제가 뉴욕에 갔었어요. 뉴욕 갔는데 좀 더러웠어요. (아! 지저분했구나.) 네, 많이 지저분해서 약간 실망을 많이 했었거든요. 그런데 그 다음에 오하이오 주에 갔었어요. 그런데 거리에 쓰레기가 하나도 없는 거예요. (아, 정말요?) 정말 깨끗하고.

효진: 제 생각에 뉴욕은 서울처럼 큰 도시다 보니까 서울도 사실 많이 지저분하잖아요, (그렇죠.) 도로가. (맞아요.) 그래서 큰 도시는 약간, 항상 그런 것 같아요.

석진: 그리고 마지막으로 제가 LA를 갔었는데 LA 코리아 타운, 한국하고 똑같아요.

효진: 그럴 것 같아요. 워낙 한국 사람들이 많으니까.

석진: 네. 그래서 너무 실망한 게, 내가 13시간 비행기 타고 다시 한국에 온 느낌이 드니까 그게 너무 실망스러웠어요. (그렇구나.) 효진 씨는요?

효진: 저도 뭐 기억에 남는 일들이 몇 가지 있는데요. 먼저 미국에서, 제가 시애틀에서 공부를 했는데, LA 쪽에 저도 삼촌이, 외삼촌이 살고 계셨어요. 그래서 거길 가야 하는데 비행기를 간 발의 차이로 놓친 거예요. (아이고, 놓쳤구나.) 그래서 그때 정말 황당하고, 당황하고, 거의 울 뻔 했어요, 저는. 그런 기억도 있고. 유럽에서 여행을 할 때도 정말 친구들, 새로운 친구들 많

이 사권, 그런 기억도 많이 나고, 또 하나는 기억이 나는 게, 제가 옛날에 이야기에서 얘기를 했는지 안 했는지 기억이 안 나는데, 제가 체코를 여행할 때였어요. 체코 프라하를 여행을 했는데, 제가 이름이 너무 어려워서 정확히 기억은 안 나는데, 프라하 외곽에, 좀 떨어진 곳에 있는 어떤, 되게 유명한 성이 있어요. 그 성에 친구들과 놀러 갔는데, 그 성에 들어가는 입구가 이렇게 크게 있잖아요. 근데 그 옆에 찌고만한 입구가 있어요. 근데 거기 문은 닫혀 있는데, 성이 인제 돌로 지어졌잖아요, 옛날 성이다 보니까. 근데 제가 그 찌고만한 입구에서 친구랑 사진을 찍고 있었는데 그 돌과 돌 사이에 갈라진 틈이 있잖아요. 거기에 이렇게 쪽지가 하나 있는 거예요. 그래서 쪽지를 빼 봤더니 너무 감동적이었어요. 영어로 써 있었는데, 예를 들면, 제 자식이 석진이, 경은이, 현우라고 해 봐요. 그럼 엄마 아빠가 여기에 여행을 와서 석진이, 경은이, 현우한테 편지를 쓴 거예요. "너희들이 나중에 여행을 와서 꼭 이 쪽지를 발견하길 바란다."라고 하면서 써 놔는데 너무 감동적이었어요. (근데 효진 씨 게 아니잖아요.) 제 게 아니기 때문에 접어서 다시, 도로 넣어 놔죠, 거기에.

석진: 그 분들 이제, 자제 분들이 꼭 보셨으면 좋겠네요.

효진: 되게 맛있는 엄마, 아빠인 것 같아요. 그래서 여행에서 그런 것도 기억에 남고, 작년에 일본에 갔을 때는 엄마랑 단둘이 한 첫 여행이었거든요. 그래서 그것도 되게 좋았던 것 같고, 정말 저는 여행에서 크게 나뉘었던 기억이 별로 없는 것 같아요. 항상 힘들었어도, 다 나중에 지나고 보면 추억으로 되고, 또 일단 여행하면서 만나는 친구들이 가장 소중한 것 같고.

석진: 그렇군요. 효진 씨 얘기 들으니깐 갑자기 해외를 가면서 겪었던 황당하고 어려웠던 일들이 막 생각나는데 (생각이 나요?) 근데, 지금 이 이야기 편에서 얘기하기에는 너무 많아서, (아, 그래요?) 따로 석진이의 "해외여행; 황당한 편" (아, 좋아요.) 황당한 사건 편을 따로 만들어야 될 것 같아요.

효진: 좋아요. 얘기하다 보니까 또 여행 가고 싶어요.

석진: 이번에는 어디에 가고 싶어요?

효진: 이번에 좀 날 풀리면, 봄이 되면, 짧게라도 국내 여행도 가 보고 싶고요. 그리고 어디 폭 쉬고 올 수 있는 데, 그런 데 가고 싶어요. 나이가 들어서 그런지 그런 데가 땡기네요.



석진: 네, 여러분은 해외 여행 어디 어디 가 보셨나요?

효진: 한국에 혹시 와 보신 분이 계신가요?

석진: 한국에서 겪었던 좋은 점들, 아니면 좀 힘들었던 점들 있으시면 어떻게 하면 되죠?

효진: TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 네, 여러분의 코멘트를 기다리고 있겠습니다.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 오빠, 안녕하세요.

석진: 여러분은 지금 TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기를 듣고 계십니다. (이야기를 듣고 계십니다.)

효진: 우와. 깜짝 놀랐어요. 오빠. 신호 좀 달라고 했잖아요.

석진: 죄송해요. 근데 이게 재밌어요.

효진: 그렇군요.

석진: 이제는 아시잖아요.

효진: 글썄요.

석진: 제가 일부러 앞에 여러분은 지금 TalkToMeInKorean의 이 부분을 좀 느리게 한 것 같아요.

효진: 네. 알겠어요. 다음부터는 눈치를 빨리 채고 같이 할게요.

석진: 이번 주제가 뭐죠? 효진 씨?

효진: 제가 진짜 좋아하는 거예요.

석진: 뭐예요?

효진: 드라마.

석진: 드라마!

효진: 드라마인데. 한국 드라마 말고, 외국 드라마.

석진: 맞아요. 드라마란 주제는 저희가 전에 이미 한 번 했었어요.

효진: 그래요?

석진: 네. 근데 이번에는 외국 드라마만을 주제로 삼아서 한번 얘기를 할 거예요.

효진: 한국 드라마가 되게 인기가 많잖아요. 외국에서도. 근데 반대로 한국에서도 외국 드라마가 인기가 진짜 많아요, 오빠. 그죠?

석진: 네. 저도 지금도 계속 보고 있는 미국 드라마도 있고, 예전에는 중국 드라마, (중국 드라마)

네, 그리고 일본 드라마도 좋아했었어요.

효진: 맞아요. 저도 외국 드라마 진짜 좋아하는데, 저는 오히려 한국 드라마는 별로 안 좋아하고, 외국 드라마 좋아해요. 저는 어렸을 때, 한 고등학교 때는 일본 드라마 되게 좋아했었고, 대학교 때도 일본 드라마 많이 봤고, 대학교 넘어 오면서 또 지금까지 좋아하는 건 이제 미국 드라마나, 영국 드라마 좋아하거든요. 중국 드라마는 한 번도 본 적이 없는 것 같아요. 저는.

석진: 정말요?

효진: 근데 인기 많은 것 같아요.

석진: 그러면은 저희가 이번 이야기를 통해서 외국 드라마의 특징을 얘기해 보면 어떨까요?

효진: 제가 인터넷에서 이런 걸 봤어요, 오빠.

석진: 네.

효진: 한국 드라마는 어디서든 사랑을 한다. 사랑 얘기가 안 빠지잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

효진: 그래서 제가 한국 드라마를 안 보나 봐요. 저는 사랑 얘기 안 좋아해요.

석진: 너무 뻔하니까?

효진: 그냥 좀 사랑 얘기 없이 다른 얘기 보고 싶은데 사랑 얘기가 너무 많이 나와서, 한국 드라마 안 보는 것 같고, 일본 드라마는 어디서든 교훈을 준다.

석진: 교훈을...

효진: 약간 일본 드라마는 만화적인 그런 내용이 많잖아요?

석진: 그런건 정말 많이 느꼈어요.

효진: 그렇죠. 그래서 그런지 항상 교훈을 주면서 끝에 항상 훈훈하게 마무리되는 약간 그럼 만화적인, 그런 느낌이 많이 나고, 미국 드라마는 어디서든 살인이 난데요.

석진: 네. "CSI"같은 그런 미국 드라마를 보면, 매 에피소드마다 살인이 일어나죠.

효진: 게다가 그런 추리 드라마가 아니더라도, 예를 들면 "위기의 주부들" 우리나라에서는 "위기의 주부들"이라고 하죠.

석진: 네.

효진: 그런 일반 드라마를 봐도, 약간 살인이 일어난다거나, 시체가 나온다거나, 그런 경우가 많긴 많은 것 같아요. 물론 모든 드라마가 그런 건 아니지만.

석진: 저는 미국 드라마가 좋은 게, 매 에피소드마다 너무 영화 같은 거예요.

효진: 그것도 약간 드라마마다 많이 다른 것 같아요.

석진: 저는 "24시 Twenty four".

효진: 그거는 그런 걸로 되게 유명하죠. 아무래도. 영화 같은 드라마.

석진: 한 가지 단점이 뭐냐 하면, 이게 인기가 좀 많다보면 시즌제로 가잖아요.

효진: 맞아요.

석진: 너무 길어요.

효진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 그래서 가다보면 처음에는 엄청 재밌는데, 나중에 갈수록 좀 재미가 없어지는 그런 드라마들도 있는 것 같아요. (맞아요.) 아쉽게도.

석진: 저는 제가 "로스트"를 시즌 2까지는 끝까지 봤어요. 그러다가 계속 이제 늦게 나오고, 너무 또 길어지니까 못 챙겨 보는 거예요. 그래서 중간에 보니까 이게 상황이 어떻게 돌아가는지도 잘 모르겠고, 그러다가 어느 날, 저도 모르게 마지막 편을 본 거예요.

효진: 그래요? 중간 거 안 보고?

석진: 네. 너무 허무한 거예요, 그 결과가.

효진: 허무하죠.

석진: 네.

효진: 그렇구나.

석진: 네.

효진: 오빠는 어떤 종류의 드라마 좋아해요?

석진: 제가 어렸을 때는 중국 드라마가 한국에서 인기가 되게 많았어요. 지금 우리나라 드라마든, 노래든, 한류 바람이 불어서 외국 사람들이 많이 알고 있잖아요.

효진: 네.

석진: 제가 어렸을 때는 그 반대였어요.

효진: 중국.

석진: 네. 중국 드라마, 특히 홍콩이죠. 홍콩 가수, 홍콩 드라마가 정말 인기가 되게 많았어요.

효진: 홍콩 영화가 인기가 많았던 건 알 것 같아요. 그렇구나.

석진: 그때 중국 드라마 감명 깊게 본 게 "판관 포청천".

효진: 아. "포청천" 맞아요. 우리 초등학교 때 되게 인기 많았잖아요. 이렇게 이마에 달 모양 있는  
아저씨 나와 갔고.

석진: 그래서 그거 따라한다고, 껌 씹어서 이마에 붙이고 그랬었어요.

효진: 진짜 껌으로 했어요?

석진: 네. 중국 드라마 있었는데, 보통 중국 드라마 보면 무협이라고 하죠. 액션 신이 되게 많아요.

효진: 맞아요.

석진: 그리고 그 액션 신이 과장된 면이 되게 많은 것 같아요.

효진: 하늘을 날고 막 이러잖아요.

석진: 장풍 막 날리고, 싸움을 할 때 손이 안 보여요 잘.

효진: 맞아요.

석진: 그리고 정말 제일 놀랐던 거는. "천룡팔부"라는 드라마가 있어요. 거기서 주인공이 수십 만  
대군하고 싸워요.

효진: 혼자서?

석진: 네. 혼자 싸우는데 뭐 장풍 날리고 이런 거는 말할 것도 없고요, 말이 쓰러져 있는데 말 머리  
를 딱 차는 거예요, 그 사람이. 그러니까 말이 빙글 빙글 돌면서 날아가더니, 그 병사 한 수십  
명을 쓰러뜨리는 거예요.

효진: 그래요? 근데 그게 되게 말이 안 되는데, 오히려 그게 저는 중국 영화나 드라마의 매력인 것  
같아요.

석진: 네.

효진: 그런 것 때문에 재밌어서, 또는 그런 액션 신이 시원하잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

효진: 시원하기 때문에, 중국 영화나 드라마를 찾는 분들도 많이 있다고 생각을 해요, 저는. 그래서 저는 "소림 축구" 이런 거 되게 좋아했었거든요. 너무 재밌어서.

석진: 네. 주성치가 나오는 영화가 특히 그렇죠.

효진: 네. 너무 재밌어요.

석진: 네. "우와, 말도 안돼!" 이렇게 생각하면서도 너무 웃기니까...

효진: 보게 되는 것 같아요. 저는 반대로 중국 영화는 별로 본 적이 없는데, 어릴 때는 좀 일본어 공부를 할 때, 일본 드라마 굉장히 많이 봤었거든요.

석진: 네.

효진: 재밌게 봤던 거예요. 재밌게 봤던 드라마 중엔 "Trick"이란 드라마도 있었고, 코믹 추리 그런 거였는데 또 아니면 "워터 보이즈" 이건 영화로도 있었는데, 드라마로도 되게 재밌게 봤고, 일본 드라마 중에서는 굉장히 많이 봤어요, 저는. 근데 나이가 들면서 일본 드라마 보다는 이제 영어 공부를 더 하게 되면서 미국이나 영국 드라마를 많이 보게 됐는데, 제가 가장 좋아하는 드라마는 "Friends". ("Friends") 진짜 인기 많잖아요. 굉장히 오래됐어요.

석진: 시즌 열 개가 넘게 나온 걸로...

효진: 열 개 딱 나왔어요. (열 개 나왔어요?) 시즌 10까지 있는데, "Friends" 통해서 영어 공부도 정말 많이 했고, 저는. 저는 그런 시트콤, 웃긴 종류의 드라마나, 아니면 아예 추리 있죠? 추리 물을 좋아하는 것 같아요. 요새를 재밌게 보는 게, 영국의 "Sherlock".

석진: "Sherlock"

효진: 너무 재밌어요.

석진: 너무 길어요. 저한테는.

효진: 그렇구나.

석진: 한 편이 한 두 시간 정도 하잖아요.

효진: 한 한 시간 반 이 정도 하는 것 같아요.

석진: 그래서 저는 자기 전에 틀어놓고 자요.

효진: 보다가 자는군요.

석진: 네.

효진: 그렇구나. "Sherlock" 팬들이 들으면 서운해 할 것 같은데요, 오빠.

석진: 죄송합니다. "Sherlock" 팬 여러분.

효진: 한국에서도 정말 외국 드라마가 인기가 많은 거를 실감을 하는 게, TV에서도 굉장히 많이 방영을 해 주고, 인기 있는 드라마들은 정말 주변에 안 본 사람이 없을 정도로 굉장히 사람들이 많이 보고 있는 것 같아요. 그래서 물론 한국 드라마가 한국에서도 인기가 많지만, 외국 드라마도 한국에서 굉장히 인기가 많은 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 지금까지 저희가 외국 드라마에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데, 여러분에게는 그렇게 재미를 주거나 감동을 준 외국 드라마가 어떤 게 있나요?

효진: 꼭 한국 드라마가 아니어도 좋으니까, 여러분이 본 재미있는 외국 드라마 이야기를 저희 TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 뭐 영국 드라마, 태국 드라마, 뭐 인도 드라마, 브라질 드라마 이런 거 특징을 들으면 재밌을 것 같아요.

효진: 네. 정말 재밌을 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 꼭 코멘트 남겨 주시고요.

효진: 네.

석진: 저희는 다음 에피소드에서 만나겠습니다.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요, 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요, 경화 씨.

경화: 네, 오랜만이에요.

석진: 네, 이번 주제가 뭐죠, 경화 씨?

경화: 건축이요.

석진: 네, 저희 TTMiK 청취자 분 중에 한 분이 “너희 이야기에서 건축에 대해서 한번 얘기해 보라.”  
이렇게 추천해 주셔서.

경화: 그렇게 반말로 얘기하셨나요?

석진: 아! 아니죠. 아니죠.

경화: 아, 농담이에요.

석진: 영어로 쓰셔서. 뭐 그랬다고요.

경화: 네. 그래서 저희가 건축에 대해서 얘기를 할 건데요. 건축에 대해서 많이 알고 계세요, 오빠  
는?

석진: 사실 저 건축에 대해서 잘 몰라요.

경화: 네. 저도 마찬가지예요.

석진: 그리고 저희가 이야기를 보통 7분? 이 정도 하는데 7분 안에 다 얘기하기가 너무 어렵잖아  
요.

경화: 네, 맞아요.

석진: 그래서 저는 특별히 저희 집, 고향, 고향의 대표적인 건축물,

경화: 오! 조사를 해 오셨군요.

석진: 약간 했어요. 조금 했고요. 그리고 한국의 대표적인 건축물에 대해서 조사를 했어요.

경화: 궁금하네요.



석진: 그러면 경화 씨, 프랑스 하면 가장 먼저 생각나는 건축물이 뭐예요?

경화: 에펠탑?

석진: 그렇죠. 근데 한국은 뭐일 것 같아요?

경화: 한국은... 음, 글썄요.

석진: 한국에 대한 그런 영화나 아니면 만화에서 꼭 등장하는 건축물이 있더라고요.

경화: 아하! 뭐죠?

석진: 남대문.

경화: 아! 남대문. 그렇군요.

석진: 네. 송례문이라고도 하는데요.

경화: 남대문이 많은 그, 궁들을 이겼군요. 경복궁, 뭐, 덕수궁, 이런 궁들을 이기고 남대문이 1위군요.

석진: 네. 남대문이 1위인데 슬프게도 몇 년 전에 불에 탔죠.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 정말 안타까운 일이었는데요.

경화: 제가 그때, 2008년이었잖아요. 그때 제가 영국에 있었거든요. (아, 그래요?) 그래서 믿지 않았어요. "말도 안 된다." 그랬었고, 그 영국인 선생님께서 신문을 보여 주면서 "경화야, 이거 어떻게 된 일이나." 전 너무 놀라서 집에 바로 전화했던 기억이 나요.

석진: 네. 정말 저도 한국에 있었지만 그 당시에, 믿을 수가 없었어요.

경화: 그쵸! 정말 (너무 충격적이었어요.) 충격적인! 네!

석진: 이 송례문, 남대문이 서울의 목조 건축물 중에 가장 오래된 것이라요. (네, 맞아요.) 그러면 경화 씨는 어떤 거 얘기해 보실 거예요?

경화: 아, 저는 사실 건축 하면 제일 먼저 생각나는 게, 어렸을 때 읽었던 "나의 문화유산답사기"라는 책이 생각나요.

석진: 아!

경화: 오빠 읽으셨...나요?

석진: 1권 읽었어요. 1권.

경화: 저도 사실 1권만 읽었는데요. 근데 저는 여러 번 읽었어요. 그 책이 제가 건축에 그래도 조금이나마 관심을 갖게 된 계기가 된 책이었는데 그 책이 사실 중학생 필독 도서잖아요. (그렇죠. 반드시 읽어야 하는.) 네, 맞아요. 한국 사람이면 아마 한 번쯤은, 끝까지는 아니더라도, 구입하시던지 아니면 앞부분은 꼭 읽어 보셨을 것 같아요. 그리고 저는 계속 책 이야기를 하겠는데, 혹시 "느낌표"라는 TV 프로그램 기억나세요?

석진: 네. 꽤 유명했었죠.

경화: 거기서 "책책책 책을 읽읍시다" 이거 했었잖아요. 근데 거기서 한 달에 한 권씩 책을 정해서, 온 국민이 읽었으면 하는 책을 한 달에 한 권씩 정해서 알려줬었잖아요. 기억나세요?

석진: 저는 어떤 서점을 찾아가서 어떤 친구한테 "어느 책 몇 쪽에 무슨 내용 있는지 얘기해 보라." 했는데 그 친구가 정말 그 내용을 얘기하는 그 부분만 기억나요.

경화: 그러면 직접 그 책을 사서 읽으신 적은 없으세요?

석진: 아직 없어요.

경화: 전 그때 "깡이부리말 아이들", "봉순이 언니", 이런 책들을 많이 알게 됐는데, 그때 또 알게 됐던 책이 "무량수전 배흘림기둥에 기대서서"라는 책이었어요. 그때 그 책 제목 때문에 배흘림기둥이라는 것에 대해서 알게 됐었거든요. 배흘림 기둥이 뭔지 아세요?

석진: 기둥인데 약간 볼록하게 나온 기둥 아닌가요?

경화: 맞아요. 가운데 부분이 볼록하게. 그러니까 위와 아래가 오히려 얇고 가운데 부분이 약간 볼록한 기둥이 한국의 전통적인 그, 집들의 기둥 모양이래요. 네, 그래서 그것에 대해서 알게 됐던 그런 기억이 나네요.

석진: 아, 그렇군요. 그리고 저는 저희 고향의 건축물에 대해서 얘기해 드린다고 했잖아요. 포항에는, 포항 호미곶에 가면 손 모양 동상이 있어요.

경화: 아! 본 적 있어요. 실제로 말고 TV에서.

석진: 해마다 새해가 되면 정말 전국의 많은 분들이 거기 호미곶에 오셔서 그 새해 첫 태양을 보러

오시는데요. 해가 뜨면 그 손 모양 위로 해가 떠올라요. (오, 진짜요?) 그 모습이 정말 멋져요. 사람이 너무 가서, 정작 저도 못 갔어요.

경화: 아, 그래요? 오빠 집에서 가까웠나요?

석진: 한 차타고 20분? 정도 가면 돼요.

경화: 되게 가까웠군요. 근데 못 가셨어요?

석진: 네. 못 갔고, 또 저는 만약에 외국 분들이 한국에 오시면 한 번쯤 가 보셨으면 하는 건축물 중에, 광화문.

경화: 아! 네, 맞아요.

석진: 광화문에 있는 또, 경회루.

경화: 경복궁! 경복궁 안에?

석진: 경회루.

경화: 네. 그래서 경복궁, 사실 저도 가 봤는데 정말 좋아요. 저 경복궁 정말 정말 좋아해요.

석진: 네, 너무 좋고, 또 그렇게 비싸지 않죠? 입장료가.

경화: 네. 굉장히 싸요. 1,500원인가? 그럴 거예요.

석진: 맞아요. 그리고 전 또 남산국악당.

경화: 남산국악당은 남산에 있나요?

석진: 그렇죠. 충무로 역에 내리시면 바로 가까이에 있으니까, 5분도 안 돼서 그냥 가실 수 있어요.

경화: 그 곳은 공연장인가요?

석진: 네, 공연도 하고 한국 전통적인 건축물이 아주 많아요. 그래서 거기서 전통 혼례도 치르고, (아, 그렇구나.) 전통적인 결혼식도 하고 국악 공연도 하고.

경화: 주말에 놀러 가 봐야 되겠어요.

석진: 네. 네. 꼭 가 보세요. 그리고 저는 전통적인 건축물 하면 절이 많이 떠올라요. (네, 네, 맞아요.) 그래서 저는 비록 불교가 아니더라도 그런 절들을 구경하기 위해서 많은 외국 분들이 절을 찾아가 봤으면 좋겠어요. 절이 좋은 게, 산 속에 있잖아요. 자연하고 되게 잘 어울리는 것

같아요.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 제가 이 이야기를 준비하면서 한국의 건축 특징에 대해서 조사를 했는데, 그때 그 특징이 바로 그거였어요. 그, 중국하고 일본과 비교를 한다고 하면, 중국은 웅장하고 장대한 그 규모가 특징이고, 일본은 굉장히 기능적인 측면을 강조하는 게 특징이라면, 한국은 그 자연 환경에 잘 조화된 그런 규모랑 기능이 특징이래요. 네, 그래서 절이 되게 적절한 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 같은 아시아권이지만 중국, 한국, 일본 각자 그런 특징이 있는 것 같아요.

경화: 네, 맞아요.

석진: 네, 지금까지 저희가 한국의 건축물에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데요. 어떻게, 만족하셨나요?

경화: 어떡해요. 저희가 잘 몰라서 많이 조사했어요.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 아무튼, 경화 씨가 추천해 줬던 "나의 문화유산답사기", 그 책은 정말 한국어를 좀 많이 아시면 꼭 읽어 보셨으면 좋겠어요.

경화: 네, 정말 재밌어요. 정말 강추합니다.

석진: 강력히 추천한단 말이죠. 네, 그러면 저희 이야기 여기서 마칠까요? 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.

경화: 네, 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

윤아: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 윤아 씨.

윤아: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 네, 윤아 씨 정말 오랜만이에요.

윤아: 오랜만입니다.

석진: 여기 이야기에겐 어떤 일로 오셨어요?

윤아: 석진 씨가 초대하셔서. 저의 굴욕적인 이야기를 듣고 싶다고 초대하셔서.

석진: 네, 오늘 이야기 주제가 바로 굴욕적인 기억인데요. 네, 굴욕이라 하면, 어떤 때 굴욕이란 말을 쓰죠?

윤아: 창피하고, 기억하고 싶지 않은, 그런 일들?

석진: 네, 네. 정말 부끄러운 일을 당했을 때 "정말 굴욕적이었어." 이런 말을 하는데요. 윤아 씨가 먼저 굴욕적인 기억에 대해서 얘기해 주실래요?

윤아: 네. 사실 굴욕적인 기억이라고 하니까 굉장히 많은 일들이 떠올랐는데 일단 제가 평소에 굉장히 잘 넘어지고 잘 빠긋하고 막 이러거든요.

석진: 발목이 잘 빠긋하세요?

윤아: 그냥 몸 전체가. 그런데 그런 것과 관련된 기억 중에는, 옛날에 비가 오는 날에 버스에서 내리다가 버스에서 채 내리기 전에 넘어진 적이 있어요. 균형을 못 잡아서. 근데 그 버스를 내려오는 계단 있잖아요. 거기에 엉덩방아를 쿵쿵쿵 찍은 거예요. 그래서 버스에 앉아 있는 모든 사람들이 동시에 제가 넘어지는 걸 보고 "아이고!" 하고 탄성을 지었어요. 근데 그 소리가 너무 커서 너무너무 창피했어요.

석진: 정말 부끄러웠겠네요.

윤아: 네, 지금 생각해도 너무 부끄러워요.

석진: 제가 진짜 "왜 그 버스에 있지 않았나." 정말 후회가 되네요.

윤아: 그 이후에 제 엉덩이에 피멍이 한 달 동안 남아 있었던 것 같아요. (아이고. 정말 아프셨겠어

요.) 네, 엄청 아팠어요. 근데 아픈 것도 모르고, 너무 쉼피했어요.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 사실 아픈 것보다 쉼피함이 더 크죠.

윤아: 네. 석진 씨 굴욕적인 기억도 하나 얘기해 주세요.

석진: 네, 이거는 사실 윤아 씨도 아는 얘기고요. TalkToMeInKorean 사무실에 있는 사람들이 다 아는 얘기에요.

윤아: 아, 그 얘긴가요?

석진: 네. 일명 아메리카노 사건이죠. (네, 기억나요.) 제가 예전에 TalkToMeInKorean에서 아르바이트하는 학생과 같이 점심을 먹으러 나갔다가 오는 길에, 그 아르바이트 학생이 "커피를 사면 좋겠다.", "TalkToMeInKorean 사무실 식구들을 위해서 커피를 사면 좋겠다." 해서 근처에 있는 카페에 갔어요. 아르바이트 학생이 "사무실 식구들은 어떤 커피 좋아해요?"라고 묻길래 아 "보통 아메리카노 다 좋아하겠지."라고 생각해서 "응, 아메리카노 사면 돼."라고 말한 거예요. (그래서 몇 잔이나 샀어요?) 여섯 잔 샀어요. (와, 많이 샀어요.) 여섯 잔 사서 정말 사무실 사람들이 좋아하는 그 모습을 상상하면서 들어왔어요. 그런데, 일단! (두둥!) 효진이는 커피를 아예 못 마시고, 커피를 좋아하는 경은 누나는 그 자리에 없었고, 믿었던 현정 누나조차 강한 커피는 마시지 못 한다고 해서 총 세 잔이 남아 버린 거예요. 제 것까지 합하면 네 잔이죠. 그래서 (그럼 누가 마셨어요?) 어떻게 하겠어요, 제가 마셔야지. 그래서 한 잔을 마셨어요. "뭐, 향도 좋고 마실 만하다."라고 생각했죠. 두 잔을 마셨어요. (두 잔까진 괜찮아요.) 네, 두 잔째는 괜찮더라고요. 이제 두 잔 남았죠? 한 잔을 마셨는데, 다 마시기 전에 가슴이 너무 두근거리는 거예요. "이러다가 생명이 위험해지는 거 아니야?"라는 생각이 들 정도로 정말 걱정이 많이 됐어요. 하지만 다 마셨죠. (우와!) 그런데 나머지 한 잔은 다 못 마시겠더라고요. 그런데 윤아 씨가 생각났어요. "윤아 씨는 커피를 참 좋아한다."

윤아: 제가 그때 사무실에 없고, 다른 곳에 있었잖아요.

석진: 네. 다른 곳. 2층에 있었잖아요. 그때 2층에 카페를 하고 있었고,

윤아: 네. 제가 그 카페에서 잠깐 이제 다른 일을 하고 있었는데 석진 씨가,

석진: 네. 제가 윤아 씨 찾으러 카페에 올라갔어요. 그런데 윤아 씨는 회의 중이었고, 제 한 손에는 커피가 들려져 있었고, 어떻게 할지 모르겠는 거예요. 그런데 바로 (그래서 그 커피를 누굴 줬

죠?) 바로 눈앞에 있는 바리스타한테 커피를 줬어요.

윤아: 그 바리스타의 반응은 어땠나요?

석진: 그때는 놀란 눈치였어요. 당황해서 "제가 커피 좀 마시고 하세요."라고 저는 친절하게 건넸죠. 바리스타는 "아, 네. 감사합니다." 하면서 받았죠. 이제, 드리고 나서 저는 너무 기쁜 마음에 사무실 내려와서 이 얘기를 들려줬어요. 근데 사무실 식구들이 다 저를 욕하는 거예요. (폭풍 비난.) 어떻게 그럴 수가 있냐고. 바리스타한테 다른 가게 커피를 건넬 수가 있냐고. 그렇게 얘기하니까 "내가 잘못했구나."라는 생각이 드는 거예요. 그래서 다시 올라가서 잘못했다고 사과하고 왔죠.

윤아: 사과를 잘 받아 주었나요? 바리스타가?

석진: 그때 저를 본 지 얼마 안 됐으니까, 별로 친하지도 않고, 어찌시겠어요.

윤아: 나중에 제가 그 바리스타 친구에게 물어봤어요. (뭐라고 하시던가요?) 당황스러웠다고 했지만 커피는 맛이 있었다며. 그렇게 기분 나빠하지는 않았어요.

석진: 네. 이번 이야기를 통해서 저와 윤아 씨의 굴욕적인 일을 얘기해 봤어요.

윤아: 네. 하나씩 얘기해 봤네요.

석진: 여러분도 살다가 정말 부끄럽고, 정말 굴욕적인 일을 한 번쯤 경험해 봤을 것 같아요. 정말 어떤 재밌는, 그런 굴욕적인 일이 있는지 여러분의 굴욕적인 이야기를 어디에 남기면 될까요?

윤아: TalkToMeInKorean.com에 오셔서 댓글로 이야기해 주세요.

석진: 네, 그럼 저희는 기다리고 있을게요.

윤아: 기다릴게요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

윤아: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 네, 이번 주제를 제가 정했어요. (아, 그래요?) 얼마 전에 저랑 효진 씨가 저희 외국인 친구  
OOO에 갔잖아요.

효진: 알렉스 씨의 집들이에 다녀왔어요.

석진: 알렉스 씨의 집들이에 다녀왔는데요. 그래서 이번 이야기에서는 저희가 집들이 할 때 주로  
뭐 하는지 알려주면 재밌을 것 같아서.

효진: 그리고 집들이 할 때 주로 사 가는 선물들도 있잖아요, 오빠. (네, 맞아요. 맞아요.) 그런 것도  
얘기해 보면 재미있을 것 같아요.

석진: 보통 저희가 집들이라고 얘기하는데, 이게 영어로는 뭐죠?

효진: House-warming party!

석진: 네. 네. 주로 저희가 새 집으로 이사 갔을 때 친구들을 불러 놓고 파티를 하는 건데. 그렇게  
크게는 안 하죠?

효진: 다 다를 것 같아요.

석진: 그렇구나.

효진: 저는 사실 부모님하고 같이 살기 때문에 제 집에서 제가, 저의 손님들을 초대해서 집들을  
해 본 적이 없어요. 오빠는 있어요?

석진: 저는 자취를 많이 했잖아요. 그래서 자취방 옮길 때 그때 친구를 불러서 한 적도 있고, 실제  
로 이사를 간 친구 집에 놀러 가서 집들이에 참여한 적도 있어요.

효진: 오빠 근데, 그러고 보니까 오빠 최근에 이사했을 때 집들이 한다 그래 놓고 왜 안 했어요?

석진: 아... 네, 그때 집에 제 동생하고 식구가 많아서. 네...



효진: 아직도 기다리고 있어요, 오빠.

석진: 아, 진짜요? 아, 알았습니다. 그러면 저희가 집들이를 하면 주로 뭘 하죠?

효진: 보통 집 주인이 요리를 하죠. 근데 요리를 못 하는 사람은 가끔 시켜먹기도 해요.

석진: 저는 아마 시켜서 제가 했다고 말할 것 같아요.

효진: 안 속아요. 오빠. 그리고 또 초대받은 손님은 선물을 사 가죠.

석진: 여기서 중요한 건, 저희가 자주 하는 선물이 있어요.

효진: 네.

석진: 그게 뭐죠?

효진: 주로 휴지나 세제. (네, 맞아요.) 그런 것들 많이 하지 않나요?

석진: 생활하는 데 필요한 것들이죠. 휴지, 뭐, 세제. 그런데 휴지를 줄 때 저희가 두루마리 휴지를 줘요. 껍 티슈, 이 휴지를 주지 않고, 풀어서 쓰는 그 휴지를 주는데, 그거 왜 그렇게 주는지 알아요?

효진: 저 그렇게 주는지 모르고 얼마 전에 알렉스 씨 집들이 갔을 때 껍 티슈 사 줬는데요?

석진: 아, 외국인이니깐 괜찮아요.

효진: 아, 그래요? 그런 게 있었어요?

석진: 두루마리 휴지가 원래 풀어서 쓰잖아요. 술술 잘 풀리라고.

효진: 아, 그래서 그 휴지 이름이 뭐, "잘 풀리는 집" 이런 휴지 있는 거 본 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 그런 휴지가 있죠.

효진: 그렇군요. 그리고 또 오빠, 주로 신혼부부들이 둘이서 이사를 하잖아요. 각자 뭐 부모님이랑 살든가 혼자 살다가 같이 결혼을 하면서 다른 집으로 옮겨서 이사를 하는데, 그런 경우에 보통 결혼한 바로 다음에 집들이를 하는 경우가 많이 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 저도 얼마 전에 갔었는데 (아, 그래요?) 그 부부는 이제 신랑 쪽 친구 분도 있고 신부 측 친구 분도 있잖아요. 그러니까 한꺼번에 초대를 할 수는 없으니까 이제 "이번 주는 어느 쪽 친구들, 또 다음 주는 또 어느 쪽 친구들." 해서 정말 오랫동안, 오랜 기간 동안 집들이를 하더라고요.

효진: 맞아요. 그리고 보통 신혼부부들이 사는 집이 엄청 큰 경우가 별로 없잖아요. 보통 처음에 시작할 때 조금 작은 집으로 시작하는 경우가 많으니까 집에 한꺼번에 손님을 많이 초대하기 힘들어서 이렇게 손님을 나눠서 초대하는 경우도 많이 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 그런데 하지만 저희가 그냥 모여서 뭐 조촐하게 밥을 먹고 재밌게 얘기하는 그 정도지 뭐, 크게 노래를 부른다거나 그렇게 크게 파티를 하진 않죠.

효진: 또 한국에서는 그렇게 집에서 파티를 하는 문화가 크게 많이 없잖아요. 뭐 옛날에야 결혼식에 집에 손님들을 초대해서 잔치를 했다고는 하지만 그렇게 외국처럼 친구들끼리 뭐 가끔 모여서 파티를 하고 이런 문화가 없기 때문에 주로 그냥, 집들이라고 하면 집에 와서 밥을 같이 먹고, 뭐 술도 한 잔 할 수 있고. 그리고 제가 들은 얘기로는 요새는 그렇게 술 마시는 것보다 그런 거 있잖아요. 위라든지. (Wii!) 네. 그런 게임들을 (닌텐도.) 같이 하는 그런 문화도 많이 생겼다고 들었거든요, 저는. 그러니까 뭔가 좀 더 건전하고 다 같이 참여할 수 있는 그런 문화가 생겼다고 들었는데, 저도 알렉스 씨 집에 가서 실제로 다 같이 밥을 먹고, 게임을 같이 했던 기억이 나네요. (네. 저도 그때 있었네요.) 그런 식으로 문화가 조금씩 바뀌기도 하는 것 같은데 기본적으로는 밥을 같이 먹고, 이제 밥은 집 주인이 요리를 하거나 시키고, 다른 사람들은 집들이 선물을 사가는 게 가장 기본적인 것 같아요.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 저희가 집들이를 하면 주로 이런 일을 하는데요. 저희가 집들이를 하는 이유가 뭐냐면 "새 집으로 이사 갔으니까 그 새 집에서 앞으로 더 사업도 잘 되고, 더 행복하게 살아가라." 이런 것들을 바라면서 하는, 이제 그런 모임이잖아요, 그런 집들이가. 다른 나라에서는 집들이가 있는 건 알아요. 근데 어떤 의미로 집들이를 하는지 모르겠어요.

효진: 제 생각에는, 제 추측인데, 영어에서는, 영어권 국가에서는 이걸 house-warming party라고 하잖아요. 그러니까 뭔가 "새 집으로 왔으니까 사람이 살았던 그런 것도 없고, 그래서 뭔가 좀 더 온기를 보태고 사람들이 와서 집을 따뜻하게 데워 준다는 의미가 아닐까."하고 추측을 해 보는데요, 저는.

석진: 되게 의미가 좋을 것 같아요. 만약에 그렇다면.

효진: 모르겠어요. 여러분 혹시 영어권 국가에 사시는 분이라면 house-warming party가, 집들이가

어떤 의미를 갖는 건지, 혹은 다른 나라 분들도 저희 지금 이야기 레슨을 듣고 계신 청취자 분들께서 "우리나라에는 집들이가 있어요, 없어요." 혹은 "있는데 이런 식으로 해요. 이런 의미예요."라는 것을 댓글에서, 저희 여기 TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 남겨 주시면 재미있을 것 같아요.

석진: 여러분의 댓글 기다리고 있을게요, 정말. 저희는 다음 이야기에서 또 만나죠?

효진: 네, 오빠. 다음 이야기에서 만나고 그 전엔 만나지 마요.

석진: 그래요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 윤아 씨.

윤아: 안녕하세요. 석진 씨.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

윤아: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 윤아 씨.

윤아: 네.

석진: 또 잊을 만하니까...

윤아: 나타났어요.

석진: 네. 그렇네요. 오늘은 저희가 카네이션에 대해서 얘기해 보려고 해요.

윤아: 네.

석진: 카네이션하면 뭐가 제일 생각나세요?

윤아: 당연히 어버이날이죠.

석진: 어버이날. (네.) 어버이날 저희가 주로 뭐하죠?

윤아: 어버이날 주로 부모님께 감사의 인사와 선물, 그리고 카네이션을 드리죠.

석진: 윤아 씨는 선물 드리는구나.

윤아: 그렇죠. 선물 드리는데, 그 선물이 항상 바뀌죠.

석진: 아~. 저희는 같아요.

윤아: 그래요?

석진: 네. 용돈을 드리거든요. 돈을 드리기 때문에, 바뀌지가 않아요. 카네이션.

윤아: 네.

석진: 저희가 어버이날에만 쓰는 게 아니고, 또 언제 쓰죠?

윤아: 스승의 날?

석진: 네. 스승의 날.

윤아: 맞아요.

석진: 스승의 날 때, 선생님한테...

윤아: 카네이션을 드리죠.

석진: 가슴에 카네이션을 꽂아 드려요. 윤아 씨는 카네이션하고 관련된 좀 뭔가 특별한 그런 추억 있나요?

윤아: 특별한 추억이요?

석진: 네.

윤아: 글썄요. 특별한 추억은 잘 모르겠어요. 카네이션은 그냥 항상 스승의 날이나, 어버이날에만 사는 꽃인 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 그때 아니면 저희나라에서는 볼 수가 없죠? 보기가 힘들죠?

윤아: 꽃집에서 항상 파는 꽃은 아니죠.

석진: 맞아요. 근데 카네이션이 언제부터 어버이날이나 스승의 날에 쓰였는지 아세요?

윤아: 글썄요.

석진: 그게 유래가 있어요. 제가 또 조사를 해왔잖아요. 1910년에 미국에 "안나 자이비스"라는, "안나 자이비스"라는 소녀가 있었는데, 어머니께서 돌아가셨어요. 이미. 그래서 어머니를 추모하기 위해서 카네이션을 교회 사람들에게 나눠줬다고 해요. 그때는 흰색이었는데 어떤 과정을 거쳤는지는 모르겠지만, 지금 한국에서는 빨간 카네이션을 쓰고 있죠.

윤아: 그 흰색 카네이션하고 빨간색 카네이션이 의미가 다른가 봐요.

석진: 다를 것 같아요. 저는 잘 모르겠는데, 이 방송을 듣고 계시는 여러분께서 그런 차이점을 알고 계시면 저희한테 알려 주세요. 윤아 씨, 이번 어버이날에 카네이션 부모님한테 드렸어요?

윤아: 당연히 드렸죠.

석진: 오!

윤아: 카네이션이 어버이날이 되면 가격이 갑자기 비싸지잖아요.

석진: 네.

윤아: 그리고 갖가지 포장을 한 꽃 바구니 형태의 카네이션, 꽃다발 형태의 카네이션, 그리고 가슴에 꽃을 수 있는 카네이션, 이렇게 여러 가지가 나와서 뭐, 꽃바구니 같은 경우에는 굉장히 비싸기도 하고, 3만원, 5만원하기도 하고, 그러잖아요. (진짜요?) 네. 네. 저는 이번에 어버이날에 광주에 내려갔다 왔는데, 가기 전 날 홍대에서 길거리에서 파는 꽃다발을 샀어요. 단돈 3,000원에.

석진: 3,000원에 꽃다발을 팔아요?

윤아: 네. 되게 싱싱한 꽃다발이었는데, 굉장히 싸게 팔더라고요.

석진: 그게 광주까지 가는데, 살아있던가요?

윤아: 그럼요.

석진: 아!

윤아: 그래서 예쁜 꽃다발을, 비싸지 않은 꽃다발을 사 드릴 수 있어서 좋았던 게, 항상 꽃을 선물하면 부모님께 선물하면, "꽃은 비싼데, 뭐하러 사왔느냐."라고 말씀하시는데, 이건 정말 싼다고, 마음 놓으시라고 얘기할 수 있어서 정말 좋았어요.

석진: 근데 저는 그 3,000원으로 카네이션 한 송이 샀어요.

윤아: 진짜요?

석진: 네.

윤아: 이러니까 어디서 사느냐가 중요해요.

석진: 그런 것 같아요. 그래도 저는 예전에는 어버이날 때, 그런 카네이션 챙겨 드리는 게 무슨 큰 의미가 있나 그렇게 생각했었거든요?

윤아: 네.

석진: 근데 막상 어버이날 딱 돼서, 바깥에 나갔는데, 부모님들이 가슴에 카네이션을 하나씩 꽃고 다니시는 것 보니까 왠지 우리 아버지, 어머니께도 하나 해 드려야겠다. 그런 생각이 막 들더라고요.

윤아: 비교가 되니까.

석진: 네. 그래서 더 챙겨 드려야할 것 같아요. 아무튼. 근데 여기 카네이션에 불편한 진실 하나 있는 거 아세요?

윤아: 그게 뭐예요?

석진: 카네이션 이게 우리나라에서 나는 꽃이 아니고, 외래종이에요. (네.) 외국에서부터 들여와서 쓰고 있는 건데, 저희나라에서 로열티를 지불해야 된대요.

윤아: 진짜요?

석진: 네. 돈을 주고 카네이션 들여와서, 파는 거예요.

윤아: 그래서 혹시, 저희 아버지께서 이번에 카네이션보다는 "패랭이꽃이 좋다."라는 이야기를 하시더라고요.

석진: 네. 뉴스에도 나왔어요. 카네이션에 로열티가 들어가니까 우리 카네이션 대신 비슷한 "패랭이꽃을 사서 쓰자." 이런 말이 뉴스에서 나오더라고요.

윤아: 그렇군요.

석진: 그래서 우리 내년에는 저희 부모님들한테 카네이션 대신 패랭이꽃을 선물해 드리는 게 어떨까요?

윤아: 그것도 괜찮겠네요.

석진: 네. 아무튼 저희가 어버이날이나 스승의 날에 쓰는 카네이션에 대해 이야기를 해 봤는데요, 다른 나라에서는 카네이션을 어느 날에, (어떨 때 카네이션 특별히 쓰는지..) 네. 그게 되게 궁금해요. 어린이날도 쓰는 나라가 있지 않을까요?

윤아: 그럴까요?

석진: 아무튼 궁금해요.

윤아: 네. 궁금합니다.

석진: 아무튼 카네이션을 언제 주로 쓰시는지 저희한테 어디로 알려 주면 되죠?

윤아: TalkToMeInKorean.com에 오셔서 댓글로 이야기 해 주세요.

석진: 네. 기다리고 있겠습니다.

윤아: 네. 안녕.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.



석진: 안녕하세요. 진석진입니다.

효진: 안녕하세요. 안효진입니다.

석진: 효진 씨.

효진: 네.

석진: 저번 주 주말에 뭐 했어요?

효진: 지난 주말예요?

석진: 네.

효진: 이거 비밀로 하려 그랬는데.

석진: 솔직하게 말해 주세요.

효진: 저 운전했어요. 오빠.

석진: 운전이요?

효진: 네.

석진: 효진 씨, 면허 있어요?

효진: 면허 없는데 면허 따려고, 학원에 가서 운전 수업 들었어요.

석진: 진짜요?

효진: 네.

석진: 그러면 이번 이야기에서는 운전면허에 대해서 얘기해 보는 게 어떨까요?

효진: 네. 좋아요. 전 아직 없지만.

석진: 그러면 저희가 보는 운전면허가 몇 가지 종류가 있는데요, 일반인, 저나 효진 씨나, 경화 씨나 볼 수 있는 그런 운전면허는 몇 가지가 있을까요?

효진: 보통, 크게 나눠서 두 가지가 있죠.

석진: 두 가지.

효진: 네.

석진: 그렇죠.

효진: 1종 면허와 2종 면허가 있는데, 오빠는 몇 종 면허 땀어요?

석진: 저는 1종 보통을 땀고요.

효진: 남자 분들이 보통 1종 면허를 많이 따고 저는 2종을 지금 준비하고 있는데, 여자들은 보통 2종을 많이 따는 것 같아요. 오빠, 차이가 뭐죠?

석진: 1종을 선택하면, 트럭을 몰아요.

효진: 큰 차를 몰 수 있죠.

석진: 네. 트럭을 몰게 되고, 대신 효진 씨처럼 2종을 선택하면 트럭대신, 승용차를 몰죠.

효진: 1종을 따면 트럭도 몰 수 있고, 승용차도 몰 수 있는데, 2종을 따면 승용차만 몰 수 있죠.

석진: 맞아요.

효진: 근데 오빠는 운전면허 언제 땀어요?

석진: 저는 2000년에 땀어요.

효진: 12년 전에 땀네요.

석진: 네. 12년 전에 땀어요.

효진: 제가 사실 지금 운전면허를 따려고 마음을 먹은 이유가 잠깐 쉬워졌어요. 운전면허가.

석진: 진짜요?

효진: 네. 시험이 쉬워져서, 다시 어려워진대요. 11월부터.

석진: 11월부터. 올해.

효진: 그래서 그 전에 따려고 지금 준비를 하고 있는 건데, 오빠가 딸 때는 시험이 어땀는지 설명해 줄 수 있어요?

석진: 있죠. 저희 때도 쉬웠다는 얘기는 많았었는데요, 저희가 실기시험과 필기시험을 치잖아요. 필기시험을 치러 시험장에 가면 자리에 앉아요. 근데 맨 앞줄에 있는 사람이 시험지를 골라요. (네.) 여러 가지 시험지가 준비되어 있거든요. 운이예요. 만약에 앞에 있는 사람이 어려운 걸 뽑으면, 그러면 뒤에 있는 사람도 다 어려운 시험지를 풀어야 되고, 그런 거 였어요. 랜덤이었어요. 랜덤.

효진: 되게 달라요. 제가 봤을 때는 옛날에도 그랬겠지만 필기 시험 한 번 보고 그 다음에 운전면허 시험장 안에서 이렇게 보는 기능 시험이 있고, 그 다음에 도로에 직접 나가서 보는 도로 주행 시험이 있잖아요. 저는 지금 기능 시험까지 마친 상태인데, 필기 시험은 일단 컴퓨터로 보고요, (아! 되게 편해졌네요.) 네. 컴퓨터로 보고, 대신 컴퓨터로 보니까 동영상으로 푸는 문제 이런 것도 있어요. 오빠. 많이 바뀌었는데, 제가 듣기로는 옛날에는 문제가 보통 서점에 가서 문제집 두꺼운 걸 사서 이렇게 공부를 한다고 하잖아요.

석진: 네.

효진: 근데 지금은 300문제. 300문제 안에서 몇십 문제 나오는 거예요. 그래서 제가 학원에 등록했을 때, 되게 얇은 문제집을 줬는데, 그게 300문제였던 거예요. 그래서 저는 그냥 답만 다 체크하고 형광펜으로 그것만 그 중에서 어려운 것만, 진짜 버스에서 가기 전에 봤는데도 300문제니까 사실 얼마 안 되잖아요.

석진: 네.

효진: 그래서 필기 시험도 굉장히 쉬워졌고, 오빠 기능 시험 볼 때 어땠어요? 뭐 했어요?

석진: 기능 시험 볼 때는 주차, 기어 변속, 뭐 신호에 맞춰서 중간에 섰다가, 또 출발하고, 또 여러 가지 있었는데, 지금은 되게 기억나는 것은 돌발 상황 있잖아요. 사고가 났을 때, 그때 딱 멈추고, 비상등을 켜야 되잖아요. 네. 그게 생각나요.

효진: 제가 듣기로는 옛날에는 그렇게 뭔가 하는 게 많았잖아요.

석진: 네.

효진: 제가 시험 봤을 때는 한 한달 전에 봤는데, 50미터 가면 되요.

석진: 그냥 끝이에요?

효진: 50미터 가고 돌발 상황 한 번 있고, 그리고 저희 사촌 언니, 오빠나 친구들이나, 엄마가 옛날에 보셨을 때는, 언덕도 있고, 주차도 하고 이랬다고 그랬거든요. 그런데 없어요. 좌회전, 우회전도 없고, 50미터가면 되고, 그냥 와이퍼 켜고, 등 이런 거 있잖아요. 그런 거 조작하는 거? 그리고 10미터 가고 돌발 상황 한 번이면 끝나요. 되게 쉬워졌어요.

석진: 정말 쉬워졌어요?

효진: 네. 그리고 이제 도로 주행이 남았는데, 사실 저는 아직 차가 없잖아요. 오빠.

석진: 그렇죠.

효진: 그래서 운전면허를 땀다고 해도, 크게 뭐가 바뀔 것 같진 않아요.

석진: 그 부분에 대해서는 제가 효진 씨보다는 선배잖아요. 그러니까 말해 줄 수 있는데, 제가 운전면허증을 따고 처음 실제로 운전해 봤을 때가, 7년 후예요.

효진: 그래요?

석진: 네.

효진: "장롱면허"였네요.

석진: "장롱면허"라고 하죠.

효진: 네. 운전면허를 따고 운전면허증은 장롱에 보관해서 안 쓴다는 그래서 "장롱면허"라고 하거든요.

석진: 네. 그래서 그동안 정말 많은 부분을 잊어 버렸었어요.

효진: 그럴 것 같아요.

석진: 정말 운전을 안 하면 다 잊어먹게 되고, 실제로 운전했을 때, 정말 무서웠거든요.

효진: 네. 맞아요. 그럴 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 한번 운전을 해 보세요.

효진: 네. 운전면허 땀 다음에. (네.) 근데 제가 알기로는 미국 같은 나라에서는 굉장히 어릴 때부터 운전면허를 따고 차도 많이 사잖아요. 워낙 땅이 넓으니까 차가 없으면 불편해서. 그런데 한국에서는 보통 몇 살 때 운전면허 따죠?

석진: 저는 스무 살로 알고 있었어요.

효진: 네. 딸 수 있는 나이는 그 정도 인데 보통 제가 생각하기에는 주변 친구들이나, 이렇게 보면 대학교를 가서 먼저 따는 친구들이 있고, (제가 그랬죠.) 네. 고등학교 졸업하자마자 따는 친구들이 있고, 아니면 아예 늦게 따는 것 같아요. 저처럼. 저는 이제 시험이 어려워지고 그런다고 해서, 이제 땀다고 했는데, 우리 사무실에서 지금 운전면허 있는 사람이 누가 있죠?

석진: 저 밖에 없는 걸로...

효진: 현우 오빠도 있는 걸로 알고 있거든요.

석진: 아, 그래요?

효진: 네. 그러니까 거의 운전면허를 대학교 입학하자마자, 고등학교 졸업하자마자 따지 않으면  
은, 되게 미루게 되는 것 같아요. 그래서 제가 경은 언니도 꼬셨어요.

석진: 꼬셨어요?

효진: 시험 어려워지기 전에 빨리 따라고 꼬셨는데, 제가 알기로는 미국 같은 나라에서는 보통  
10대 때, 그렇게 운전면허를 따다고 알고 있었거든요. 근데 다른 나라는 어떨지 궁금해요.

석진: 그렇군요. 과연 어떨까요? 그리고 운전면허가 과연 쉬운지도, 어려운 지도 모르겠어요.

효진: 진짜 한 번에 붙는 사람도 있는데, 오빠, 제가 TV에서 어떤 할머니가 운전면허에 진짜 몇  
백 번을 시험을 보시는 거예요.

석진: 그런 분 꼭 계세요.

효진: 할머니니까 아무래도 더 어렵잖아요. 몇백 번 계속 떨어지고, 결국 몇백 번 시험을 본 이후  
에 붙었어요.

석진: 이야~

효진: 근데 할머니 소식이 TV에 전해지면서 어떤 자동차 회사에서 자동차를 제가 알기로는 선물  
한 걸로...

석진: 대단하네요.

효진: 정말 대단하신 것 같아요. 그렇게 포기하지 않는 자세가 대단한 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 지금까지 저희가 운전면허에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데요. 저는 정말 강조해 주고 싶은  
건, 운전은 많이 하면 할수록 늘어요.

효진: 그럴 것 같아요. 아무래도.

석진: 그리고 나중에 효진 씨가 운전을 잘 하게 되더라도 절대 자만하시면 안돼요. 항상 조심해  
야 되요.

효진: 오빠 차를 제가 한번 타 봤잖아요.

석진: 네.

효진: 오빠는 되게 안전 운전하시는 것 같아요.

석진: 저는 정말 조금 부끄럽지만, 지금도 운전할 때 보면 약간 무서워요.

효진: 이해가 가요. 저는. 저도 이번 주말에 지난 주말에 처음으로 도로에 나가 봤잖아요. 저는 사실 다른 차들이 너무 무서울 것 같았거든요. 근데 저는 다른 차는 안 무섭고, 제 자신이 너무 무서운 거예요.

석진: 저는 한번 심호흡하고 타면 편해지더라고요.

효진: 비법이군요.

석진: 네. 그렇습니다. 이 방송을 듣고 계시는 저희 청취자 분들. 여러분의 나라에서는 운전면허가 과연 쉬운지 어려운지 알려주시고요.

효진: 그리고 보통 몇 살 때 운전면허를 따시는지, 그것도 참 궁금해요.

석진: 네. 궁금해요.

효진: 그러니까 꼭 TalkToMeInKorean에 오셔서 댓글로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 네. 기다리겠습니다.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 효진 씨.

효진: 네.

석진: 날씨가 점점 더워지고 있어요.

효진: 봄이 없고 여름이 벌써 온 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 여름 되면 효진 씨 뭐가 먼저 생각나요?

효진: 저요? 아이스크림.

석진: 아이스크림. 먹는 거네요.

효진: 네. 저 먹는 거 되게 좋아하고, 아이스크림 진짜 좋아하거든요.

석진: 그럼 우리 이번 이야기에서는 여름에 먹는 음식에 대해서 한번 얘기해 볼까요?

효진: 냉면!

석진: 냉면!

효진: 여름에 먹는 음식하면 냉면, 팔빙수 이런 게 가장 먼저 떠오르는 것 같아요.

석진: 저도 방금 냉면 소리 들으니까 냉면 너무 먹고 싶어지는데요.

효진: 저 냉면 진짜 좋아하거든요.

석진: 그러면 이번에 냉면에 대해서 이야기를 해 봐요.

효진: 네. 좋아요. 냉면하면 오빠, 우리 가장 큰 고민이 있잖아요.

석진: 뭘까요?

효진: 물냉면을 먹을까, 비빔냉면을 먹을까.

석진: 네. 냉면이 크게 두 가지로 나뉘고 있는데요, 물냉면과 비빔냉면이잖아요.

효진: 네. 맞아요.

석진: 발음이 힘드네. 아무튼 물냉면은 뭐죠?

효진: 물냉면은 차가운 육수가 있어요. 원래 냉면을 만들 때 육수를 사용하는 건지 모르겠지만, 냉면 집에 가면 되게 맛있는 육수를 줘요. 고기 국물이죠?

석진: 보통 소고기로 만드는 육수죠.

효진: 그게 뜨거운 육수를 이렇게 마시라고 주는데, 그걸 차갑게 한 거에 면을 넣어서 만든 게 물냉면이고, 비빔냉면은 어떤 거죠? 오빠.

석진: 비빔냉면은 면은 그대로예요. 하지만 고추장 양념에 쓱쓱 쓱쓱 비벼서 먹는 게 바로 비빔냉면이죠.

효진: 대신 차가운 육수는 없고.

석진: 네. 없어요.

효진: 근데 요새 저는 어떤 사람들 많이 봤는지 알아요? 오빠.

석진: 어떤 사람이요?

효진: 비빔냉면에 차가운 육수를 부어서 마시는 걸 좋아하는 분들도 많이 계세요.

석진: 약간 그런 뭐랄까, 국물을 마시고 싶은가 봐요.

효진: 그러니까 물냉면의 시원함과 비빔냉면의 매콤하고 달콤한 그 맛을 동시에 느끼고 싶은 사람들은 그렇게 먹기도 하나 봐요.

석진: 외국 사람들도 이제 한국에 온 사람들은 냉면을 많이 알 것 같아요.

효진: 네. 대표적으로 여름에 가장 많이 먹는 음식중 하나잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠. 근데 이건 제가 어제 처음 알았어요.

효진: 뭐요?

석진: 냉면 중에 함흥냉면, 그리고 평양냉면이 있잖아요.

효진: 네. 평양냉면과 함흥냉면이 있어요.

석진: 네. 둘 다 이제 북한에 있는 지방인데, 이 지방에서 냉면이 유래가 됐다고 그렇게 붙여진 이름



인데, 놀라운 사실은 뭔지 알아요?

효진: 뭐죠?

석진: 사실 함흥에는 냉면이 없대요.

효진: 어떻게 함흥에 냉면이 없을 수 있어요. 우리가 그렇게 함흥냉면을 먹는데...

석진: 네. 냉면은 따로 없고, 회를 넣어서 만든 국수가 있어요. 회국수.

효진: 냉면에도 회냉면이 있잖아요.

석진: 네. 저희는 그렇게 평양이나 함흥에서 유래됐다고 믿고 있었는데, 사실은 그게 아니래요.

효진: 충격적인데요.

석진: 네. 이게 위키피디아에서 나온 건데. 네.

효진: 궁금해요. 가본 적이 없으니까.

석진: 과연 거기서 먹는 냉면은 어떤 맛일지.

효진: 다를 수도 있어요. 오빠. 왜 우리가 짜장면 먹잖아요. 근데 중국가서 짜장면을 먹으면 조금 다르대요.

석진: 맞아요. 완전 다르다고 하더라고요.

효진: 그래서 그런 걸 수도 있고, 근데 오빠, 우리가 보통 먹는 냉면은 일반 냉면 집가서 먹는 냉면은 함흥냉면인가요? 평양냉면인가요?

석진: 그거는 저희가 면을 보면 알 수 있어요.

효진: 그래요?

석진: 면이 되게 하얗고 얇은 거 있잖아요. 감자나 아니면 녹말, 감자하고 녹말, 아니면 고구마, 그 것을 만들었기 때문에 되게 얇고 하얀 건데, 그것은 함흥식이에요.

효진: 함흥식.

석진: 네. 함흥냉면이고요, 대신 평양냉면은 메밀이 많이 들어가기 때문에 약간 면이 거칠대요. 그리고 비교적 잘 끊어지고, 그리고 약간 끓으면서 검은색.

효진: 제가 듣기로는 함흥냉면은 약간 맛이 달라서 좋아하는 사람도 있고, 안 좋아하는 사람도 있

다고 들었어요. 저는 한 번도 안 먹어 봤거든요.

석진: 그래요? 저는 면에 따라서 좋아하기 보다는 그 국물에 따라서.

효진: 다르다고 들어서요. 국물이.

석진: 저는 개인적으로 면이 얇은 걸 되게 좀 싫어해요. 그래서 저는 함흥식을 좀 싫어하는 편이에요.

효진: 그래요? (네.) 냉면 저 진짜 좋아하는데, 냉면을 보면은 여러 가지가 들어가잖아요. 무도 들어가고, 배도 들어가고, 계란도 들어가요.

석진: 그리고 고기도 들어가잖아요.

효진: 맞아요. 고기도 들어가고, 그리고 냉면집 가면 물어보세요. 아주머니가. 이 면을 잘라 드릴까요? 안 잘라드릴까요?

석진: 왜 그런지 아세요?

효진: 잘 안 잘리니까.

석진: 그렇죠. 워낙 질겨요.

효진: 그리고 저희 아버지같은 경우에는 잘 안 잘라 드세요. 잘라도 한 번만 이렇게 자르시는데요. 그러면 아빠는 후루룩, 후루룩 먹으면은 한 몇 젓가락이면 (끝나죠.) 냉면이 없어지더라고요. 근데 저같은 경우에는 냉면을 한 네 번 정도 잘라서, 잘게 잘라서 여러 번을 나눠서 먹는, 그런 식으로 먹고 있죠.

석진: 저는 개인적으로 냉면을 먹을 때, 식당을 되게 가려요.

효진: 맞아요. 냉면은 진짜 식당에 따라 맛이 너무 달라요.

석진: 못하는 집은 너무 못하고.

효진: 진짜 맛 없어요. 저 얼마 전에 냉면 집에 갔는데, 냉면에 참기름을 엄청 넣은 거예요.

석진: 어떻게 참기름을 넣나.

효진: 진짜 먹기 힘들었어요.

석진: 정말 맛있는 냉면 집을 찾기가 어렵더라고요.

효진: 맞아요. 그리고 오빠, 요새는 그런 집 많이 있잖아요. 냉면에 고기를 싸 먹는다는, 그런 컨셉을 가지고 가게를 많이 하고 있는데, 그게 제 생각에는 고기 집에 가면은 고기를 먹고 입가심을 하기 위해서 냉면을 먹는 때가 많잖아요. 그래서 거기서 아이디어를 가져와서 고기가 주는 아인데, 고기가 같이 구워져서 나오고, 그 다음에 냉면이 와서 고기를 냉면과 함께 먹는 그런 컨셉의 가게가 많이 생긴 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 저도 가 봤는데, 정말 맛있더라고요.

효진: 그래요.

석진: 고기를 한 점 집어서 냉면의 그 면과 같이 싸서 먹으니까, 정말 맛있었어요.

효진: 냉면 먹고 싶어요. 오빠.

석진: 저희가 방금 함흥냉면과 평양냉면을 얘기했었잖아요. 그런데 남한에도 특정 지역의 냉면이 있는 거 아세요?

효진: 처음 들어 봐요.

석진: 그 경상남도에 진주 있잖아요. 그 쪽에, 진주에서 나오는 또 냉면이 있대요. 진주냉면이라고, 네 함흥냉면과 평양냉면은 소고기 육수를 냈잖아요. 거기서는 멸치로 육수를 낸대요.

효진: 상상이 안 가요. 그리고 저 그 얘기는 알아요. 서울이나 다른 지역에서는 냉면을 먹잖아요.

석진: 네.

효진: 근데 부산에서는 밀면이라는 걸 먹는대요.

석진: 밀면.

효진: 네.

석진: 우리 그럼 밀면은 다음 에피소드에서 얘기해 볼까요?

효진: 밀면이란 거를 저는 되게 나중에 알았기 때문에, 깜짝 놀랐던 기억이 있어요.

석진: 정말 여름 되니까 먹고 싶은 게 너무 많아지네요.

효진: 마지막으로 오빠 질문 하나 할게요.

석진: 네.

효진: 오빠는 냉면집가면 물냉면, 비빔냉면, 또 회냉면이 또 있는데, 그 중에 뭐 먹어요?

석진: 저는 거의 물냉면 먹어요.

효진: 저도요. 거의 물냉면 먹는데, 어떤 날엔 비빔냉면이나 회냉면을 먹고 싶은 날이 있어요.

석진: 그런 날이 꼭 있어요.

효진: 가끔 비빔냉면이나 회냉면을 먹는데, 주로 시원하니까 물냉면을 많이 먹게 되는 것 같아요.

석진: 지금까지 저희가 냉면에 대해서 얘기해 봤는데, 여러분도 한국 오시면 냉면 꼭 드셔 보세요.

효진: 특히 여름에 오시면 정말 꼭 강추합니다.

석진: 네. 강추. 강력히 추천한단 말이죠.

효진: 네. 그러면은 저희는 석진 오빠가 냉면 쏴다니까 먹으러 갔다 올게요.

석진: 네. 알겠습니다. 여러분. 다음 에피소드에서 뵈겠습니다.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 안효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 진석진 오빠. 왜 어색하게 성을 같이 붙여서 부르고 그래요?

석진: 네. 우리나라에서는 이렇게 친한 사람끼리 성을 붙여서 이렇게 안효진 씨하면 (이상해요.)  
네. 되게 이상해요. 그렇죠?

효진: 네. 진석진 씨.

석진: 그걸 먼저 알려 드릴려고, 이렇게 했어요.

효진: 오빠 이름은 거꾸로 해도 진석진이네요.

석진: 그래서 어렸을 때 놀림 안 받았어요.

효진: 진짜요? 놀림을 받은 게 아니라 안 받았다고요? 왜요?

석진: 보통 어릴 때, 저희가 이름을 거꾸로 해서 놀리잖아요.

효진: 아니요. 저는 안 그랬는데요.

석진: 저는 그렇게 많이 놀렸어요. 그래서 안효진같은 경우에는 “진효안, 진효안” 막 이렇게, 막 놀리고.

효진: 전 한 번도 그렇게 놀림 받아본 적 없는데요.

석진: 이렇게 놀림 받으면 막 울고 그랬어요.

효진: 오빠 왜 이렇게 짓궂었어요. 어릴 때.

석진: 아니, 제 친구들이 그랬다고요.

효진: 아무튼 오늘 주제가 “이름”이 아니고 뭐죠?

석진: 네. 이름하고 아무 상관없는 다이어트.

효진: 다이어트.

석진: 네.

효진: 오빠 다이어트 해 본 적 있어요?

석진: 저는 없어요.

효진: 왜요?

석진: 저는 그렇게 제 스스로 다이어트가 필요하다고 느껴본 적이 없었거든요?

효진: 그래요? 여자들은 보통 계속해서 다이어트를 하는 것 같아요. 모든 여자들이.

석진: 맞아요. 저는 효진 씨를 봤을 때도 전혀 뚱뚱하다거나, 그렇게 생각을 전혀 안 했거든요. 근데 효진 씨도 지금 다이어트 중이시라면서요?

효진: 마음은 항상 다이어트를 해야겠다고 하는데, 저는 정말 독하지 못한가 봐요. 저는 먹고 싶은 게 있으면 꼭 먹어야 되고, 먹고 싶은 게 참 많아요. 그리고 운동을 안 해요, 제가.

석진: 먹고 운동을 해야죠.

효진: 저는 먹고 운동을 안 하는데, 마음은 다이어트를 해야겠다고 생각은 하는... 되게 안 좋은 것 같아요.

석진: 만약에 제가, 제 몸매가 효진 씨 같은 몸매라면은 저는 평생 다이어트 안 할 것 같아요.

효진: 근데 여자랑, 남자랑은 또 다르잖아요. 오빠.

석진: 그렇군요.

효진: 오빠가 제 몸매면 그건 문제가 있는 거죠.

석진: 너무 말라서.

효진: 네. 그렇죠. 남자들은 덜 말랐잖아요. 키도 크고.

석진: 그런데 다이어트가 종류가 정말 많더라고요.

효진: 진짜 많은 것 같아요. 제가 옛날에 과외를 했었는데, (과외?) 과외를 했었는데, 과외 학생이 자기가 살을 빼라고 학교에 방울토마토만 싸 갖고 가서 점심에도 그것만 먹고, 진짜 안 먹는 거예요. 너무 걱정이 됐어요. 저는.

석진: 제가 아는 사람 중에 똑같은 방법을 써서, 거의 한 30kg를 뺐다는 친구가 있어요.

효진: 정신적으로 너무 스트레스 받을 것 같은데요, 저라면.

석진: 네. 그랬을 것 같아요.

효진: 그리고 제가 들어 본 다이어트 중에, 덴마크 다이어트라고...

석진: 덴마크요?

효진: 네.

석진: 덴마크에서 하는 다이어트가 있나요?

효진: 제가 정확히 기억은 안 나는데, 자몽이랑, 계란이랑해서 몇 가지 식품이 있어요. 그것만 먹는 거예요. 그래서 인터넷에 찾아보면, 그걸 배달해 주는 그런 업체도 있어요.

석진: 진짜요?

효진: 네. 그런 식으로 한 사람도 봤고, 또 원래 살이 찌는 게 우리가 보통 고기 많이 먹으면 살이 찐다고 하지만, 실제로는 고기가 아니라 탄수화물이 살을 찌게 하는 거잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

효진: 그래서 아예, 탄수화물을 안 먹고, 고기만 먹는 "황제 다이어트"도 있죠. 오빠.

석진: 황제 다이어트요?

효진: 네. 다이어트 종류 진짜 많은 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요.

효진: 근데 한국 여자들은 물론 전 세계 여자들이 마찬가지로겠지만, 특히 한국 여자들은 제가 봐도 말랐는데 다이어트 한다고 한 사람이 많은 것 같긴 해요.

석진: 효진 씨처럼요?

효진: 저는 그런데 제대로 안 하잖아요. 사실. 말만 "해야지", "해야지"하는데 굉장히, 뭐랄까, 한국 여자들은 누구나 다이어트를 하고 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 그런 현상 때문에, 외국에 살던 사람들이 한국에 와서 그런 쪽으로 충격을 많이 받아요. "저 친구는 분명 미국이나, 다른 나라가면, 정말 날씬한 체형인데, 왜 자꾸 다이어트 하려고 하지?" 그렇게도 생각을 하고요, 또 한국에 있으니까 뭔가 비교를 당하잖아요.

효진: 그렇죠.

석진: 그래서 이 외국인도 다이어트에 같이 동참을 하는 거예요.

효진: 그래요?

석진: 그래서 살을 훌쩍 빼고 그런 다음에 외국에 가서 말랐다는 소리 듣고 그런데요.

효진: 다이어트라는 게 저는 진짜 대단한 사람들이 하는 것 같아요. 성공한 사람들을 보면, 제가 말했지만, 저는 먹고 싶은 건 꼭 먹어야 되고, 먹고 싶은 게 하루에 수십 가지가 생각나요. 저는. 다이어트 하는 사람들은 그걸 다 참아야 되잖아요. 다 참고, 평소보다 적게 먹어야 되고, 운동도 해야 되고, 건강하게 살을 빼려면. 그게 진짜 아무나 하는 일이 아닌 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 방금 생각이 든 건데. 텔레비전이 영향을 많이 끼친 것 같아요.

효진: 맞아요. 연예인들이 정말 마르고, 날씬한 걸 넘어서, 말랐어요. 너무 말랐어요.

석진: TV를 켜면, 보이는 여자들은 다 소녀시대, 시스타 이런 사람들처럼 다 몸매가 좋고, 말랐고, 남자들은 다 뭐 배가 "왕"자가 있어요.

효진: 몸짱. 몸짱.

석진: 네.

효진: 맞아요.

석진: 그런 것만 보니까 "나도 저렇게 돼야지." 이런 생각도 들고.

효진: 근데 제가 듣기로는 저도 연예인을 직접 본 적이 많이 없지만, 실제로 보면 너무 말랐대요. 그러니까 TV로 봤을 때 딱 적당하게 날씬하게 나오는데, 실제로는 정말 말랐대요. 그러니까 다른 일반 사람들이 것처럼 되려고 하니까 너무 고통스러운 거죠. 사실.

석진: 맞아요.

효진: 그리고 저는 청소년들이 그렇게 살 빼려고 밥도 안 먹고 이러는 거 보면 너무 안쓰러워요.

석진: 맞아요. 몸에 정말 안 좋아요.

효진: 진짜 그 시기에는 잘 먹어야 되잖아요.

석진: 맞아요.

효진: 저는 고등학교 때, 지금보다 한 10kg 더 나갔던 것 같아요. 10kg까지는 아니더라도, 한 지금보다 더 많이 나갔던 것 같거든요. 특히 고3때 진짜 많이 먹잖아요. 그때 생각하니까 좀 암울하네요.

석진: 나중에 효진 씨, 고3때 사진 한번 보여 주세요.



효진: 안 돼요.

석진: 지금까지 저희가 다이어트에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다. 한국이 유독 좀 심한 것 같긴 한데, 다른 나라에서도 이런 다이어트가 유행이 되어서 다이어트 많이 하는 나라가 있으면 알려 주세요. 되게 궁금해요.

효진: 저는 기본적으로 어느 나라나 여자들은 약간 살에 대한 스트레스는 어느 정도 있지 않을까 그런 생각이 들어요.

석진: 그렇군요.

효진: 네.

석진: 아무튼 다이어트도 중요하지만, 진짜 중요한 건 건강이라는 걸 잊지 마시고요.

효진: 건강한 다이어트 하세요. 여러분.

석진: 네. 그럼 여기서 마치겠습니다.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 장난전화 해 보셨어요?

효진: 많이 해 봤죠.

석진: 진짜요. 그래서 제가 이번에 주제를 장난전화로 한번 정해 봤습니다.

효진: 그래요?

석진: 네.

효진: 저 어릴 때 장난전화 몇 번 많이 해 봤던 기억나요.

석진: 어떻게 하셨어요?

효진: 정확히 뭐라고 했는지 기억은 안 나는데, 딱 하나 기억이 나는 게, 저희가 이사를 했어요. (네.) 그래서 전화번호, 집에 전화번호가 바뀐 거예요.

석진: 네.

효진: 그런데 어느 날, 어릴 때였어요. 되게 초등학교 1학년, 이렇게 어릴 때였는데, 집에 있는데 너무 심심한 거예요.

석진: 혼자 있었나요?

효진: 네. 너무 심심해서, 119에 전화를 해서, 제 옛날 집이 불탔다고. 그러고 끊었어요. 그런데 요새는 그렇게 119에 전화를 해서 장난전화를 걸면, 추적이 된대요. 그래서 다행히 저는 아마 추적되기 이전에 그런 장난전화를 해서, 제 생각에는 제 옛날 살던 집에 구급차가 갔을 거라고 생각이 되요.

석진: 효진 씨, 정말 용감했네요. 무모하고 용감했네요.

효진: 그렇죠. 발각됐으면 엄청 혼났을 거예요.

석진: 요즘은 장난전화 걸었다가, 그게 발각이 되면 벌금이 되게 비싼 걸로 알아요.

효진: 맞아요. 왜냐하면 소방관 아저씨들이나, 응급처치 하시는 분들이 거기까지 가야 되고, 그만큼 실제 필요한 사람들이 그 혜택을 못 누릴 수가 있잖아요.

석진: 맞아요. 저는 어렸을 때, 장난전화 할 때는, 그냥 아무 번호나 누르고, 가만히 있었어요.

효진: 정말요?

석진: 아무 말도 안하고, 그러면 처음에는, 처음에 한, 두 통은 그냥 아무 말 안하고 끊어요. 그런데 세 통 때부터 이 사람들이 점점 화가 나는 거예요.

효진: 똑같은 집에 계속 몇 번 하는 거예요?

석진: 그렇죠.

효진: 아이고...

석진: 그러면서 이제, 점점 욕을 하시고, 화를 내시고 그래요.

효진: 저 같아도 화날 것 같아요.

석진: 그런데 그게 어렸을 때는 재밌었던 거예요.

효진: 그렇죠. 어리니까.

석진: 네. 그거 한 번 직접 당해 보면, 정말 나도 화가 많이 날 텐데, 그때는 이제 장난전화를 거는 입장이니까, 너무 재밌더라고요.

효진: 어떻게... 근데 요새는 오빠, 집 전화도 그렇고, 특히 핸드폰을 많이 이용하는데, 전화를 걸 때, 그 누가 전화를 하는지 다 뜨잖아요.

석진: 맞아요.

효진: 그래서 장난전화 하기도 힘들어진 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 근데 제가 했던 이런 장난전화들은 뭐랄까... 그게 상대방에게 장난을 치는 거지만, 그렇게 금전적이나, 정신적으로 피해를 주는 건 아니잖아요.

효진: 정신적으로는 조금?

석진: 약간?

효진: 네. 약간.

석진: 근데 요즘은 이런 장난전화들이 금전적으로 피해를 주기 위해서, 많이 발전하고 있대요.

효진: 장난이 더 이상 장난이 아니라 사기전화가 되는 거죠.

석진: 맞아요.

효진: 그래서 "보이스 피싱"이라고 하죠. 오빠.

석진: 네. 요즘에는 저희가 "보이스 피싱"이라는 말을 쓰는데, 효진 씨는 한번 겪어 본 적 있나요?

효진: 저는 물론 "보이스 피싱" 전화를 받아 본 적은 굉장히 많아요, 그런데 실제로 속은 적은 없는 데, 저희 집에 있었던 일인데 이거는. 사실 이런 "보이스 피싱"이 성행하기 전에, 지금처럼 성행하기 전에 굉장히 옛날 일었어요. 한 초등학교, 이것도 1학년인가, 2학년 쯤, 제가 되게 어릴 때였는데, 어느 날, 엄마, 아빠와 다 같이 오빠랑 넷이서, 가족끼리 외출을 했다가 아빠는 다른 약속이 있어서 아마, 그날 동네에서 친구를 만나고 계셨을 거예요, 그리고 엄마랑, 저랑, 오빠는 어디 서점에 들렀다가 집에 왔어요. 그래서 아빠는 저녁에 친구와 동네에서 술도 마시고 밥도 드시고 계셨고, 저랑, 엄마랑, 오빠는 집에 있었는데, 갑자기 집에 전화가 오더니, 엄마한테 아빠가 갑자기 큰 사고를 당해서, 수술을 빨리 해야 되니까 돈을 보내라고 그런 식으로 전화가 온 거예요. 그래서 엄마가 너무 놀라셨는데 미심쩍잖아요. 근데 엄마가 아빠가 지금 어디에 계시는지 알고 계셨고, 동네여서 거기 가 보셨대요. 그러니까 아빠가 아무렇지 않게 친구들과 술을 드시고 계셔서, 그때는 휴대전화가 없을 때여 갖고 엄마가 직접 가 보셨는데, 이게 사기전화였구나 라는 걸 아셨는데, 지금도 그때 생각을 하면은 되게 놀랐다고 하시더라고요.

석진: 저도 비슷한 경험 있었어요.

효진: 어떤 경험이었었어요?

석진: 저는 제가 겪은 건 아니고 저희 어머니께서 겪으셨어요.

효진: 네.

석진: 전화가 왔는데, 제가, 아들인 제가 공사장에 끌려가서 두들겨 맞고 있다고 그렇게 얘기를 하면서 저를 바꿔준다는 거예요. 그러면서 애를 구하려면 돈을 가지고 와라.

효진: 네.

석진: 그 통화 속에서 그 목소리가 "엄마, 저 석진이에요. 살려 주세요." 막 이렇게 얘기를 했대요. 근데 어머니가 듣기에 제 목소리가 아닌 거예요. 그리고 약간 중국 사람이 한국말하는 그런 느낌이 많이 나더라고요. 놀라서 그냥 그 전화를 끊고 저한테 바로 전화를 했어요. 근데 그때 당시 제가 샤워 중이었어요.

효진: 어떡해... 전화를 안 받았구나.

석진: 네. 그때 못 받고, 바로 샤워 끝나고 나서 전화를 해 드렸거든요. 그러니까 정말 놀랐다면서...

효진: 정말 놀라셨을 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 손이 막 벌벌벌 떨릴 정도로 놀랐다고 하시더라고요.

효진: 진짜 깜짝 놀라셨을 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요.

효진: 저는 한 번 전화를 받았는데, 대개 뭐랄까 제가 "보이스 피싱"이란 걸 딱 간파했었어요. 왜 그랬냐면. 아빠 대학교 후배라고 전화가 온 거예요. 그래서 "누구 찾으시는데요?" 이러니까 아빠를 찾는대요. 그래놓고 저희 오빠 이름이 광민이거든요. 광민이 아빠를 찾는대요, 계속. 그래서 혹시 성함이 어떻게 되시냐고 하니까 이름을 말하긴 말해요. 그런데 저희 아빠 성함 아시냐고 물으니까 계속 광민이 아빠라고만 하는 거예요. 그러니까 제가 보기엔 어딘가에서 저희 오빠 이름과 집 전화번호를 알고, 아빠를 속이려고 아빠를 찾는데 제가 자꾸 아빠 이름을 물어 보니까, 당황을 해서 대답을 못 했던 것 같은데, 실제로 나중에 아빠한테 여쭙어 보니까 "그런 이름의 후배는 아는 사람이 없다."라고 하더라고요.

석진: 맞아요. 큰일 날 뻔했네요.

효진: 우리도 누구나 몇 번씩 그런 전화를 받아 보잖아요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요.

효진: 우체국에 택배가 왔으니 돈을 보내라던지, 은행인데 지금 주민번호랑 뭐랑 필요하단지, 그런 식으로 개인 정보를 빼가기도 하고 그래서 요새는 진짜 함부로 전화로 자기 주민등록번호라던지, 아니면 어디로 돈을 보내라던지 그런 거는 절대로 하면 안 될 것 같아요.

석진: 정말 맞아요. 맞는 말이에요. 방금 효진 씨가 얘기한 예들이 정말 많이 일어나는 "보이스 피

싱"이에요.

효진: 맞아요. 진짜 많이 일어나는 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 저희 대한민국 사람 거의 80%가 당해 봤을 거예요.

효진: 네.

석진: 네. 택배가 왔는데 가져가려면 돈, 몇 십만 원은 내야 된다.

효진: 말도 안 되죠.

석진: 네.

효진: 절대 잘 알아보지 않고 돈을 보낸다거나 하지 말고, 볼 일이 있으면 은행에 직접 가서 확인  
을 하고 돈을 보내고 그런 식으로 철저하게 해야 할 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 아무튼 저희가...

효진: 장난전화 얘기하다가 "보이스 피싱"까지 이야기가 흘러갔어요.

석진: 이런 얘기는 제 자랑 같지만, (네) 제 초등학교 졸업 앨범을 보고, 제 얼굴을 보고 저희 집에  
전화해서 나랑 사귀자고 전화 받은...

효진: 장난전화 아니에요? 그거 딱 장난전화인데요. 뭘.

석진: 아무튼 저희가 장난전화로 얘기를 해 봤고요.

효진: 네.

석진: 여러분은 어떤 장난전화를 받아 보셨는지...

효진: 또 어릴 때 누구나 장난전화 해 봤을 것 같은데, 자기가 했던 가장 기발한 장난전화가 뭐였  
는지, 꼭 코멘트로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 네. 중요한 건 상대방에게 너무 큰 피해는 주지 않는다는 거.

효진: 네.

석진: 혼나요 그러면.

효진: 네.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #116 – 진석진 & 안효진

석진: 네. 그럼 저희는 여기까지 하겠고요.

효진: 다음 이야기 에피소드에서 만나요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 효진 씨. 오늘은 저희가 뭐에 대해서 이야기할 거죠?

효진: 오늘은 극장에 대해서 이야기를 해 보려고 해요.

석진: 네. 극장. 영화를 보는 곳인데.

효진: 네. 영화관이요.

석진: 네. 그렇죠.

효진: 네.

석진: 효진 씨, 요즘은 극장들이 거의 멀티플렉스로 되어있잖아요.

효진: 그렇죠. 그런데 멀티플렉스에 대해서 설명해야 하지 않을까요?

석진: 멀티플렉스, 예전에는 한 건물에관이 하나 밖에 없었어요.

효진: 맞아요. 네?

석진: 스크린이 하나 밖에 없었는데.

효진: 그랬다고요?

석진: 네. 그랬어요.

효진: 아. 네.

석진: 그랬어요. 옛날에는 그랬어요. 그런데 요즘은 한 건물 안에관이 여러 개 있죠. 여덟 개 있는 곳도 있고.

효진: 열 개 넘는 곳도 많고.

석진: 요즘은 그렇게 다 변했는데. 예전에는 그렇지 않았어요. 제가 말했듯이.

효진: 그게 멀티플렉스군요.

석진: 네.



효진: 저는관이 하나 밖에 없는 걸 상상할 수가 없어요.

석진: 정말요?

효진: 네.

석진: 한 번도 안 가 보셨어요?

효진: 네. 어떻게 영화관에관이 하나 밖에 없어요? 영화를 여러 개 상영하는데?

석진: 제가 어렸을 때는 불과 한 십 년 전? 이십 년 전?

효진: 십 년 전하고, 이십 년 전은 너무 차이가 큰 거 아니에요? 왜냐하면 저도 십 년 전에 영화관에 갔는데.

석진: 그때도 멀티플렉스였어요?

효진:관이 하나 밖에 없진 않았던 것 같은데.

석진: 아니에요. 아무튼 제가 한 십오 년 전으로 합시다.

효진: 네.

석진: 그때는 제가 포항에 있을 때는 극장이 여러 군데 있었어요. 그래서 제가 좋아하는 영화가 저희 집에서 멀리 떨어진 극장에서 하잖아요 그러면 거기까지 걸어가야 됐었어요.

효진: 말도 안 돼요. 상상이 안 가요.

석진: 진짜예요.

효진: 거짓말하는 거 아니에요? 오빠?

석진: 아니에요. 정말이에요. 정말.

효진: 정말요?

석진: 한 건물에 극장이 하나 밖에 없었어요.

효진: 요즘은 한 영화관 안에관이 여러 개가 있어서 여러 가지 영화도 상영하고, 같은 영화도 인기가 많은 거는 막 여러 관에서 상영을 동시에 하잖아요. 그리고 3D 버전으로 하던가, 2D 버전으로 하던가, 이런 식으로 버전도 여러 가지 있고.

석진: 그렇지만 저희는 3D, 4D 이런 게 아예 없었고요.

효진: 없었죠. 옛날에는.

석진: 그 당시에는 없었고요. 또 요즘은 좌석제가 있잖아요.

효진: 그렇죠. 좌석을 정해 주죠.

석진: 좌석을 정해 주는데. 저희 동네, 제가 어렸을 때는 좌석제가 아니었어요.

효진: 정말요?

석진: 그냥 사면, 티켓을, 진짜 종이 티켓을 뜯어서 줘요. 그럼 그것을 가지고 극장 안에 들어가서 빈 곳에 아무 데나 앉는 거예요.

효진: 그럼 먼저 가는 사람이 좋은 자리에 앉을 수 있겠네요.

석진: 그럼요.

효진: 되게 상상이 쉽게 안 가요. 제 머리 속에 영화관은 그냥 요즘 같은 영화관인 것 같아요. 영화 보러 가서, 주말이나 쉬는 날에는 아무래도 인터넷으로 먼저 예매를 하고, 그러고 가서 좌석은 이미 정해져 있고, 또 자기가 예매할 때 정할 수 있고, 그리고 가서 보면은 관이 여러 개 있고, 관이 하나 밖에 없다는 게 일단 저는 상상이 안 가고요.

석진: 더 충격적인 거 얘기해 줄까요?

효진: 뭐가 있죠?

석진: 옛날에 쉬리나 정말 인기가 있었던 우리나라의 영화죠. 그리고 타이타닉 같은 경우에는 너무 인기가 많잖아요. 그런데 좌석제가 아니다 보니까, 사람을 끝없이 받는 거예요. 좌석에 다 앉지 못 하더라도. 그래서 그 사람들은, 좌석에 못 앉은 사람들은 계단에 앉아서 봤었어요.

효진: 오빠. 저도 쉬리랑 타이타닉 개봉했을 때, 영화관 갔던 것 같거든요. 그 영화들은 안 봤지만 그 당시에 영화관 갔었는데, 그런 기억 없는데요? 저는.

석진: 저는 그랬어요.

효진: 진짜요?

석진: 저는 계단에 앉아서 쉬리 봤어요.

효진: 뭔가 수상해요. 오빠. 오빠 동네만 그런 거 아니에요?

석진: 아니에요. 효진 씨와 저와의 세대차이인가요?

효진: 믿을 수 없어요. 저도 그 당시에 제가 초등학교 고학년 이때쯤이었거든요. 중학교 1학년이 나, 초등학교 고학년쯤이었는데, 저도 그때 영화관 갔었는데 전혀 제 기억과는 다른 기억을 갖고 계시네요. 그 당시에도 팝콘은 먹었나요?

석진: 팝콘. 네. 팝콘도 팔았었어요. 그런데 저는 팝콘을 별로 안 좋아해서, 대신 다른 과자를 먹었어요.

효진: 어떤 거요?

석진: 스윙칩, 포카칩 그런 거 있잖아요.

효진: 네. 근데 저도 옛날하고 영화관이 많이 바뀌었다고 느끼는 부분은 옛날에는 팝콘 밖에 안 팔았는데, 요새는 나췌도 팔고, 오징어 이런 것도 팔고, 팝콘의 종류도 진짜 다양하잖아요.

석진: 네. 제가 옛그저께 갔었는데, 치즈 맛도 있고요.

효진: 맞아요. 치즈 맛.

석진: 양파 맛.

효진: 갈릭.

석진: 갈릭.

효진: 양파, 카라멜!

석진: 카라멜. 너무 달더라고요.

효진: 굉장히 달죠.

석진: 좋아요.

효진: 그리고 일반 그냥 짭짤한 맛도 있고, 옛날에는 그냥 가장 평범한 팝콘만 있었던 것 같은데, 어느 순간부터 팝콘의 종류가 진짜 다양해진 것 같아요.

석진: 정말 영화관이 많이 깨끗해지고, 세련되어지고 좋아진 것 같아요.

효진: 저는 그런 기억은 없고, 대신 제가 만약에 옛날 극장과 지금 극장을 비교하라고 한다면, 아무래도 요새는 극장에 좌석이 되게 다양하잖아요. 예를 들면 진동 좌석도 있고, 커플 석도 있

고, 그런 게 옛날에는 없었던 걸로 기억하거든요.

석진: 진동 의자 앉아 보셨어요?

효진: 네. 앉아 봤어요.

석진: 어제 처음 앉았거든요. (정말요?) 네. 너무 떨리니까 엉덩이에 힘이 팍 들어가는 거예요.

효진: 정말요?

석진: 네. 그래서 영화관 끝나고 나올 때 좀 힘들었어요.

효진: 진짜요? (네.) 저는 그냥 별로 크게 그렇게 신경 안 쓰이던데. 그리고 요새는 4D 영화도 있고 이러니까.

석진: 냄새도 나죠.

효진: 냄새도 나고, 물도 뿌려지고, 그런 게 옛날에는 없었는데, 되게 다양해진 것 같아요.

석진: 또 한 가지 생각났어요.

효진: 뭐요?

석진: 마지막으로 얘기하고 싶은 건데, 동시상영이라고 아세요?

효진: 말은 들어 본 것 같아요.

석진: 그래요?

효진: 네.

석진: 그때는, 저희가 멀티플렉스는 아니었는데, 한 극장에서 두 개의 영화를 해 줄 때가 있었어요.

효진: 그게 동시상영이에요?

석진: 네. 그래서 티켓을 사고 들어가서, 두 개 영화를 보는 거예요.

효진: 진짜요? 그게 동시상영이에요?

석진: 네. 한 영화 끝나자마자 다른 영화를 바로 이어서 틀어 줘요.

효진: 그러면은 영화 값을 두 배로 받나요?

석진: 아니에요. 그 때는 두 배로 안 받았던 것 같아요.

효진: 그러면 하나 영화 보는 값을 내고, 두 개 영화를 본 거예요?

석진: 그렇죠.

효진: 왜 그렇게 해요?

석진: 영화가 끝나면 스탭 분들이 검사를 하잖아요. 다 나가지 않나. 그때는 그런 직원 개념이 별로 없었어요. 그래서 더 있고 싶으면 계속 더 있을 수 있었어요.

효진: 저 아무래도 이번 이야기 녹음 끝나면, 경은 언니나 현우 오빠한테 물어봐야 될 것 같아요.

석진: 왜 저를 못 믿으시죠?

효진: 이거는 제 머리 속에서는 한 70년대, 70년대, 60년대 이러지 않았을까 싶은 그런 광경들을 자꾸 묘사하시는데, 이거는 아닌 것 같아요. 오빠, 우리 차이가 나 봤자, 몇 년 차이나죠?

석진: 지금 한 6년 차이 나나요?

효진: 6년 밖에 차이 안 나는데 그렇게 바뀌었다고요?

석진: 네.

효진: 아닌 것 같아요. 저는. 확인해 봐야 될 것 같아요.

석진: 나중에 기회가 되면 제 고향 친구 데리고 와서 한 번 이야기를 해 보고 싶네요.

효진: 정말 아닌 것 같아요. 오빠.

석진: 네. 지금까지 저희가 극장에 관련된 추억에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데요.

효진: 저한테는 없는 추억입니다. 여러분.

석진: 여러분도 분명히 극장에 대한 그런 추억이 있을 거예요.

효진: 네. 아마 요새 어린 청취자 분들은 아마 모든 영화관이 요새, 지금과 같이 3D 영화, 4D 영화 상영하고, 되게 새로운 건물에 있는 그런 영화관으로 기억하는 분들도 있겠지만. 저희처럼 나이가 조금 있는 분들은, 청취자 분들은 아마 그 나라에서도 조금 영화관의 모습이 바뀌지 않았을까하는 생각이 드네요.

석진: 그럼 여러분의 이야기를 들려주시고요.

효진: 혹시 다른 나라에서는 한국과 다른 극장의 문화나 모습이 있다면 댓글로 꼭 남겨 주세요.

석진: 네. 여러분의 댓글을 기다리겠습니다.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 효진 씨.

효진: 네.

석진: 극장에서 짜장면 먹어 봤어요?

효진: 뭐 말도 안 되는 소리하지 마세요!

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요.

석진: 경화 씨.

경화: 네.

석진: 마지막으로 편지 써 본 때가 언제예요?

경화: 편지는 정말 오래된 것 같아요. 아마 군대 간 동생한테 쓴 게 마지막이었던 것 같아요.

석진: 저는 군대에 있을 때, 가족들에게 보낸 편지가 마지막이었던 것 같네요.

경화: 역시 군대에 있을 때 빼고는 요즘에 손 편지 쓸 일이 없죠?

석진: 그렇죠. 그래서 제가 그게 너무 안타까워서, 이번 이야기에서 편지에 대해서 얘기해 보려고 합니다. 경화 씨.

경화: 네.

석진: 고등학교 때는 그래도 편지 써 보셨죠?

경화: 네. 친구들끼리 주고받는 교환일기처럼 편지를 주고받았었어요.

석진: 여자들끼리 그렇게 편지를 주고받아요?

경화: 네. 되게 일상적인 이야기인데, 구구절절 적어서 이렇게 서로 예쁜 편지지에 담고 또 봉투도 직접 만들어서 주고받았었어요.

석진: 남자들끼리는 그런 게 전혀 없어요. 만약 멀리 있는 친구라면 그렇게 편지를 쓸 수도 있겠지만, 가까이 반 친구나, 아니면 같은 도시에 있는 친구한테는 그렇게 편지를 잘 쓰지는 않는 데, 그래서 저는 주로 이성 친구나 해외 펜팔로 그렇게 편지를 써 봤던 때가 있었어요. 해외 펜팔 해 보셨어요?

경화: 아니요. 안 해 봤어요.

석진: 그래요?

경화: 네. 오빠는 그 해외 펜팔 친구를 어디서 찾으셨어요?

석진: 뭐 이상한 데가 있었어요.

경화: 이상한 데...

석진: 뭘까... 관광? 관광 쪽에 관련된 그런 곳이 있었는데 그쪽에 얼마 정도의 돈을 내면 관광 관련 된 책자와...

경화: 아까 이상한 데가 기관이군요.

석진: 네. 기관이에요.

경화: 어떤 기관에 돈을 내면 책자가 오나요? 집으로?

석진: 네. 책자가 오고, 그 책자 안에 제가 편지를 보낼 수 있는 사람과 주소가 있었어요.

경화: 여러 명 목록으로요?

석진: 네.

경화: 알겠어요.

석진: 그래서 그 중에 한 명을 딱 찍어서 보냈었죠.

경화: 여자?

석진: 여자죠.

경화: 그냥 한번 물어 봤어요.

석진: 그랬는데...

경화: 답장이 왔나요?

석진: 안 왔어요.

경화: 그럼 펜팔이 아니라 그냥 한번 편지를 보낸 거네요.

석진: 네. 처음 시도는 그렇게 끝이 났는데, 두 번째 시도는 성공했어요. 제 친구가 실제로 해외에 일본, 일본에 있는 친구와 펜팔을 하고 있었거든요. 그래서 그 친구한테 그 여자 분의 친구를 나한테 소개시켜 달라 이렇게 부탁을 해서, 주소를 받고, 그렇게 영어로 썼죠.

경화: 일본 친구와 펜팔을 하셨군요.



석진: 네. 그래서 영어를 썼는데, 그때 당시는 저도 이제 영어가 완벽하지 않고, 지금도 완벽하지 않지만, 잘 못 썼을 때고 그쪽도 일본이라서 영어를 서툴게 썼던 때였어요. 그냥 단어를 나열하고 서로 이해하는 그 수준이었죠.

경화: 언제예요? 그때가?

석진: 고등학교 2학년 때였어요. 끝날 때 "사요나라" 이렇게 썼는데, 보통 그렇게 잠깐 "안녕"하는 경우에 "사요나라"를 쓰면 안 된다고 하더라고요.

경화: 오래 헤어질 때 쓰는 말이군요. "사요나라"가.

석진: "자네" 이렇게 얘기한다고 하던데, "사요나라"도 이게 글씨 잘못 써서 "씨요나라" 이렇게도 썼었어요.

경화: 아, "씨"하고 "사"자가 비슷하죠.

석진: 네. 옛날 생각나네요.

경화: 저는 중학교 때부터 이메일을, 이메일이 되게 보편화돼서, 중학교 1학년 때부터 이메일, 그 "한메일"의 주소를 만들었던 기억이 나거든요.

석진: 다음의 "한메일".

경화: 네. 모두가 그 메일 주소였잖아요. 그때는. 그래서 초등학교 때까지, 그리고 중학교 1학년 정도까지 편지를 굉장히 활발하게 주고받았고, 그 뒤로는 유난히 편지를 좋아하는 친구하고만 편지를 주고받고, 다른 친구들하고는 그렇게 편지를 주고받지는 않았던 것 같아요.

석진: 저는 대학교 들어와서, 그때 돼서 처음 이메일을 썼었고, 그 전에는 다 손 편지를 썼었는데, 그때 편지를 썼던 게, 아까 전에 말했던 이성 친구나, 펜팔한테 보내는 편지가 있었고, 그리고 가족들이나 먼 친척들한테 보내는 안부 편지, 그때 연말 되면 꼭 쓰곤 했었어요. 지금은 안 쓰지만.

경화: 카드 쓰지 않나요? 카드?

석진: 네. 카드 쓰죠. 그리고 라디오에 편지도 썼었어요. 저는.

경화: 아! 라디오!

석진: 써 보셨어요?

경화: 저는 써 봤는데, 손 편지가 아니라 인터넷에 올려 봤었어요. 글을. 그리고 요즘에는 문자로 보내면 읽어 주잖아요. 그 문자를.

석진: 맞아요.

경화: 그렇게 참여해 봤었어요.

석진: 정말 많이 바뀌었는 것 같아요. 정말 짧은 시간 안에... 지금도 생각나는 게, 그때 손 편지로 쓰니까 글씨를 잘 써야 되잖아요. 맞아요. 그 펜 중에 약간 굵게 된 펜이 있어요. "사쿠라 펜" 이라고 그 펜이 유난히 글씨가 잘 써져요.

경화: 그 펜 알아요.

석진: 그 펜으로 쓰면 정말 귀엽게 보여서 정말 펜팔할 때 그리고 여자한테 편지를 보낼 때는 꼭 그 펜을 썼었어요.

경화: 그 펜으로 쓰면 글씨가 귀여웠나요?

석진: 네. 엄청 귀여웠어요.

경화: 그렇게 생각한 오빠가 더 귀엽네요.

석진: 네. 아무튼 저희가 편지에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

경화: 네.

석진: 인터넷이 요즘에는 많이 보급이 되어서, 요즘에는 잘 쓰지는 않지만, 그래도 아직까지 쓰는 곳이 있을 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 그리고 되게 받으면 감동이 훨씬 커요. 예전보다.

석진: 그렇죠. 아무튼 여러분께서는 편지로 어떤 내용을 써 봤는지, 좀 특별한 사연으로 편지 써 본 적이 있었는지...

경화: 그리고 요즘에도 편지를 쓰시는지.

석진: 그런 것을 저희한테 알려주세요.

경화: 네.

석진: 기다릴게요.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 경화 씨.

경화: 네.

석진: 요즘 외출할 때, 항상 선글라스 들고 나가더라고요.

경화: 네. 맞아요.

석진: 멋 내려고 그런 거예요?

경화: 멋 내려고 하면 좋겠는데...

석진: 패션 아이템 이런 거 아니에요?

경화: 그러기엔 제가 사실 너무 귀찮아서, 안 쓰고 다녔었는데요. 지금은 어쩔 수 없이 써야 돼요.

석진: 왜 그래요?

경화: 햇볕이 너무 쬔 때 눈을 못 뜨겠어요.

석진: 그래요?

경화: 네.

석진: 그런데 제 입장으로 볼 때는 그렇게 센 햇볕이 아니거든요.

경화: 제가 사실, 저도 그랬는데요, 라식 수술한 이후로 선글라스가 없으면 밖에 돌아다닐 수가 없어요.

석진: 경화 씨가 라식 수술 했었네요. (네.) 그래서 제가 이번 이야기 주제를 시력, (시력) 네. 시력. 네. 시력에 대해서 얘기해 보려고 해요. 저는 어렸을 때 들었던 게 TV를 가까이서 보거나, 컴퓨터를 많이 하면 시력이 많이 나빠진다고 그렇게 들었었거든요.

경화: 맞아요. 그래서 저도 항상 혼났었어요.

석진: TV 때문에?

경화: 네. TV 가까이서 본다고.

석진: 네. 그런데 저도 정말 오랫동안 TV를 가까이 보고 그랬었는데, 시력이 안 나빠지더라고요.

경화: 너무 부러워요.

석진: 그래서 저는 "TV를 많이 보면 눈이 나빠진다."라는 얘기는 잘 안 믿어요.

경화: 그렇구나. 저는 믿어요. 왜냐하면 제가 그래서 눈이 나빠졌거든요.

석진: 그렇구나. (네.) 보통 우리가 눈이 좋다고 하면 시력이 얼마나 되죠?

경화: 보통은 1.0 이상이면 좋다고 하지 않나요?

석진: 네. 제가 1.2 그 정도 될 거예요.

경화: 근데 저희가 지난 번에 유전에 대해서 얘기했었잖아요. 근데 시력도 유전인 것 같아요. 오빠  
생각은 어때요?

석진: 저도 그런 것 같아요.

경화: 그렇죠.

석진: 저희 아버지께서 "나이가 한 40대, 50대 되면서 난시가 왔다." 그렇게 말씀을 하시더라고요.  
평소에는 안경 안 쓰시거든요. 그래서 저 좀 걱정하고 있어요.

경화: 그래도 뭐, 그때 그 나이 되셔서 난시 오신 것은 별로 나쁜 건 아닌 것 같아요. 좋은 편이신  
것 같아요. 시력이.

석진: 그렇구나.

경화: 눈이 나쁜 건 아니시잖아요. 그렇죠?

석진: 네.

경화: 난시만 온 거죠.

석진: 네. 난시만...

경화: 저희 아빠랑 똑같네요. 저희 아빠도 컴퓨터를 항상 바라봐야 하는 그런 직업을 가지셨는데도  
지금은 아마 1.5 그러시거든요.

석진: 상당히 좋으시네요.

경화: 그래서 저는 아빠를 안 닮고, 엄마를 닮아서 어릴 때부터 시력이 안 좋아졌었어요.

석진: 경화 씨. 그런데 나라마다 평균 시력이 또 다른 거 아세요?

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 네. 제가 정말 놀랐던 것은, 몽골 있잖아요. 몽골에 있는 사람들은 보통 평균 시력이 5.0 된대  
요.

경화: 인간이 시력이 5.0까지도 갈 수 있군요.

석진: 네. 거의 독수리 급이잖아요. 그래서 얼핏 듣기로는 거기가 건물이 그렇게 많지 않고, 고원이  
잖아요. 그리고 유목 민족이다 보니까, 항상 옮겨 다녀야 되고, 그래서 멀리 봐야할 필요가  
있는 거예요. 그 사람들은. 항상 멀리 보려고 애쓰다 보니까, 이제 시력이 높아지고, 그게 또  
유전이 되면서 그래서 시력 좋은 사람들이 점점 많아지고. 그렇게 된 것 같아요.

경화: 환경의 영향을 받았군요.

석진: 네. 저는 그 말이 맞다고 생각 드는 게, 저희가 지금이라도 밖에 나가 보면, 눈에 보이는 것  
중에 멀리있는 게 별로 없어요.

경화: 맞아요. 건물이 너무 높아서.

석진: 건물이 너무 높아서, 눈이 가까이만 보게 되도록 그렇게 훈련이 자연스럽게 되어지는 것 같  
아요.

경화: 네. 저도 라식 수술한 이 후로 눈이 자주 피곤해져서, 그 눈 피로를 푸는 방법을 많이 찾아 봤  
었는데, 그 중에 가장 대표적인 것이 먼 곳을 쳐다보는 것이었어요.

석진: 먼 곳.

경화: 네. 먼 곳을 쳐다보는 게 눈 건강에 좋은 것 같아요.

석진: 저는 그 말도 들었어요. 녹색이 눈에 자극을 가장 적게 준대요.

경화: 사실 저도 그 얘기를 들어서, 얼마 전에는 눈이 너무 아프길래, 방 벽지를 녹색으로 바꿔야겠  
다는 생각을 했을 정도로... 녹색이 눈에 좋다고 하더라고요.

석진: 경화 씨 방이 숲 속이 될 뻔 했네요.

경화: 근데 지금도 진지하게 고려 중이에요.

석진: 근데 우리나라가 성형수술은 유명한 걸로 알고 있는데, 라식, 라섹도 유명한가요?

경화: 유명한지는 잘 모르겠어요. 근데 우리나라에서 라식, 라섹을 빠르게 시작한 건 아닌 것 같아요. 우리나라 사람들이 라식, 라섹 수술을 잘 안 할 때, 외국인 친구들은 많이 이미 라식, 라섹 수술 받은 거를 본 적이 있거든요. 그래서 아마 보편화는 빨리 되지 않은 편인 것 같아요.

석진: 제가 아는 중국인 친구가 한국에서 라식을 받고, 눈이 많이 좋아졌더라고요, 그래서 그냥 궁금해서 물어봤어요. 네. 지금까지 저희가 시력, 시력에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데요, 저는 이제 몽골의 경우만 알고 있어요. 그런데 다른 나라는 뭐, 스위스나 스웨덴, 미국, 아프리카, 그 쪽에서는 사람들 시력이 얼마나 되는지 궁금해요.

경화: 맞아요. 자연 환경과 어우러져 살다 보니까 왠지 시력이 좋을 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 그리고 전 세계에서 시력이 가장 나쁜 곳이 어디일까요?

경화: 궁금한데요.

석진: 네. 여러분, 여러분의 의견을 어디에 남기면 되죠?

경화: TalkToMeInKorean.com 에 오셔서 댓글로 남겨 주시면 됩니다.

석진: 네. 기다릴게요.

경화: 기다릴게요. 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 인사 했잖아요. 오빠.

석진: 인사 했어요?

효진: 네.

석진: 요새 나이가 들어서 자꾸 까먹어요.

효진: 이해해요. 오빠.

석진: 벌써부터 이러면 안 되는데...

효진: 그러니까요, 오빠. 아직은 젊잖아요.

석진: 아직 젊죠?

효진: 아마 요새 날씨가 더워서 더 그런 것일 수도 있어요.

석진: 더우니까 어디 물놀이를 가고 싶어요.

효진: 물놀이 가고 싶어요? 오빠?

석진: 네.

효진: 오빠, 여름에 물놀이 하는 거 좋아해요?

석진: 네. 엄청 좋아해요.

효진: 어디서요?

석진: 제가 포항에서 태어났잖아요.

효진: 네.

석진: 포항이 원래 옆에 바닷가가 있어요.

효진: 그렇죠.

석진: 네. 그래서 해수욕장 가는 거 되게 좋아하고요, 그리고 저희 집 근처에 영덕이란 데가 있어요.



효진: 대게?

석진: 네. 대게로 유명한 영덕이란 곳이 있는데, 거기 안에 옥계란 곳이 또 있어요.

효진: 옥계?

석진: "옥처럼 맑은 물이 흐르는 계곡이다."해서 옥계라고 하는데, 그쪽 계곡에서 노는 것도 정말 좋아해요.

효진: 계곡에 안 간 지 정말 오래된 것 같아요. 저는.

석진: 효진 씨는 서울에서 태어났죠?

효진: 네.

석진: 태어나서 꼭 서울에서 있었고.

효진: 네.

석진: 그럼 물놀이 하고 싶을 때는 주로 어디 갔어요?

효진: 아예 바닷가로 놀러 가거나 며칠씩. 아니면은, 그래도 서울도 산이 많이 있잖아요. 동네의 산에 계곡이 있으면, 어릴 때는 계곡에서 놀았고, 아니면 수영장 가는 거죠.

석진: 그렇군요.

효진: 네.

석진: 그렇게 차이가 안 나는 것 같은데. 효진 씨는 친구들과끼리 어디 물놀이 가 본 적 있어요? 그러니까 부모님하고 같이 가는 게 아니고, 친구들과끼리 같이 버스를 타서 근처에 있는 바닷가라든지, 계곡에 가 본 적 있어요?

효진: 네. 그럼요. 가 본 적 있죠.

석진: 어디 가 봤어요?

효진: 바닷가에도 가 봤고, 우리 저번에 오빠 TTMIK 머드 축제 갔었잖아요.

석진: 머드 축제!

효진: 네. 그리고 친구들과 MT 가서 거기 있는 수영장에서 놀기도 하고, 그랬던 것 같아요.

석진: 그러면 이번 방송을 통해서, 이제 TTMIK 청취자들에게 물놀이 할 수 있는 좋은 곳 한번 추천

해 보면 어떨까요?

효진: 바다는 동해안이 해수욕장으로 유명하잖아요.

석진: 네. 역시 해수욕장 하면 동해죠.

효진: 그렇죠. 물이 깊고 그러니까 아무래도 사람들이...

석진: 아니, 깊고...라고만 얘기하시면...

효진: 다른 이유도 있었던 것 같은데, 기억이 안 나요.

석진: 물이 맑고...

효진: 물은 다른 데도 맑죠. 남해도 맑을 텐데.

석진: 남해도 맑지만, 서울에서 가기에는 멀잖아요.

효진: 그래서 그런 거구나.

석진: 그 대신 서해 같은 경우에는 물이 맑은 색이 아니죠.

효진: 아, 그래요?

석진: 황토색이죠.

효진: 그리고 주요 해수욕장들이 주로 동해안으로 많이 있잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

효진: 가장 유명한 해수욕장 어디가 있죠?

석진: 해운대!

효진: 해운대 해수욕장은 정말, 하늘에서 보면 모래보다 모래 위에 있는 사람이 많아 보이는 그런 곳이에요.

석진: 물하고 사람이 있어요.

효진: 맞아요.

석진: 모래가 안 보여요.

효진: 진짜 여름에 사람 많고, 동해안에 있는 해수욕장들은 개장을 하면은 정말 사람이 많은 것 같아요. 항상.

석진: 맞아요. 저는 개인적으로 가 본 곳 중에는 강원도, 강원도에 있는 해수욕장이 되게 놀기 좋았던 것 같아요.

효진: 정말요?

석진: 네. 물이 맑고, 놀기도 좋고.

효진: 그리고 오빠 요새는 옛날에는 그렇게 바닷가에 많이 갔잖아요. 아니면 정말 산에 있는 계곡에 놀러 갔는데, 요즘에는 워터파크 이런 곳이 많이 생겨서 그런 곳으로 가시는 분들도 많이 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 그러면 제가 워터파크에 두 번 정도 가 봤으니까, 제가 설명을 해 드릴게요.

효진: 네. 저한테 알려 주세요.

석진: 워터파크라고 하면, 효진 씨, 놀이동산 아시죠?

효진: 당연히 알죠.

석진: 놀이동산은 놀이동산인데, 거의 수영장 위에 있는 놀이동산이라고 생각하시면 돼요. 거기 가도 놀이기구들이 다 있고, 미끄럼틀도 있고, 튜브 타고 뱅글뱅글 도는 그런 곳도 있고요.

효진: 오빠 제가 왜 그렇게 물놀이를 많이 안 가 봤나 생각해 보니까, 워터파크를 안 가 본 이유를 생각해 보니까, 제가 작년에 수영복을 샀어요.

석진: 태어나서 처음이요?

효진: 처음은 아니고, 어릴 때 입던 수영복 말고, 물놀이 할 때 입는 수영복은 다르잖아요. 보통 비키니를 입는단다가. 그걸 작년에 샀어요. 제가. 그 전에는, 제가 말했잖아요. 제가 전에 살이 이렇게 막... 몸무게가 지금과 굉장히 차이가 많이 나는...

석진: 작년에 찼단 말이죠?

효진: 작년에 찼단 말이 아니라, 모르겠어요. 옛날에는 수영복을 왜 안 샀는지 모르겠는데, 별로 수영복을 입고 싶단 생각이 안 들었어요. 그런데 작년에는 제가 어디 바닷가로 갈 일이 생겨서, 처음으로 비키니 수영복을 샀고, 이제 올해 여름에는 물놀이를 가 보고 싶어요.

석진: 요즘 워터파크, 좀 유명한 "캐리비안 베이" 같은 데 가려면, 그냥 가서 물놀이를 하면 되는데

운동을 해요, 사람들이.

효진: 왜냐하면 다른 사람들이 내 몸을 보니까, 조금 창피하잖아요.

석진: 그래요?

효진: 네. 저는 운동을 해야겠어요, 그래서.

석진: 제가 "캐리비안 베이" 가 봤어요. 갔는데, 몸매 안 좋은 사람들 정말 많아요.

효진: 근데 저는 모르겠어요. 조금 쑥스러워요.

석진: 그래요?

효진: 네.

석진: 그러면 거기 가면 원피스 수영복 입을 거예요? 아니면 비키니 수영복 입을 거예요?

효진: 원피스 입으면 좀 불편한 것 같아요. 저는.

석진: 그래요?

효진: 약간. 네.

석진: 그렇군요.

효진: 네.

석진: 비키니 수영복. 네. 좋은 선택이에요. 왜 그러냐면, 제가 갔었는데 모든 사람들이...

효진: 다 비키니?

석진: 네. 다 비키니 입고 있는 거예요. 원피스를 입은 사람이 한 명도 없어요.

효진: 정말요?

석진: 네.

효진: 저도 빨리 운동을 해서, 비키니를 입을 수 있는 몸매를 만들어야겠어요.

석진: 저는 지금도 갈 수 있을 것 같아요.

효진: 확신합니까?

석진: 네. 제 몸매, 자신 있어요.

효진: 왜요?

석진: 남한테 보이기보다는 저 혼자 노는 걸 좋아하니까.

효진: 그렇군요.

석진: 아무튼, 워터파크 가면 놀이기구도 정말 많지만, 쉴 수 있는 공간도 되게 많아요. 스파처럼  
요.

효진: 저 스파 좋아해요.

석진: 그러니까 한번 워터파크 가 보시면 되게 좋을 거예요.

효진: 저는 오빠, 작년에 호주 갔었잖아요.

석진: 네.

효진: 거기서 서핑을 처음 해 봤는데, 진짜 너무 힘들었는데, 너무 재밌었어요.

석진: 그래요?

효진: 네. 그래서 물놀이가면 저는 조금 그런 물에서 그냥 놀기만 하는 게 아니라, 활동을 하는 게  
더 재밌는 것 같아요.

석진: 그럼 워터파크 가셔야죠.

효진: 워터파크에서도 뭐 그런 거 할 수 있나요?

석진: "캐리비안 베이" 갔을 때, 인공적이지만 파도타기 할 수 있는 곳이 있었어요.

효진: 그래요?

석진: 근데 잘해야 돼요.

효진: 진짜요?

석진: 다른 사람들이 다 보고 있거든요?

효진: 저 진짜 못해요.

석진: 그게 놀이 기구예요. 그게.

효진: 그래요?

석진: 못하면, 정말 창피하게 떨어져요.

효진: 그럼 좀 더 연습을 한 다음에 가야겠네요.

석진: 한번 시도해 보세요.

효진: 오빠 놀리려고 그러잖아요. 보고서.

석진: 아니, 저는 못 보잖아요. 효진 씨 갈 때, 제가 같이 갈까요?

효진: 아니요. 오지 마세요.

석진: 네. 아무튼 저희가 물놀이에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다. 한국에서는 해수욕장에 가든지, 수영장에 가든지, 계곡에 가든지, 아니면 워터파크에 가든지, 요즘 이렇게 놀고 있거든요.

효진: 네. 여름에.

석진: 그렇죠. 여러분의 나라에서는 어떤 식으로 물놀이를 즐기시는지, 저희한테 알려 주세요.

효진: 궁금한 게 있는데요, 우리나라는 삼면이 바다로 둘러싸여 있잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

효진: 그런데 어떤 나라들은 바다와 근접해 있지 않은 나라도 있잖아요. 육지로만 되어있는.

석진: 맞아요.

효진: 그런 데서는 어떻게 물놀이 가는지. 해외여행 가야지만 바다로 갈 수 있는 거잖아요.

석진: 그렇네요.

효진: 되게 궁금해요. 상상이 안 가요.

석진: 저는 몽골.

효진: 몽골 이런 곳은...

석진: 몽골이 거의 바다가 없잖아요.

효진: 네. 궁금하네요. 꼭 코멘트로 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 그러면 기다리겠습니다.

효진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 오랜만이에요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 네. 정말 오랜만이에요.

경화: 네.

석진: 제가 한 달간 휴가를 마치고 드디어 돌아왔습니다.

경화: 환영합니다.

석진: 네. 감사합니다. 근데 저 지금 적응이 잘 안 돼요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 네. 경화 씨.

경화: 네.

석진: 적응이 무슨 뜻이죠?

경화: 환경이, 주변 환경이 바뀌었는데, 그 상황에 어색해하지 않고, 불편해하지 않았을 때, 그때 우리가 "그 상황에 적응했다."라고 얘기하죠.

석진: 맞아요. 경화 씨는 최근에 어떤 새로운 상황에 대해서 적응할 기회가 있었나요?

경화: 저는 최근이라면 그래도 TalkToMeInKorean에서 일하게 된 게 가장 최근에 겪은 큰 변화였죠.

석진: 적응이 잘 되던가요?

경화: 적응 잘 됐었어요.

석진: 그래요?

경화: 처음에는 현우 오빠와 경은 언니를 보면서 일하는 게 굉장히 신기했는데, 금방 적응했어요.

석진: 저는 처음에 경화 씨가 적응이 잘 안 됐어요.

경화: 그랬어요? 제가 또 맞은편에 앉아 있어서.

석진: 처음에는 경화 씨가 그냥 조용한 사람이고, 수줍음 잘 타는 사람인 줄 알았는데, 정반대더라고요.

경화: 사실 제가 두 가지 면을 다 가지고 있어요.

석진: 무서운데요. 그리고 저는 군대에서 제대했을 때, 그때 적응이 정말 잘 안 됐어요.

경화: 적응이란 단어를 제일 많이 들을 때가 그때인 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 한 2년간, 2년 넘게 남자들끼리만 같이 살고, 사회 일은 거의 잘 모르고 살다가 그렇게 전역하고 사회로 나갔는데, 이거 어떻게 살아야 될지도 모르겠고, 정말 적응이 잘 안 되더라고요.

경화: 그럴 것 같아요. 너무 다르잖아요.

석진: 네. 그리고 제가 전공이 영어였는데, 돌아오니까 애들이 영어를 정말 잘하는 거예요. 그리고 제가 하는 영어는 정말 수준이 낮은 그런 영어인 것 같고. 그것 때문에 정말 적응이 안 됐어요.

경화: 그랬군요. 근데 오빠, 최근에 호주 다녀오셨잖아요. (네.) 호주에서는 어떤 게 적응이 잘 안 되셨어요?

석진: 호주가서는 정말 좋았어요. 사는 것도 편했고 그랬는데 다만 제 속이, 배가 적응이 안 된 거예요.

경화: 그렇구나.

석진: 맛있는 걸 많이 먹었는데, 이 배가 적응이 안 돼서 그런지 소화를 잘 못 시키는 거예요. 그래서 한 일주일간 제가 화장실을 못 갔어요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경화: 세상에. 근데 저도 사실 서양 음식을 굉장히 좋아하는데 소화는 확실히 한식이 훨씬 잘 되는 것 같아요. (그렇죠?) 네. 서양 음식은 소화가 잘 안 되더라고요.

석진: 네. 그리고 한 일주일 지나니까 그때부터 제가 화장실 잘 가게 되더라고요.

경화: 진짜요?



석진: 네. 이런 얘기해서 죄송합니다. 여러분. 제가 적응이 잘 안 됐어요.

경화: 그 점 말고는 뭐 불편한 거 없었어요?

석진: 그렇게 불편한 건 없었는데. 뭔가 차이점이 되게 많았어요. 한국하고.

경화: 네.

석진: 그 점에 대해서는 제가 따로 "호주 편"을 만들어서, 이야기 "호주 편"에서 다루는 게 더 좋을 것 같아요.

경화: 그럼 저를 위해서 한번 "영국 편" 만들어 주세요.

석진: "영국 편"이요? 그러면 제가 듣는 입장으로 하나 만들게요.

경화: 네. 알겠습니다.

석진: 이야기 세계 편! 좋다! 나중에 저 라오스도 한번 할게요.

경화: 나라별로 다 하는 거 아니에요? 저희?

석진: 재밌겠어요. 알겠습니다. 지금까지 저희가 적응에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데요.

경화: 네.

석진: 여러분도 어느 새로운 나라에 가거나, 아니면 새로운 환경에 갔을 때, 그 환경에 알맞게 행동 하게 되기까지는 정말 시간이 많이 걸렸을 것 같아요.

경화: 맞아요. 새로운 학교나, 새로운 동네에 이사 가도 사실 적응이 잘 안 되잖아요.

석진: 제가 친구가 별로 없어요.

경화: 포항으로 돌아가셔야 될 것 같아요.

석진: 아무튼 이런 적응에 대한 여러분의 경험을 댓글로 알려 주세요.

경화: 네. 꼭 알려 주세요.

석진: 기다릴게요. 그럼.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 이번 이야기에서는 저번 이야기에서 예고했듯이, 이야기 "세계 편"을 하려고 해요.

경화: 이제 시작인가요?

석진: 네. 그 첫 번째로 호주가 아닌 영국을 한번 해 보려고 합니다.

경화: 올림픽 때문에 영국을 먼저 선택하신 건가요?

석진: 그렇죠. 타이밍이 정말 중요한 거거든요.

경화: 네. 맞아요.

석진: 경화 씨는 언제 영국 가 봤어요?

경화: 제가 영국에 가 본 것은 2006년하고 2008년, 두 번 가 봤어요.

석진: 2006년하고 2008년이요?

경화: 네.

석진: 공부하러 가신 거예요?

경화: 네. 2006년에는 여행하러 갔었고요, 2008년에는 영어 공부하러 갔었어요.

석진: 저는 영국 하면 떠오르는 게 딱 두 가지 있어요.

경화: 어떤 건데요?

석진: 먼저 축구!

경화: 아하!

석진: 네. 박지성 선수도 있고, 우리나라 선수들이 많이 있잖아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그래서 축구가 제일 먼저 떠오르고, 그 다음에는 산업 혁명.

경화: 의외인데요?

석진: 왜요? 산업 혁명이 영국에서 일어났잖아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그것 때문에 공장에 굴뚝이 되게 많고, 공기가 안 좋고, 그런 이미지가 먼저 떠올랐었거든요?  
실제로 가 보니까 영국, 어땠던가요?

경화: 오빠가 말씀 하셨듯이, 그 안개 낀 런던의 사진이 많이 돌아다녔잖아요. 과거에.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 근데 더 이상 그렇진 않고요. 일부 북부 지방에 공업 도시들이 있어요. 그 도시들에 가면 약간  
어두운 분위기가 난다고 들었는데요, 저는 가 보지는 않았고, 런던에는 전혀 그런 느낌은 없  
었어요.

석진: 되게 맑아요?

경화: 맑지는 않습니다. 사실.

석진: 사실 맑지는 않고요?

경화: 네. 사실 저는 오빠가 두 번째 이야기를 산업 혁명이 아니라 날씨 이야기를 하실 줄 알았어요.

석진: 네.

경화: 그만큼 영국 하면 날씨로 또 악명이 높죠. (그렇죠.) 저는, 제가 있었던 곳은, 공부할 때 오래  
있었던 곳은, 본머스라는 남부 해안에 있는 도시였거든요? (네.) 근데 그 도시는 영국에서 가  
장 날씨가 좋은 도시로 유명한 도시였어요.

석진: 잘 갔네요.

경화: 네. 저는 모르고 갔는데 좋았어요. 그런데도 제가 느끼기에, 제가 있는 7개월 동안 반 정도는  
비가 온 것 같거든요.

석진: 좋은 곳인데도?

경화: 네. 그렇기 때문에 아마 비가 많이 오는 곳은 80~90%가 오지 않을까. 물론 하루 종일 오는  
건 아니에요. 왔다가 안 왔다가 하는데, 그래도 하루에 한 번도 비가 내리지 않은 날은 거의  
없는 도시도 아마 있을 거예요.

석진: 그러면 아까 전에 80~90% 말씀하셨는데, 그거는 일 년 중의 80~90%예요? 아니면 하루의 80~90%예요?

경화: 일 년 중예요.

석진: 일 년 중에.

경화: 네. 날짜로 봤을 때.

석진: 아이고.

경화: 왜냐하면 제가 스코틀랜드로 여행을 가서 한 10일 정도 있었거든요? 스코틀랜드는 위에 있잖아요.

석진: 네.

경화: 저는 남쪽 끝에 있다가 위로 올라간 건데, 거의 10일 내내 비가 왔었어요. 그래서 "아, 내가 본머스를 잘 선택했구나." 그때 느꼈죠.

석진: 그렇군요. 그리고 영국 하면 대표적인 음식이 뭐가 있을까요?

경화: 영국은 사실, 영국 사람들도 스스로를 그 음식을 가지고 놀릴 만큼 자신 없어 해요. 음식에 대해서, 요리에 대해서 내세울 게 없다고 그렇게 맨날 얘기하거든요. 그래도 우리가 많이 듣는 음식은 "피쉬 앤 칩스".

석진: "피쉬 앤 칩스?"

경화: 네. 그거랑. "선데이 로스트 디너"라고, 그 "피쉬 앤 칩스"는 우리가 많이 들어 봤지만, 그 생선 튀김과 감자 튀김을 같이 먹는 약간 패스트푸드 같은 음식이잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 그리고 "선데이 로스트 디너"는 그 이름에서 알 수 있듯이 "선데이", 일요일에 먹는 음식인데요, 고기와 감자와 요크셔 푸딩 이런 걸 다 구워서 만드는 음식이에요.

석진: 맛있어요?

경화: 영국은 음식에 간을 하지 않아요. 그래서 앞에 있는 소금과 후추를 자기가 알아서 이렇게 쳐서 먹는 거거든요. (네.) 그래서 처음 먹었을 때는 아무 맛이 안 났습니다.

석진: 소금이 꼭 필요하겠군요.

경화: 네. 소금이 없으면 안 돼요. 간을 하지 않기 때문에 요리하기는 쉬울 것 같아요.

석진: 그렇군요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그리고 경화 씨가 영국 살면서 런던이든, 본머스든, 뭔가 추천해 주고 싶은 그런 장소 있잖아요. 어디가 좋아요?

경화: 여러분이 이제 런던을 많이 아시고, 또 가고 싶다고 생각하시거나, 이미 가 보신 분들은 많을 테니까 여러분이 잘 모르실 것 같은 곳을 추천해 드릴게요.

석진: 그럼요. 그런 거 원했어요.

경화: 제가 영국에 있는 동안 국내, 그러니까 영국 국내에서 여행을 굉장히 많이 했는데요. 그중에서 좋았던 곳은 물론 스코틀랜드 굉장히 좋았고요, 특히 스코틀랜드의 에딘버러, 에딘버러 너무너무 예뻐고요, 그리고 Lulworth라는 곳이 있어요.

석진: Lulworth요?

경화: 네.

석진: 어렵네요.

경화: 이곳은 영국 친구들한테 얘기해도 잘 모르더라고요. 우리나라 사람들도 "우리나라 지방에 어디 예쁘지?!" 하면 "거기 어디야?" 그런 말을 많이 하잖아요.

석진: 맞아요.

경화: 그래서 한국에 있는 영국 친구들한테 "거기 갔는데 너무 예뻐다." 이렇게 얘기하니까 "거기가 어딘데?" 이렇게 얘기를 했었어요.

석진: 그렇군요.

경화: 네. 그런데 검색해 보시면 아시겠지만 굉장히 아름다운 곳이에요.

석진: 마치 제가 "강원도 삼척 어디 깊은 시골에 있는 해수욕장 가서 놀았는데 거기 참 좋았다."라고 얘기했는데, 아무도 거기를 모르는 그런 상황인 거죠?

경화: 해수욕장도 유명한 해수욕장만 많이 알지, 작은 해수욕장은 잘 모르잖아요.

석진: 맞아요.

경화: 그 Lulworth도 큰 도시는 아니고 작은 마을이거든요. 굉장히 예뻐요.

석진: 그랬군요. 네. 지금까지 저희가 영국에 대해서 한번 얘기를 해 봤습니다. 경화 씨, 정말 영국 가서 재밌게 노신 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 정말 2008년에 너무너무 행복한 반년, 그 1월부터 7월까지를 영국에서 보냈던 것 같아요. 너무 행복했어요.

석진: 네. 지금까지 들어 주셔서 정말 감사하고요.

경화: 네.

석진: 저희는 다음에 또 다른 재밌는 에피소드로 돌아오겠습니다.

경화: 기다려 주시고요.

석진: 네.

경화: 다음 시간에 뵈게요. 안녕!

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕하세요, 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요, 석진 오빠. 안녕하세요, 여러분.

석진: 안녕하세요, 여러분.

효진: 네.

석진: 효진 씨가 선수 쳤네요.

효진: 네. 오늘은 다르게...

석진: 효진 씨, (네) 런던 올림픽이 한창 진행되고 있어요.

효진: 네. 맞아요.

석진: 그래서 저 요즘...

효진: 밤잠을 못 이루시는군요.

석진: 네. 아침에 일어나기 너무 힘들어요.

효진: 아, 정말요? 오빠는 무슨 종목 제일 재밌게 보고 있어요?

석진: 요즘은 유도.

효진: 아, 유도요.

석진: 재밌게 보고 있어요.

효진: 그래요?

석진: 효진 씨는 제가 생각하기에 축구 재밌게 보고 있을 것 같은데.

효진: 축구 아니면 사실 잘 안 봐요.

석진: 그래요? 원래 올림픽에 별로 관심이 없었어요?

효진: 보면 보는데 요새 별로 TV 볼 시간이 없어요, 제가.

석진: 그래요?

효진: 네. 그래서 잘 안 보게 되더라고요.

석진: 그러면 우리나라가 올림픽에 나가면 어느 종목에 강한지 알고 계세요?

효진: 그 정도는 알죠.

석진: 뭐에 강해요?

효진: 일단 양궁.

석진: 양궁.

효진: 양궁은 진짜 엄청 잘하잖아요.

석진: 흔히 양궁을 메달밭이라고 하는데요.

효진: 메달밭. 밭 있잖아요. 곡식을 기르는.

석진: 씨를 뿌리고 곡식을 거두는 그런 밭인데. 우리나라가 양궁 종목에 출전하면 너무 잘해서 이제 메달을 다 가지고 온다고...

효진: 메달밭이라고 하죠.

석진: 그래서 메달밭이라고 하는데, 그 양궁하고, 또 뭐가 있죠?

효진: 그리고 동계 올림픽 때, 스피드 스케이팅.

석진: 스피드 스케이팅.

효진: 네. 엄청 잘하잖아요. 이것도.

석진: 그것도 잘하고, 쇼트트랙도 잘하고.

효진: 쇼트트랙! 그 빙상에 좀 강한 것 같아요. 우리나라가.

석진: 맞아요. 그리고 또 우리나라가 태권도!

효진: 종주국이잖아요.

석진: 맞아요. 그래서 이번 올림픽 때 태권도에서 금메달을 많이 따고 올 거라고 예상 많이 하고 있어요.

효진: 그래요. 근데 오빠 이번 올림픽에, 좀 저는 TV로 잘 못 보고 있는데, 페이스북이나 인터넷으로 올라오는 거 보면 가끔 불평하는 목소리도 좀 있어요.

석진: 맞아요. 좀 안타까운 사연들이 좀 많이 올라오는 것 같아요.

효진: 어떤 일들이 있죠? 저는 사실 하나밖에 모르겠거든요?



석진: 어떤 거요?

효진: 가장 유명했죠?

석진: 말씀해 주세요.

효진: 그 얼마 전에 박태환 선수가, 수영 선수죠, 박태환 선수가 400미터에 출전을 했는데, 거기서 오심 때문에 실격을 처음에 당하고, 그 다음에 이의를 신청을 했는데 그 이의 신청이 받아들여져서 결승에 극적으로 올라가게 되는 그런 사건이랄까? 그런 게 있었잖아요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 처음에 저는 실격당했다고 해서, 이번에는 “메달을 못 따겠구나.” 그렇게 생각했었는데, 나중에 또 뉴스를 보니까 또 출전을 했어요.

효진: 너무 신기한 것 같아요. 왜냐하면 아무리 억울한 심판 판정이 있어도, 보통 그렇게 이의 신청이 받아들여지는 경우를 저는 본 적이 거의 없거든요. 거의 보통 한 번 심판 판정이 내려지면 아무리 나중에 심판이 “내가 잘못했다.” 인정을 해도 그게 번복이 되는 경우는 거의 없잖아요. 근데 이번에는 번복이 돼서 결승에 진출하게 돼서 저는 신기했어요.

석진: 그런데 그 외국에 있는 뉴스 아나운서들도, 그 사람들이 얘기하기에 한 열두 번을 돌려서 봤는데 박태환이 따로 실수한 게 없었대요.

효진: 그죠. 만약에 결승 진출 못 하고 그대로 실격당했으면 박태환 선수나 우리나라 국민들 입장에선 너무 억울했을 그런 판정이었죠.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 제가 몇 가지 또 안타까운 사연들을 이제 모아 봤는데요. 유도 경기였어요. 유도가 다 끝나고 심판이 나중에 이제, 어느 팀이 이겼는지 깃발을 들어요. 그때 우리나라 선수하고 일본 선수하고 같이 유도 경기를 했었는데, 우리나라 선수가 파란색, 일본 선수가 하얀색이었어요. 그래서 심판이 마지막에 파란색 깃발을 세 명이 다 들었어요. 그런데 나중에 어떤 사람이 심판진들을 부르는 거예요. 뭔가 항의를 하는 것 같더라고요. 그리고 나중에 그 심판들이 다시 하얀색 깃발을 딱 들었어요.

효진: 어이가 없죠.

석진: 판정을 번복한 거죠.

효진: 그래서 어떻게 됐죠?

석진: 그래서 결국 우리나라 선수는 그 준결승에서 탈락해서 동메달 결정전에 나가고, 그 일본 선수는 결승전에 진출했죠. 그런데 재미있는 거는 그 일본 선수가 되게 미안해했어요.

효진: 되게 양심적인 좋은 선수였나 봐요.

석진: 네.

효진: 되게 그런 상황에 처하면 정말 아무래도 자기 나라 선수를 응원하게 되잖아요. 그러면서 되게 억울하고 기분이 나쁠 때도 있는 것 같아요. 그런 운동 경기를 보다 보면. (그렇죠.) 그런 오심 때문에, 오심 혹은 또 다른 이유들로 사람들이 되게 억울해하는 경우가 있긴 있는 것 같아요. 근데 또 사람이 하는 일이다 보니까, 어떨 때는 심판이 잘못을 해도 이해가 가는 경우도 있고, 그리고 또 어떤 경우에는 너무 한 팀이나, 한 선수만 편을 눈에 띄게 들어 주면 되게 심판이 알밋기도 하고 그런 것 같아요.

석진: 어쩔 수 없는 것 같아요. 우리나라를 대표해서 나간 선수들이다 보니까. 저희는 어쩔 수 없이 우리나라 선수를 계속 응원하게 되고. 그런데 좀 중요한 거는 열심히 하는 거지, 꼭 금메달을 따고 와야 되는 건 아닌 것 같아요.

효진: 맞아요. 우리나라에서 많이 지적을 하는 부분이, 우리나라 사람들은 금메달이 아니면 별로 크게 안 기뻐하는 것 같아요. 되게 저는 생각을 해 보면은 은메달이나 동메달도 정말 전 세계에서 2위, 3위를 했던 얘기잖아요.

석진: 맞아요.

효진: 엄청 대단한 거고, 설사 메달을 못 땀더라도 정말 그 나라에서 국가 대표로 뽑히기까지도 엄청난 경쟁이 있었을 거고, 올림픽에 출전을 한다는 것 자체가 엄청난 일인데, 되게 메달, 특히 "금메달만 너무 환영을 해 주는 게 아닌가."하는 생각도 들고, 실제로 그런 이야기가 많이 나오잖아요. 한국에서는.

석진: 그런 인식이 좀 바뀌었으면 좋겠어요.

효진: 맞아요. 메달도 메달이지만, 같이 즐길 수 있는 그냥 축제로 생각해도 저는 괜찮을 것 같아요.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 아무튼 이번 올림픽에 나간 우리나라 선수들이나 전 세계 선수들이 다 열심히 해

줬으면 좋겠고, 비록 금메달을 못 따더라도 많은 사람들이 그 분들을 응원해 주고 그랬으면 좋겠어요.

효진: 맞아요.

석진: 그런데 재미있는 거 하나는, 선수들의 입장에서 봤을 때, 은메달을 따는 것보다 동메달을 따는 게 그 만족도가 더 높대요.

효진: 근데 어떤 건지는 알 수 있을 것 같아요.

석진: 왜요?

효진: 왜냐하면 은메달을 따는 선수들은 금메달을 목표로 했을 거 아니에요. 물론 동메달을 딴 선수도 금메달을 목표로 했겠지만, 좀 더 은메달을 딴 선수들이 금메달을 딸 수 있는 그런 가능성이 더 높은 사람이고, 동메달은 약간 순위권 안에 들고 싶어 하는 사람들이 그 중에 경쟁을 해서 동메달을 딸 것 같아요. 그러니까 은메달을 딴 선수들은 안타깝게 작은 점수 차로 아마 금메달을 놓쳤을 것 아니에요. 그러니까 좀 더 안타까움이 더 있지 않을까 하는 생각이 들어요. 제 생각에는.

석진: 그렇군요. 제가 들었을 때는 보통 경기들이, 단체로 하는 경기도 있겠지만, 뭐 유도나, 펜싱처럼 한 사람, 한 사람씩 경기를 하고 (아, 그렇군요.) 그런 형식도 있잖아요. 그런 형식에서 은메달은 결국 져서 은메달을 따는 거잖아요.

효진: 그러네요.

석진: 그리고 동메달은...

효진: 3, 4위전에서 이겨서 (맞죠.) 동메달을 따는 거니까.

석진: 네.

효진: 되게 일리 있는 말인 것 같아요.

석진: 결국 이겨서 따는 거니까 은메달보다는 더 만족도가 있다는 얘기죠.

효진: 되게 재밌네요.

석진: 아무튼 저희가 올림픽에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

효진: 오빠, 올림픽 보는 것도 좋은데 잠도 좀 주무세요.

석진: 근데 말처럼 그게 쉽지 않아요.

효진: 그건 그래요. 재미있는 경기가 있고 우리나라 선수가 출전하는 경기가 있으면 또 보고 싶게 되잖아요.

석진: 그런데 너무 힘들어요.

효진: 힘들어요? 그렇다고 일하면서 자면 안 돼요. 오빠.

석진: 네. 안 자도록 노력하겠습니다.

효진: 그러면은, 오빠.

석진: 이제 정리할게요. 올림픽에 나간 선수들 다들 열심히 해 봤으면 좋겠고요.

효진: 네. 부상 안 당하고 즐겁게 즐기고 왔으면 좋겠어요.

석진: 그리고 다른 나라에서는 어떤 안타까운 사연들이 있는지도 알려 주세요.

효진: 저는 또 궁금한 게 다른 나라에서 각 나라별로 인기가 있는 종목이 있을 것 같아요. 그런 것도 코멘트로 꼭 남겨 주세요.

석진: 그럼 저희는 다음 이야기 에피소드에서 뵈겠습니다.

효진: 안녕!

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

효진: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

석진: 효진 씨.

효진: 네.

석진: 저번에 경화 씨랑 같이 영국 편을 녹음했었거든요.

효진: 아, 영국이요?!

석진: 이야기 세계 편이라 해서 저번 이야기 에피소드에서는 영국에 대해서 얘기를 했는데, 이번에는 호주에 대해서 얘기를 해 보려고 해요. 효진 씨, 호주 가 보셨어요?

효진: 한 번 가 봤어요. 짧게.

석진: 짧게?

효진: 네. 저는 사실 호주에서 골드코스트만 가 봤는데, 정말 또 가고 싶었어요. 출장 말고 여행으로.

석진: 어떤 점이 그렇게 좋았었나요?

효진: 일단 골드코스트는 해변이 있는 곳이잖아요.

석진: 네.

효진: 그게 제일 좋았어요.

석진: 해변이요?

효진: 네. 바다에서 놀고 서핑도 하고, 그리고 서울은 굉장히 큰 도시다 보니까, 되게 복잡하고 차도 많고, 사람도 많고 그렇잖아요. 그런데 골드코스트는 좀 더 한적한 곳이라서 저는 그게 참 마음에 들었어요.

석진: 그랬군요.

효진: 오빠는요?

석진: 저는 시드니만 갔었어요.

효진: 네.

석진: 시드니 가서 정말 많은 곳을 돌아다녔었는데, 효진 씨가 말했던 것처럼 그 해변이 너무 좋았어요.

효진: 맞아요.

석진: 본다이 비치라는 아주 유명한 해변이 있었는데, 그 풍경이 너무 좋은 거예요.

효진: 정말 예쁘지 않아요? 호주 해변?

석진: 네. 너무 예쁘고, 어딜 가든 뭔가 그림 같은 그런 풍경이었어요.

효진: 맞아요.

석진: 그리고 그 사람들이 너무 여유가 있다고 해야 될까?

효진: 맞아요. 그런 거 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 사람들이 다 웃고 다니고. 저는 제일 놀랐던 게, 버스 기사 아저씨.

효진: 버스 기사 아저씨가 어땠나요? 저는 버스를 안 타서 모르겠네요.

석진: 버스 기사 아저씨가 특별히 잘해 주고 그런 건 아닌데, 사람들이 버스 기사한테 인사를 해요.

효진: 네.

석진: 탈 때도 인사를 하고, 내릴 때도 인사를 하는 거예요. 우리나라에서는 잘 그러지 않잖아요.

효진: 저는 탈 때 인사하는데요?

석진: 그래요? 저만 안 그런가?

효진: 근데 확실히 그런 건 있어요. 저는 사실 한국에 있으면 서울에서 나고 자랐기 때문에 다른 지방에만 가도 저는 여유가 있다고 느껴지는데, 오빠는 포항에서 왔잖아요.

석진: 네.

효진: 포항과 비교해서는 어떤가요?

석진: 저는 포항에서도 버스 기사 아저씨들한테 인사를 하거나 그러진 않았어요.

효진: 그렇구나.

석진: 그리고 길을 걸어 다녀도 포항에서는 사람들이 바쁜 것 같았어요. 그런데 호주에서는 사람들이 좀 여유가 있어 보이고, 그랬고, 또 재밌는 일이 있었는데, 제가 버스에서 내린다고 벨을 눌렀어요. 그러면 다음 정류장에서 문을 열어 줘야 되잖아요. 그런데 문을 안 열어 주신 거예요. 버스 기사 아저씨가.

효진: 네.

석진: 그래서 제가 뒷문으로 안 내리고 그냥 앞문으로 내렸어요. 그런데 갑자기 버스에서 "뽕" 소리가 나는 거예요. 그래서 뒤를 딱 돌아 봤는데, 버스 기사 아저씨가 "미안해."하면서 손을 흔드는 거예요.

효진: 귀여우시다. 되게 귀여우시네요.

석진: 그때 너무 기분이 좋았어요.

효진: 저는 호주 하면은 골드코스트에 다녀왔다고 그랬잖아요. 일단 거기 해변이 너무너무 좋고, 먹는 것도 너무 좋았어요.

석진: 먹는 거. 어떤 게 제일 맛있었나요?

효진: 뭐 하나 딱 고를 수 있다기보다는 저는 그냥 그런 음식들이 입에 잘 맞는 것 같아요. 저는 이제 호텔에서 머무르면 호텔에 뷔페 나오고, 식당에 가도 여러 가지 음식을 먹을 수 있잖아요. 정말 맛있었어요.

석진: 그랬군요. 저도 호주에서 여러 식당에 가 봤는데, 정말 다 잘 나와요.

효진: 맞아요.

석진: 음식이 하나같이 양이 많고, 맛있게 잘 나오더라고요. 그런데 딱 한 가지 단점은, 비싸요.

효진: 호주 물가가 한국 물가보다 조금 비싸죠.

석진: 너무 비싸더라고요. 저한테는. 저희는 한 식사 한 끼에 9,000원 정도 해도 좀 비싸다고 느끼잖아요.

효진: 보통 싸면 6,000원, 보통 7~8,000원, 9,000원, 10,000원 넘어가면 조금 비싸게 생각이 되죠.

석진: 그런데 거기에서는 한 12,000원 정도부터 시작을 하더라고요.

효진: 맞아요.

석진: 그 가격이 좀 비싸게 느껴지더라고요.

효진: 아, 그렇군요. 저는 그리고 또 해변도 좋고, 음식도 좋았지만, 아무래도 호주 하면 캥거루랑 코알라를 본 게 정말 기억에 남아요.

석진: 저도 봤어요.

효진: 진짜 너무 귀엽지 않아요?

석진: 너무 귀여웠어요.

효진: 너무 귀엽고, 코알라를 안아 봤는데 정말, 정말 부드럽고 인형 같아요.

석진: 저는 못 안아 봤어요. 사납지는 않았어요?

효진: 사납지는 않았는데, 거기 계신 분이 저한테 코알라를 이렇게 넘겨주시잖아요, 안으라고. 근데 코알라가 갑자기 불일을 보는 거예요. 큰 불일을 막 보는 거예요. 제가 안고 있는데. 그래서

석진: 소변과 대변을 같이 봤나요?

효진: 아니요. 큰 것만.

석진: 큰 것만 봤어요.

효진: 그래서 사진을 보면 두 번째 코알라를 안았을 때 사진을 보면, 제 표정이 약간 어색한 거를 볼 수가 있어요.

석진: 그렇군요. 그 사진 다시 한 번 봐야겠어요.

효진: 어디에도 안 올렸어요.

석진: 저는 좀 특이하다고 생각했던 게, 가게들이 일찍 문을 닫아요.

효진: 그거는 호주뿐만이 아니라 다른 나라도 많은 곳이 그런 것 같아요.

석진: 아, 그래요?

효진: 네. 저는 미국에 있을 때도 그랬고, 유럽에 여행할 때도 그런 점을 되게 많이 느꼈거든요. 우



리나라가 굉장히 가게가 문을 늦게 닫는 편인 것 같아요.

석진: 그렇구나. 그래서 저는 "왜 이렇게 문을 일찍 닫나." 친구한테 물어 봤는데, 정부에서 "일찍 일을 그만 마치고, 가족들과 함께 시간을 보내라." 그런 취지로 그렇게 한다고 해요.

효진: 아, 그렇구나. 저는 가끔 옛날에 호주뿐만이 아니라 다른 곳에서도 우리나라가 되게 그리웠던 점이 우리나라는 친구들과 만나서 밥 먹고 카페나 그런 데 가서 늦게까지 이야기하면서 놀 수 있잖아요.

석진: 놀 곳이 많죠.

효진: 카페에 가서 커피 먹다가 또 배고프면 또 밥 먹으러 가고. 근데 외국에서는 그러기가 힘든 것 같아요. 그래서 아마 집에서 파티를 하는 게 아닐까. 밖에서 늦게까지 놀기 힘들니까.

석진: 그랬군요.

효진: 그냥 제 생각이예요.

석진: 네. 지금까지 저희가 호주에 대해서 여러 이야기를 해 봤는데요. 아무튼 저는 호주 갔다 와서 너무 좋았어요.

효진: 저도 호주 꼭 다시 가고 싶어요.

석진: 다시 가 보고 싶다면, 어디에 가 보고 싶어요?

효진: 물론 골드코스트도 다시 가 보고 싶고, 그 다음에 제가 알기로는 호주에 산호초를 볼 수 있는 데가 있대요.

석진: 진짜요?

효진: 진짜 예쁘대요. 그거 꼭 보고 싶어요.

석진: 저는 서핑 한번 해 보고 싶어요.

효진: 서핑 너무 재밌어요, 진짜. 저는 호주에서 가장 기억에 남는 게 서핑이에요, 사실.

석진: 가고 싶어요. 네. 아무튼 여러분 들어 주셔서 너무 감사하고요.

효진: 호주에 사시는 분들이 계시면 꼭 코멘트로 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 기다릴게요.

효진: 안녕!

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 오늘은 저희가 장기 자랑에 대해서 이야기해 볼 건데요.

경화: 아! 장기 자랑!

석진: 네. 장기 자랑이 뭐죠?

경화: 장기 자랑이요? 자신의 장기를 자랑하는 거죠.

석진: 자기가 잘하는 것을 남들한테 보여 주는 건데.

경화: 그렇죠.

석진: 보통 이 장기 자랑을 언제 하죠?

경화: 학창 시절에 많이 하죠.

석진: 저는 고등학교 때, 저희 고등학교하고 다른 고등학교하고 같이 합쳐서 어디 계곡에 놀러 갔어요. 다른 학교 애들이 같이 있으니까, 막상 무엇을 먼저 해야 될지 모르겠는 거예요. 그래서 그 분위기를 좀 더 재밌게 하려고 장기 자랑을 각 학교 별로 준비해서 했었거든요. 그때 제가 춤을 췄었는데 재밌었어요.

경화: 재밌기만 했나요?

석진: 사실 저는 좀 창피했었는데, 남들이 장기 자랑 하는 걸 보니까 그건 재밌었는데, 제가 춤을 추고, 하려니까, 너무 부끄러웠어요.

경화: 얼마동안 연습했어요?

석진: 한 두 시간 동안?

경화: 진짜요? 즉석에서 짠 거군요.

석진: 네.

경화: 아, 그렇구나.

석진: 그렇게 시간이 별로 없었어요.

경화: 그럼 더 어렸을 때는 장기 자랑 안 나가셨어요?

석진: 조그만 애들이 노는 걸 보고 싶어 하시니까 어른들이 애들한테 뭐 좀 해 보라고 시킬 때 있잖아요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 그때 제가 로봇 춤을 쳤어요.

경화: 몇 살 때요?

석진: 그때가 한 여섯 살 때?

경화: 아! 네, 맞아요. 그때 학교 들어가기 전 나이에 그런 재롱을 많이 떨죠.

석진: 맞아요. 경화 씨는 장기 자랑 해 본 적 있어요?

경화: 저는 장기가 없어요. 그래서 장기 자랑에 나가고 싶어도 못 나갔었고요, 나갔을 때는 항상 단체로 뭔가 해야 했을 때 있잖아요. 그럴 때는 빠질 수 없으니까 같이 했는데, 혼자나 몇 명이서 이렇게 하는 거는 가끔 끼어서 했지, 제가 이렇게 중앙에 선다거나 그런 식으로 잘하는 건 없었어요. 근데 주로 장기 자랑 하면 노래나 춤을 많이 하잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 근데 제가 중학교 때부터 친구들 중에 이제 웃기는 걸로 이렇게 장기 자랑을 하는 친구들이 나타났던 것 같아요. 그게 또 훨씬 재밌는 거예요. (그렇죠.) 그래서 "나도 좀 웃길 수 있다면 할 수 있을 텐데.", 예를 들면 개그 콘서트에 나오는 것처럼 그런 꼭, 코너 형식의 개그가 아닐지라도, 예를 들어서 노래 굉장히 못하는 친구가 나와서 노래를 하는 거예요. 그런데 저희가 이제 끝났으니까 "와!" 박수 쳐 주면서 막 웃고, 이제 들어가라고 했더니 한 곡 더 부르겠다는 거예요. 그래서 더 불렀는데, 이제 예의상 "앵콜! 앵콜!"해 줬는데, 한 곡 더 부르고, 그런 식으로 못 부르는데 계속 부르는 친구가 있었어요. 근데 그 자체가 너무 재미있는 거예요. 그리고 그 부끄러워하지 않고 부르는 그 뻔뻔함이 너무 재밌어서, 그 뒤로는 "노래를 꼭 잘하지 않아도 장기 자랑을 할 수 있구나!" 이렇게 생각했었죠.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 장기 자랑의 매력이 그거인 것 같아요. 용기를 내서 뭔가를 보여 준다는 게, 그게 참 좋은 것 같은데, 근데 이게 장기 자랑을 잘 못하면, 사람들이 그 장기 자랑을 되게 좋아하지 않는다면, 또 되게 부끄럽잖아요. 망신이 될 수도 있고, 그것을 잘 선택해서 해야 될 것 같아요. 정말 자기가 "뭔가 보여 주고 싶다.", 자신감이 넘칠 때 그때 장기 자랑을 보여 줘야지, 별로 자신감이 없는데 그 상태에서 보여 주면 좀 역효과가 나는 것 같아요.

경화: 아까 제가 말했던 그 친구처럼 좀 뽀뽀하게 해야 그래도 웃기기라도 하죠.

석진: 맞아요.

경화: 그리고 장기 자랑 하면, 사실 생각나는 친구가 한 명 있는데요, 제가 고등학교 때 주로 장기 자랑은 수학여행이나 수련회, 오리엔테이션, 이럴 때 많이 하잖아요. 저희 고등학교 오리엔테이션을 갔는데 한 친구가 장기 자랑을 하겠다고 올라왔는데 뭘 했는지 아세요? 최화정 씨가 많이 하는 걸로 알고 있는데, 그 왜, 외화 더빙을 하는 성우 분들 있잖아요, 그 분들 말투 따라하는 걸 했었어요. 굉장히 새로운 거예요. 그런 건 연예인들이 하는 것만 봤는데, 실제 제 친구가 하니까.

석진: 성대모사를 한 거군요.

경화: 그렇죠. 바로 성대모사죠. 그런데 너무 재밌어서 그 친구는 고등학교 3년 내내 그 장기 자랑만 했는데, 그래도 뭔가 하나 가지고 있으니까 그걸 계속 우려먹을 수 있어서, 그리고 재밌으니까 되게 좋더라고요.

석진: 여기서 우려먹는다는 말은 계속 쓴다는 얘기죠. (그렇죠.) 재밌네요. 저희가 지금까지 장기 자랑에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데, 여러분들은 어떤 장기를 가지고 계세요?

경화: 네. 꼭, 아까 제가 말했듯이, 노래나 춤이 아니더라도 보여줄 수 있는 묘기라든가 자기 신체 의 어떤 부분이 남과 다르게 움직인다거나 이런 것도 장기죠.

석진: 그렇죠. 그렇죠.

경화: 꼭 알려 주세요. 코멘트로!

석진: 꼭 기다릴게요. 끝나기 전에 장기 하나 보여 주면서 끝내는 건 어떨까요?

경화: 장기를 어떻게 들려주죠?

석진: 성대모사, 해요?

경화: 저 성대모사 한 번도 시도해 본 적이 없어요.

석진: 한 번 해 봐요. 자신감 있게.

경화: 누구요?

석진: 최화정 씨요.

경화: "안녕하세요. 최화정이에요."

석진: 네. 감사합니다. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 날씨가 참 더워요.

경화: 많이 덥네요.

석진: 오늘은 저희가 뭐에 대해서 이야기할 거죠?

경화: Internet.

석진: Internet. 한국식 발음으로?

경화: 인터넷!

석진: 네. 인터넷에 대해서 이야기해 볼 거예요. 처음 언제 인터넷을 써 봤어요?

경화: 처음 인터넷이라 하면 아무래도 "천리안", "나우누리", "유니텔", 이런 단어가 떠오르지 않으  
세요?

석진: 그때는 저희가 PC통신이라고 불렀죠?

경화: 그렇죠. 전화선을 쓴...

석진: 네.

경화: 그거 하면 전화할 수 없었죠?

석진: 저희 집은 그게 없어서 저는 느껴 본 적이 없는데, (그렇군요.) 다른 집은 그랬다고 하더라고  
요.

경화: 네. 그거 하는 동안에는 전화를 할 수도, 받을 수도 없었습니다.

석진: PC통신에서 이제 인터넷으로 넘어왔는데, 처음 인터넷을 해 봤을 때가 언제였어요? PC통신  
말고?

경화: PC통신에서 인터넷으로 넘어왔던 게, 저는 중 2때였던 것 같아요.

석진: 중 2때요?

경화: 네. 중 2때. 2000년.

석진: 2000년 때, 그때는 제가 대학생이었어요. (아, 그랬어요?) 대학교 1학년이었어요.

경화: 오빠는 언제 인터넷 제일 처음 해 본 것 같아요?

석진: 저는 대학교 1학년 때 처음 썼어요.

경화: 저희 같은 시기에 시작했군요.

석진: 그때는 유명했던 인터넷 사이트가 "다음"이었어요.

경화: 그렇죠. 이메일이라는 거를 또 인터넷과 함께 시작하면서, 사람들이 사실 인터넷을 켜면 이메일 말고 할 게 없었어요.

석진: 맞아요. 그리고 이메일을 쓰다가 이제 카페가 생겨났죠.

경화: 아! 맞아요.

석진: 네. 인터넷 카페가 생겨나면서, 저희는 동호회 카페도 만들고, 1학년들끼리 1학년 카페를 만들어서 서로 이야기도 하고 이제 그랬었거든요.

경화: 인터넷의 한 공간에서 수다 떠는, 채팅처럼.

석진: 맞아요.

경화: 그리고 저는 메일 말고 또 열심히 인터넷을 하게 만들었던 이유 중에 하나가, "다모임"이라는 동창을 찾을 수 있는 웹사이트가 있었어요.

석진: 그게 유명했었어요.

경화: 그렇죠. 그래서 그것을 하면서, 저는 그때 중 2밖에 안 됐지만, 초등학교 동창들을 찾기 위해서 제가 광주에서 안양으로 이사 왔기 때문에 실제로 볼 수는 없었거든요, 그 친구들을. 그래서 그 사이트에 매일매일 들어가서 항상 얘기했던 것 같아요.

석진: 정말 반가웠겠네요.

경화: 네.

석진: "다음"이란 사이트를 많이 쓰다가 점점 "싸이월드"라는 사이트를 많이 쓰기 시작했어요, 사람들이.

경화: 맞아요. 저 고등학교 때 공부는 안 하고 계속 "싸이"만 했던 기억이 나네요.



석진: "싸이월드"에 가면 이제 "미니홈피"라고 해서 지금 "페이스북"하고 좀 비슷하다고 해야 되나?

경화: 네. 조금 비슷한데 좀 더 친구들만 내 홈페이지를 올 수 있는, 좀 오픈된 면이 좀 없었죠.

석진: 맞아요. 그리고 그 "싸이월드" 홈피를 많이 사용하다가 사람들이 이제 블로그를 쓰기 시작했고...

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 블로그, 다음이 바로 "페이스북"이죠.

경화: 네. 사진을 자주 올리는 친구들은 싸이를 많이 하고, 또 글을 쓰기 좋아하는 친구들은 블로그를 갖고 있었죠.

석진: 맞아요. 맞아요. 경화 씨는 주로 언제 이런 인터넷을 많이 써요?

경화: 결국은 다 항상 친구들과 이야기하려고 많이 쓰는 것 같아요. 지금 "페이스북"도 그렇고 예전에 "싸이"도 그렇고, "다모임"도 그렇고, 다 친구들하고 얘기하기 위해서 쓰는 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 그리고 제가 어떤 친구 사이트에 가서 글을 남기고 오면, 친구가 또 댓글을 달 수가 있잖아요. 내 글에 어떤 댓글을 달았을까 되게 궁금해지고 그런 게 좋았던 것 같아요.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 그리고 또 저장하기 위함도 있는 것 같아요. 제 친구 같은 경우에는 자기 컴퓨터에 저장을 하지 않고, 온라인에 저장을 한다는 그런 생각으로 사진도 올리고 글도 쓴다고 하더라고요.

석진: 그렇군요. 그 인터넷이 정말 유용하다고 느꼈을 때가 언제였던 것 같아요? 저는 요리 좋아하잖아요. 그래서 요리 레시피 찾을 때, 그때 정말 유용하다고 느끼고 있거든요.

경화: 아, 근데 진짜 그런 것 같아요. 예전에는 요리를 잘 하기가 힘들었어요.

석진: 맞아요.

경화: 요리 책을 사던지, 그렇게 했어야 했는데, 지금은 요리 이름만 치면 금방 레시피가 나오니까 아주 편한 것 같아요.

석진: 네, 영상도 이렇게 나오잖아요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 그거 보면서 따라 하면 금방 만들 수 있어요.

경화: 네. 저 같은 경우에는, 아무래도 멀리 떨어진 친구들, 아는 분들과 연락을 할 수 있을 때, 가장 "아! 인터넷이 이래서 좋구나."라는 기분을 느끼는 것 같아요.

석진: 멀리 있는 친구들, 가족이나 친지들?

경화: 네. 심지어 얼마 전에 제 사고 소식도 영국에 있을 때 머물렀던 홈스테이 엄마, 아빠가 들으셨더라고요.

석진: 정말요? 신기하다.

경화: 깜짝 놀랐어요. 이게 "페이스북"의 힘이구나! 느꼈습니다.

석진: 그렇군요. 예전에 제가 TalkToMeInKorean에서 일하기 전에 타악 축제에서 일했었는데 그때는 그 타악을 잘 치는 사람을 섭외를 해야 되는데, 누가 잘 치는지 알 수가 없잖아요. 그때 인터넷이 정말 도움이 많이 됐어요. 그 사람 사이트에 가서 구경도 하고 이렇게 하다 보니깐 그 사람이 정말 잘하는지, 아니면 다른 사람들이 이 사람을 얼마나 좋게 생각하는지도 알 수가 있으니까 (아! 맞아요.) 그때 도움이 많이 됐던 것 같아요.

경화: 아, 그렇군요.

석진: 지금까지 저희가 인터넷에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤어요.

경화: 네. 저는 사실 "이야기"에서 이미 "인터넷"이라는 주제를 다룬 줄 알았어요.

석진: 저도 깜짝 놀랐어요. 저도 이미 다룬 줄 알았는데, 안 다뤘더라고요.

경화: 네. 저희가 너무 익숙해서. 그것에 대해서 얘기할 생각을 못 했나 봐요.

석진: 아무튼 여러분은 언제 인터넷이 유용하다고 생각되는지.

경화: 그리고 왜 인터넷을 자주 하게 되는지, 어떤 이유로?

석진: 네. 저희한테 꼭 알려 주세요.

경화: 네. 기다릴게요.

석진: 네. 들어 주셔서 감사합니다.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕!

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요, 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요, 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요, 여러분. 오늘 주제가 뭐죠? 경화 씨?

경화: 오늘 주제는요, 대여점이요.

석진: 대여점.

경화: 네.

석진: 대여점 많이 이용해 보셨어요?

경화: 저는 대여점 하면 가장 먼저 떠오르는 그... 책방!

석진: 책방! 제가 중학교, 고등학교 때 정말, 정말 동네마다 있었던 것 같아요.

경화: 맞아요. 저는 초등학교 때.

석진: 아, 초등학교 때!

경화: 네.

석진: 대여점이 주로 뭘 할 수 있는 곳이죠?

경화: 빌릴 수 있는 곳이죠.

석진: "대여"라는 뜻이 "빌린다"는 뜻인데요. 보통 저희가 중, 고등학교 때 많았던 책 대여점, 만화책 대여점 같은 경우에는 보통 얼마쯤 했었죠?

경화: 제 기억으로는 가장 싼 가격은 300원?

석진: 300원.

경화: 만화책 한 권당 300원.

석진: 아! 300원. 300원을 내면 한 3일간 빌릴 수 있었죠.

경화: 저는 하루.

석진: 하루였어요.

경화: 네. 만화책은 하루.

석진: 만화책은 하루.

경화: 그리고 소설책이 이제 뭐, 2박 3일, 3박 4일, 이렇게 빌릴 수 있었어요.

석진: 그리고 만화책, 책, 말고도 다른 대여점이 또 있잖아요.

경화: 그렇죠.

석진: 주로 어떤 대여점이 있죠?

경화: 비슷한 걸로는 이제 비디오 대여점이 인기가 굉장히 많았죠.

석진: 비디오 대여점. 그런데 요즘 많이 없어진 것 같아요.

경화: 거의 없어졌죠.

석진: 거의 없어졌어요.

경화: 그게 DVD 대여점으로 바뀌었는데 이제는 DVD 대여점도 거의 없으니까. 다, 뭐, 온라인으로 보시잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠. 좀 안타까운 게 저희 집은 DVD 플레이어도 있고, 비디오테이프, 그 플레이어도 있는데, 그게 점점 이제 못 쓰게 되잖아요.

경화: 먼지가 쌓여 가고 있군요.

석진: 네. 그게 너무 안타까워요.

경화: 네. 저는 뭔가 아련한 추억, 그 책 대여점이나 DVD 대여점 혹은 비디오 대여점 하면 그 추억이 굉장히 많은데, 그 추억이 이제 없어져 가는 느낌이 드니까... 예를 들면 공중전화 박스가 없어지는 것처럼 뭔가 추억의 장소가 없어지는 느낌이라서 아쉬워요. 근데 제가 한 몇 년 전에 봤던 영화는 "비카인드 리와인드"라는 영화가 있었는데요.

석진: 그 "잭 블랙" 나오는 영화죠.

경화: 그렇죠. 제가 가장 좋아하는 배우 "잭 블랙"이 나오는 영화인데, 그 영화도 사실 그 비디오 대여점의 향수를 그린, 그런 영화거든요. 그래서 되게 그리워요.

석진: 그렇군요.

경화: 네.

석진: 저도 대여점에 대한 추억 하니까, 좀 생각나는 게 여러 가지 있는데, 저는 그게 재밌었어요.  
뭐 만화책이나 소설책을 빌리다 보면 다른 사람이 이미 그 책을 빌렸을 수도 있고, 많은 사람이 쓰잖아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그래서 어떨 때 보면, 좀 중요한 장면이 찢어져 있거나, (아! 맞아요.) 낙서가 있는 경우도 있었어요.

경화: 맞아요. 맞아요.

석진: 그때 당시에는 정말 "아니! 제일 중요한 장면인데 이게 어디 갔어?"

경화: 화가 나죠.

석진: 네. 화가 나고...

경화: 주인한테 가서 말해야 돼요.

석진: 진짜요?

경화: 네.

석진: 그렇구나.

경화: 그래야 다른, 제 다음 사람이 또 빌려 가서 화를 내면 안 되잖아요.

석진: 그렇군요.

경화: 네.

석진: 아무튼 그랬던 적도 있었고요, 그리고 비디오테이프를 빌려 갔다가, 제 플레이어가 고장이 난 거예요. 그래서 이제 비디오테이프를 꺼내야 되는데, 안 꺼내지는 거예요.

경화: 걸렸군요.

석진: 네. 네. 걸려서. 그래서 억지로 빼다가 끊어졌어요.

경화: 그래서 변상을 하셨나요?

석진: 아니요. 정말 눈물이 썩 빠지게 혼났어요.

경화: 그냥 혼나고 때우셨군요.

석진: 변상은 안 했어요. 이런 책이나 비디오 대여점 같은 경우에는 많이 없어지고 있는 추세인데, 그래도 아직까지 많이 있는 대여점 같은 경우에는, 저는 한복 대여점...

경화: 맞아요. 한복도 빌려서 많이 입죠. 워낙 한 벌 사면 입을 일은 별로 없는데 비싸다 보니까.

석진: 네, 맞아요. 그렇기 때문에 한복 같은 것도 많이 빌려 입는 것 같고, 제가 인터넷으로 대여점, 좀 특이한 대여점이 뭐가 있나 찾아 봤는데 축제 용품 대여점도 있더라고요.

경화: 아, 그래요?

석진: 네. 뭐가 있나 한번 봤더니, 파티를 할 때 가면 같은 거 쓰잖아요, 재밌게 하려고. 가발도 쓰고, 가면도 쓰고, 선글라스도 되게 웃긴 거, 그런 거 쓰잖아요. 근데 그거는 그때 파티 할 때만, 파티나 뭐 축제 할 때만 필요한 거고, 평소에 쓸 일이 없으니까 그것도 이제 대여를 해주더라고요.

경화: 그렇군요. 한복 하니까 또 생각나는 게 웨딩드레스도 대부분 다 빌려서 입잖아요.

석진: 맞아요.

경화: 그렇게 사용할 일이 잦지 않은 그런 제품은 다 빌려서 쓸 수 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 지금까지 저희가 대여점에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다. 저는 이 대여점 문화가 한국에만 있는 게 아닐까 싶어서 이렇게 주제를 정해 봤거든요. 다른 나라는 어떨지 되게 궁금해요.

경화: 다른 나라에서는 또 어떤 걸 빌려 쓰시는지.

석진: 어떤 대여점이 있는지 꼭 알려 주세요.

경화: 제 생각에 책이나 비디오 대여점은 다 있었을 것 같아요. 근데 아마 다 같이 이제 없어지고 있는 추세겠죠?

석진: 그럴까요?

경화: 네. 그럴 것 같은데요? 알려 주세요. 코멘트로.

석진: 네. 기다리겠습니다.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.



경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 경화 씨.

경화: 네.

석진: 오늘 왜 이렇게 늦게 왔어요? 혼 좀 나아겠어요.

경화: 오늘 사실 중간에 내려야 할 일이 있어서 그랬어요.

석진: 그래요?

경화: 네.

석진: 그래도 벌은 받아야겠어요.

경화: 네. 벌 받겠습니다.

석진: 농담이고요, 오늘 저희 주제가 바로 체벌이에요.

경화: 아, 체벌이요!

석진: 네. 경화 씨, 체벌이 뭐죠?

경화: 체벌은, 벌 아시죠?

석진: 네. 벌.

경화: Punishment.

석진: 네.

경화: 근데 "체"가 원래 "몸체(口)" 자잖아요. 그래서 벌을 몸으로 받는 거죠.

석진: 벌을 몸으로 받는 거요.

경화: 네.

석진: 지금은 학교에서는 체벌을 하지 않는 걸로 알고 있는데, 예전에는 체벌이 되게 많이 있었어요.

경화: 네.

석진: 경화 씨도 체벌 많이 받아 보셨어요?

경화: 학교에서요?

석진: 네.

경화: 학교에서는 주로 단체로 맞을 때, 그럴 때 맞아 봤죠.

석진: 맞아요. 예전에는 저희가 많이 맞았어요.

경화: 그러니까 학교에서 체벌이 허용이 됐었는데, 지금은 안 되죠?

석진: 네. 하면 큰일 나죠. 경찰서에 잡혀가요.

경화: 또 근데, 그래서 또 문제가 많이 생기고 있는데요.

석진: 맞아요. 우선 저희가 어떤 식으로 맞았었는지, 아니면 어떤 식으로 벌을 받았었는지, 그걸 얘기하면 좀 재미있을 것 같아요.

경화: 재미있나요? 고통스러울 것 같은데요.

석진: 근데 외국에서는 이런 게 별로 없을 것 같아요. 그래서 외국 사람들이 듣기에 "한국에서는 그랬단 말이야?" 막 이렇게 놀라기도 하고, 신기해할 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 외국에서는, 모든 나라가 다 그러진 않겠지만. 우리나라에 비해서는 예전부터 체벌이 금지됐었다고 들었거든요.

석진: 주로 때리는 거 말이죠.

경화: 네. 때리는 거. 아니 근데 벌 받는 것도 마찬가지래요. 예를 들어서, 손들고 있다던가, 이런 거 있잖아요. 그런 것도 금지가 됐다고 하는데, 하여튼 저희가 벌을 받는 방식, 선생님이 몸을 때리는 그런 체벌은, 주로 저 같은 경우에는 단체로 맞아 봤다 그랬잖아요. 그럴 경우에는 책상 위에 올라가서 무릎을 꿇고 다 앉는 거예요.

석진: 네. 저도 해 봤어요.

경화: 아, 해 봤어요? (네.) 아, 그렇구나. 무릎을 꿇고 앉아서, 이제 선생님이 허벅지를...

석진: 여자도 그렇게 때려요?

경화: 네. 허벅지를... 모든 학생들을 돌아가면서 때리셨었어요.

석진: 그거 진짜 아파요.

경화: 정말 아파요. 그리고 오래 가죠. 며칠, 몇 주 가요, 그 자국이, 멍 자국이.

석진: 아팠겠네요.

경화: 네.

석진: 저희는 어렸을 때는 "손들고 서 있기" 많이 했었잖아요.

경화: 흔한 형태의 벌이죠.

석진: 네. 그리고 이제 맞는 경우에는 손바닥을 주로 맞았었고.

경화: 맞아요. 그것도 제일 흔하죠. 자로?

석진: 네. 자로.

경화: 혹시 세워서?

석진: 세워서 손등으로 맞는 거?

경화: 아! 그게 제일 아프죠.

석진: 그때 너무 아팠어요. 근데 주로 뭘 했을 때 이런 벌을 받았죠?

경화: 잘못했을 때.

석진: 잘못했을 때. 주로 이제,

경화: 오늘 저처럼 지각했을 때.

석진: 지각을 하거나, 또 숙제를 안 해오거나.

경화: 그렇죠. 맞아요.

석진: 친구들끼리...

경화: 싸우거나.

석진: 싸우거나, 떠들거나 했을 때.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 근데 지금이 이게 많이 없어졌고, 또 때리는 거 같은 경우에는 하면 안 되잖아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그래서 저는 좀 헷갈리는 부분이 있어요. 좀 혼란스러운 부분이 있어요.

경화: 뭔데요?

석진: 만약에 제 후배나, 가깝지만 좀 저보다 나이가 어린 친구들이 뭔가 잘못을 했어요. 그럴 때는 때리는 것 말고는 어떻게 논리적으로 애한테 이 잘못을 좀 깨닫게 하는지, 어떻게 해야 할지 좀 생각이 안 나는 것 같아요.

경화: 그게 이제 너무 체벌로만 다스리는 것에 익숙해져 있다 보니까, 이제 때리지 못하면 어떻게 벌을 줘야 되는지 잘 모르는 경우가 있죠.

석진: 네. 그래서 저는 나중에 제가 아이를 낳더라도 그런 부분에 대해서는 어떻게 대처를 해야 될지 좀 무서워요. 혹시나 제가 이제, 제 아이가 막 울고, 말을 안 들을 때 가장 먼저 "아, 애는 때려야겠다."라는 생각이 들까 봐. 그게 좀 무서운 것 같아요.

경화: 그러니까 때리고 싶지 않으신 거죠?

석진: 네. 좀 뭔가 논리적으로, 애 스스로 잘못했다는 걸 깨닫게 하고 싶은데 그게 좀 생각이 안 날까 봐.

경화: 그럼 공부를 하셔야 돼요. 그런 것도 다 책에 있어요.

석진: 그래요?

경화: 네.

석진: 그렇구나. 체벌하고 좀 비슷한 한국어 단어가 있어요.

경화: 뭐죠?

석진: 재벌.

경화: 아! 재벌! 전혀 다른 뜻인데...

석진: 전혀 다른 뜻이에요. 근데 발음은 정말 비슷해요. 때리는 것은 체벌이고요, 그리고 다른 의미

의 재벌은 재벌인데.

경화: 돈이 많은 재벌.

석진: 돈이 많은 부자를 얘기할 때 재벌이라고 얘기하죠.

경화: 네. 재벌과 체벌은 다른 거죠.

석진: 네. 정말 다른 거예요. 그런데 경화 씨는 여태까지 받아 본 체벌 중에서 가장 아프고, 기분이 나빴던 체벌이 있었나요?

경화: 정말 다행이라고 생각하는 게 저는 없어요. 없는데, 주위에 가까운 친구들 중에서 평생 잊지 않을 것 같은 체벌의 경험을 가지고 있는 친구들이 많아요. 그런데 그 대부분의 경우가 항상 선생님이나, 부모... 부모님의 경우는 거의 없는 것 같고, 선생님이 항상 감정적으로, 감정적으로 때리셨을 때, 그리고 뭐, 예를 들어서 항상 지각하면 세 대 맞고, 친구들이랑 싸우면 다섯 대 맞고 이렇게 정해진 그 공평한 벌이 아니라, 선생님이 평소에는 그런 걸 넘어가셨는데 그날따라 유난히 기분이 안 좋으시니까, 똑같이 떠들었는데 오늘따라 갑자기 체벌을 많이 하셨다거나 이럴 때는 굉장히 억울하잖아요. 억울하기도 하고, 그건 하면 안 되는 거잖아요. 감정에 치우쳐서 체벌을 하는 것은. 그렇게 체벌을 당한 친구들은 평생의 상처로 가지고 있더라고요.

석진: 저는 감정적으로도 이제 많이 맞아 봤고 했지만, 남자들은 그렇게 오래 생각하지는 않는 것 같아요. 오래 담아 두지 않고, 쉽게 쉽게 잊어버리는데, 발바닥을 맞은 적이 있어요. 정말 아파요. 무릎을 꿇고 발바닥을 맞은 적이 있었는데.

경화: 웬지 저도 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 그때 정말 아팠어요.

경화: 아, 그렇구나. 아파서 기억에 많이 남는...

석진: 네. 너무 아파서 그게 기억이 나요.

경화: 네, 알겠습니다.

석진: 지금까지 저희가 체벌에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다. 여러분, 한국의 체벌에 대해서 들으니까 혹시 기분이 어떠세요?

경화: 또 체벌이 금지된, 특히 학교에서나 부모님이 체벌하는 게 금지된 나라에서 살고 계시는지, 아니면 아직도 학교에서 체벌이 허용된 나라에 살고 계시는지. 왜냐하면 제가 알기로는 미국 같은 경우에는 주가 워낙 많잖아요. 그리고 땅이 굉장히 크다 보니까 주 별로 법이 다르잖아요. 그래서 체벌이 허용된 주도 있고, 금지된 주도 있다고 하더라고요.

석진: 이건 처음 들었어요.

경화: 그래서 궁금해요. 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 그럼 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 경화 씨는 어렸을 때 꿈이 뭐였어요?

경화: 저는 그래도 좀 길게 가졌던 꿈은 통역사가 되는 것이 꿈이었어요.

석진: 어릴 때부터요? (네.) 저 어릴 때는 통역사가 뭔지도 몰랐어요.

경화: 오빠는 뭐였어요?

석진: 저는 어린애들이 가질 수 있는 그런 꿈 중에 가장 높은 위치에 있는 과학자.

경화: 과학자요? 맞아요. 과학자도 흔한 꿈이었죠.

석진: 반에 거의 50%는 다 장래 희망을 쓰라고 하면 과학자를 쓴곤 했었는데요.

경화: 네. 그래서 오늘은 장래 희망에 대해서 얘기를 해 볼까요?

석진: 네. 장래 희망. 어릴 적에 "뭐가 되겠다.", "뭐가 되고 싶다.", 그렇게 가졌었던 그런 꿈이죠.

경화: 네.

석진: 경화 씨는 그러면 통역사가 되고 싶다는 꿈은 언제부터 가지셨어요?

경화: 저는 초등학교 한 3학년, 그때부터 통역사가 되고 싶다고, "나는 기필코 5개국어 이상을 하는 통역사가 되겠다."고 하면서 우리나라에 있는 통역사들이 쓴 책 있죠?

석진: 아! 네.

경화: 그 에세이 같은, 그런 책을 모두 빌려서 다 봤던 기억이 나네요.

석진: 와! 어린 나이에!

경화: 네. 근데 외국어를 공부했었어야 되는데 그런 책을 읽느라고...

석진: 정작 외국어는 공부 안 하시고.

경화: 그렇죠.

석진: 그런 에세이를 많이 읽으셨군요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그렇다면 나중에 그 장래 희망이 좀 바뀌었을 것 같은데...

경화: 저는 장래 희망이 바뀌었다기보다는 없어졌었어요.

석진: 없어졌어요?

경화: 네. 안타깝죠.

석진: 네. 무슨 일이 있었나요? 무슨 사연이.

경화: 사실 제가 중학교 때까지 제가 외국어에 소질이 있는 줄 알았어요. 그런데 고등학교를 진학을 했는데 외국어 고등학교에 진학을 해서 전공을 중국어를 택했거든요? 그런데 그때 이미 중국어를 잘하는 친구들보다 아예 모르는, 저처럼 중국어를 모르는 친구들이 더 많았어요.

석진: 네.

경화: 그래서 당연히 이제 함께, 처음부터 시작하니까 "내가 더 잘하겠지." 이렇게 생각했어요. 왜냐하면 저는 소질이 있는 줄 알았으니까.

석진: 네.

경화: 외국어에.

석진: 네.

경화: 그런데 아니더라고요. 같이 시작했는데 더 잘하는 친구들이 훨씬 많았어요.

석진: 점점 뒤쳐졌군요.

경화: 그렇죠.

석진: 아이고.

경화: 그래서 "아, 나는 외국어에 소질이 있는 게 아니구나." 이렇게 깨달으면서 꿈이 사라졌죠.

석진: 안타깝네요.

경화: 안타깝죠?

석진: 네.



경화: 슬픈 이야기예요.

석진: 눈물이 나오려고 하네요.

경화: 오빠는 왜 과학자의 꿈이 없어지셨나요?

석진: 사실 제가 가졌던 그런 과학자가 되겠다는 꿈은 사실 말뿐이었어요. 과학자가 무슨 일을 하는지도 몰랐고, 그냥 만화 영화 보면, 이제 "로봇 태권브이", 그런 로봇 만드는 사람들이 다 과학자잖아요.

경화: 아! 맞아요.

석진: 그것만 보고 "나는 커서 과학자가 돼야지." 그 생각을 했던 거예요.

경화: 네. 역시 장래 희망 하면 또 과학자죠.

석진: 네. 네.

경화: 과학자 아니면 대통령.

석진: 맞아요. 근데 제 주위에 대통령이 되겠다고 장래 희망에 적어 놓은 친구들은 없었던 것 같아요.

경화: 저희가 보통 이제 "어릴 때는 꿈을, 좋게 말하면 이제, 크게 갖고, 안 좋게 말한다면 이제, 현실성이 없는 꿈을 갖는다." 이런 얘기를 하면 항상 얘기하는 게 "어릴 때 꿈이 과학자였다.", 혹은 "대통령이었다." 이런 얘기를 많이 하는데요. 사실 저도 어렸을 때 주위 친구들 중에서 대통령이 되고 싶다는 친구들은 없었는데요. 제가 초등학교 다닐 때는 유행인 꿈이 있었어요.

석진: 뭐였어요?

경화: 디자이너였어요.

석진: 디자이너.

경화: 네. 그때 디자이너라는 말을 처음 다 배운 거예요. 초등학생들이.

석진: 웬지 어감이 좋잖아요. 디자이너.

경화: 굉장히 멋있죠. 영어 단어고. 그래서 다들 꿈을 디자이너라고, 이렇게 얘기했던 기억이 나요.

석진: 뭔지도 모르고 쓴 사람들도 꽤 있었을 거예요.

경화: 그렇죠. 그리고 다들 옷을 디자인하는 디자이너만 생각하고 한 얘기죠. 나중에 알고 보니까 디자이너도 여러 가지 디자인을 할 수가 있는데 그때는 옷을 디자인하는 사람만이 디자이너인 줄 알고 있었죠.

석진: 맞아요. 그거 아세요? 저 중학교 때, 그때는 장래 희망이 만화가였어요.

경화: 아! 만화가! 그림 그리는 거 좋아하셨어요?

석진: 네. 어렸을 때 제가 만화책 많이 빌려 보고 또 사서 보기도 했었거든요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그런데 남들은 그냥 보고 치우잖아요. 하지만 저는 만화를 보고 맛있는 장면을 그렸어요. 비슷하게 그리려고 노력은 많이 했었는데 그때 주로 얼굴을 정말 많이 그렸었거든요. 그리고 교과서에 보면 여백이 있잖아요. 거기에다 뽀뽀 만화를 그리곤 했었어요. 그런데 제가 얼굴만 많이 그리고 주로 또 남자만 그렸었거든요? 얼굴 이외의 것은 정말 못 그리더라고요, 제가.

경화: 혹시 그때 만화가의 꿈을 포기하셨나요?

석진: 사실 제가 얼굴 외에 못 그려서 포기한 건 아닌데, 고등학교에 진학할 때 말이죠. 그때 심각하게 “예술 고등학교에 가야 되나?” 그런 생각을 했었어요.

경화: 진지한 꿈이었네요.

석진: 그런데 제가 “만화 그리는 것보다는 그래도 공부를 좀 더 열심히 해야 되지 않을까.” 그런 생각이 들어서, 부모님의 생각도 그랬었고, 만화가보다는 그냥 일반 고등학교에 들어갔었죠.

경화: 그렇군요. 애니메이션 고등학교도 있지 않나요? 그렇죠?

석진: 네. 요즘에는 그런 쪽으로도 지원을 많이 한다고 하더라고요.

경화: 네. 고등학교 때부터 벌써 이렇게 특화된 고등학교에 가서 하는 친구들이 요즘은 있죠.

석진: 맞아요.

경화: 그런데 오빠가 이제 만화책을 많이 보다 보니까 만화를 그리게 됐다고 말씀을 하시니까 저

도 하나 생각난 게 있는데요. 제가 굉장히 어렸을 때라서 저는 사실 직접 기억은 안 나고 어머니께서 말씀을 해 주셨는데 제가 엄마 따라서 항상 어렸을 때 은행을 갔었는데 은행에서 일하는 언니들이 굉장히 예뻐 보였나 봐요. 그래서 한때는 엄마한테 "엄마, 나는 커서 은행 언니가 될 거야." 이렇게 얘기했다고 하더라고요.

석진: 좋은 직업이죠.

경화: 네. 은행 언니.

석진: 아무튼 저희가, 저희 장래 희망에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다. 저희가 어렸을 때는 과학자라는 꿈을 많이 가지고 있었는데 요즘 애들은 좀 다른 꿈을 가질 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 저도 들었는데 요즘에 인기 있는 꿈은 연예인이래요.

석진: 아, 연예인! 가수, 댄스 가수.

경화: 네. 그리고 성형외과 의사.

석진: 벌써부터 이제 돈을 많이 번다고 생각하니까.

경화: 네. 그리고 굉장히, 의사도 아니고, 굉장히 구체적이죠?

석진: 네. 정말 그러네요. 네. 여러분의 장래 희망은 뭐였어요?

경화: 네. 그리고 요즘에 자기가 살고 있는 나라에서 인기 있는 직업이 뭔지 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경화: 그럼 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요.

석진: 경화 씨가 보기에 제가 밥을 먹을 때 많이 먹죠?

경화: 네.

석진: 평소에도 간식을 많이 먹고.

경화: 네.

석진: 하지만 제가 어렸을 때는 그러지 않았어요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 네. 같은 아이들에 비해서 체구가 왜소하고, 정말 밥을 잘 안 먹고, 하루에 거의 한 끼 정도, 그렇게 먹었었어요. 그때는 바람이 불면 정말 날아갈 것 같은 그런 몸매였거든요.

경화: 굉장히 신빙성이 떨어지는 이야기네요.

석진: 아니에요. 아니에요. 그런데 어머니께서 계속 "밥을 많이 먹어라. 너 왜 이렇게 밥을 적게 먹니? 빨리 밥 먹어. 계속 먹어."라는 그런 잔소리를 많이 들어서 지금 이렇게 된 거예요.

경화: 진짜인가요?

석진: 뽕이죠.

경화: 오늘 주제를 이렇게 이끌어 내시려고, 이렇게 거짓말까지 하셨군요.

석진: 네. 거짓말 티 났나요?

경화: 아니요. 사실 믿을 뻔했는데, 오빠가 이제 바람이 불면 날아간다는 이야기를 하시는 바람에 약간 낌새를 차렸습니다.

석진: 날아가고 싶어요, 사실. 바람이 불면. 요즘 거울 볼 때마다 배가 나와 가지고, 아이고, 고민이 많습시다. 아무튼 오늘 주제는 엄마의 잔소리잖아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 경화 씨, 어렸을 때 어머니께 들은 잔소리 중에 혹시 기억나는 거 있어요?

경화: 저희 어머니께서 잔소리를 잘 하지 않으세요.

석진: 진짜요?

경화: 네. 그렇지만 굳이 이제 잔소리같이 자주 저한테 하시는 말씀이 있다면, 아마도 패션에 관한 이야기일 것 같아요.

석진: 패션이요?

경화: 네. 그렇습니다.

석진: 저는 한번도 듣지 못한 얘기인데...

경화: 아, 그래요?

석진: 네.

경화: 저는 사실 패션에 굉장히 관심이 없어요.

석진: 네.

경화: 태어날 때부터.

석진: 근데 경화 씨 보면 옷도 잘 입고 그러는데, 정말 관심이 없어요?

경화: 네. 엄마의 그 잔소리 덕분에 여기까지 그나마 온 거죠.

석진: 그렇구나.

경화: 사실 어느 정도냐면, 저희 엄마와 제가 동의하는 이야기 중에 하나가, 엄마의 잔소리가 아니었다면 저는 아마... 물론 직장 생활은 어느 정도 그렇게 할 수는 없겠지만, 대학 생활은 아마 튜리닝으로 4년을 보내지 않았을까 할 정도로, 뭐 입을까 생각하고, 또 이렇게 맞춰 보고, 이런 거 굉장히 싫어해요.

석진: 그랬었군요. 나는 정말 깜짝 놀랐어요.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 네. 어머니께서 그런 말을 하실 줄 몰랐어요. 보통 어머니들이 뭐 "공부해라." 그런 얘기 많이 하잖아요. "옆집 누구는 이번 시험에서 몇 등 했다는데 너는 왜 이러니?" 이런 식의 잔소리를 많이 하시는데, 사실 저는 그런 식으로 잔소리를 좀 들었어요.

경화: 공부에 관해서요?

석진: 네. "공부해라."

경화: 흔한 종류의 잔소리죠.

석진: 네. 아주 흔한 잔소리고, 그리고 저는 "일어나라."는 잔소리를 많이 들었어요.

경화: 아! 맞다! 엄마들이, 왜 그런 얘기도 있었어요. 엄마들이 하루 중에 가장 스트레스를 많이 받는 시간을 조사를 했는데요. 그때가 바로 자식을 깨우는 시간이라요. 너무 안 일어나니까 스트레스를 많이 받으신다고 하더라고요.

석진: 그래서 저희 어머니께서 그렇게 소리를 지르셨군요. 원래 한두 번은 그냥 "일어나. 석진아, 일어나야지." 이런 식으로 말을 하시는데 한 다섯 번째 넘어가면 "일어나!".

경화: 그래서 몇 번째에 일어나시나요?

석진: 한 번 그렇게 들은 이후로는 거의 처음에, 처음 "일어나." 할 때, 그때 눈이 반짝 떠지더라고요.

경화: 다행이네요.

석진: 그래서 그때는 정말 제가 여섯 시만 되면, 아침 여섯 시만 되면 눈이 딱 떠졌어요.

경화: 그럼 지금도?

석진: 지금은 그에 많이 늦춰졌는데, 그래도 일곱 시 되면 눈이 떠져요.

경화: 맞아요. 제가 그때 오빠가 아침 일찍 일어나서 찍은 영상을 보고 깜짝 놀랐던 기억이 있어요. "아니! 이렇게 일찍 일어나다니!" 이렇게.

석진: 예전에는 그것보다 일찍 일어났었죠. 어렸을 때는 "공부해라.", "일어나라.", 이런 식의 잔소리를 많이 들었는데, 나중에는 그렇게, 듣는 잔소리가 바뀌더라고요.

경화: 아, 어떻게요?

석진: 제가 사실 솔로인 기간이 길었어요. 그래서 "언제 연애할 거니?", "여자 친구는 있니?" 그런 식의 얘기도 들었었고, 좀 더 지나니까, 좀 심각하게 생각하셨나 봐요. "결혼은 언제 할 거니?" 거의 스물아홉, 한 서른 살 정도 되니까 결혼에 대한 잔소리를 많이 하시더라고요.

경화: 그럼 오빠도 혹시 명절 때 집에 가기 싫고 그러셨나요?

석진: 그거까지는 아니었어요.

경화: 그 정도는 아니었군요. 제가 아는 어떤 분은 명절 때마다 그래서 혼자 여행을 가시거든요.

석진: 정말요?

경화: 네. 고향에 가는 게 너무 두려워서. 잔소리 때문에. 근데 오빠는 그 정도는 아니었군요.

석진: 그 정도는 아니었어요.

경화: 다행이네요.

석진: 그런데 한 번 놀랬던 거는, 저도 모르게 선을 잡으신 거예요.

경화: 오! 네. 그래서요?

석진: 그래서 어머니 친구 분의 딸을 만나 보라고 하신 거예요. 달리 방도가 없잖아요. 그래서 결국 만났죠. 한두 번 만나다가, "좀 안 되겠다.", "이건 안 되겠다." 싶어서 그냥 이제 끝냈죠.

경화: 아, 그랬군요. 그 한 번?

석진: 네. 한 번 그랬어요. (아, 네.) 그리고 이제 지금은 여자 친구가 있고, 이제 그 다음에는, "돈을 많이 벌어서 와라."

경화: 맞아요. 맞아요.

석진: 그런 식의 잔소리도 많이 하셨어요.

경화: 맞아요. 그거는 뭐 대한민국 부모님들이 많이 하시는 잔소리. 공부, 그 다음에 결혼, 그 다음에 돈. 다 똑같죠. 뭐.

석진: 그래서 요새 "얼마쯤 버니?"라고 물으시면 평소에 버는 것보다 50% 더 붙여서 얘기해요.

경화: 아, 요령 있게!

석진: 뭐, 따로 확인하실 건 아니잖아요.

경화: 사실 저도 비밀이에요, 부모님한테.

석진: 아직 말씀 안 하셨어요?

경화: 아니요. 저는 물어봐도 대답 안 해요.

석진: 비밀이에요?

경화: 네. 항상 비밀이었어요. 어릴 때부터 아르바이트해서 번 돈도 비밀이었습니다. 그 정확한 금액은 언제나 비밀입니다.

석진: 제가 그 방법을 알았어야 되는데. 아! 좋은 방법인데요? 지금까지 저희가 엄마의 잔소리에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

경화: 네. 근데 사실 잔소리가 꼭 엄마가 하시는 건 아니에요.

석진: 맞아요. 아빠도 할 수도 있고.

경화: 네. 그리고 또 왜, "잔소리"라는 노래 있잖아요. 아이유와 임슬옹이 부른 노래.

석진: 그건 연인들 간의 잔소리죠.

경화: 바로 그렇죠. 연인들끼리도 잔소리하고, 뭐 그런 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 지금까지 저희가 했던 잔소리는 거의 한국에서 많이 사용되는 그런 잔소리라고 할 수 있겠는데.

경화: 한국 부모님이 많이 하시는.

석진: 맞아요. 근데 다른 나라에서는 어떻게 잔소리를 하시는지 잘 모르겠어요. 만약에 몽골이나 아프리카 같은 경우에는 어떤 식의 잔소리를 하시는지.

경화: 네. 전형적인 어떤, 부모님의 잔소리. 예를 들면 결혼 같은 건 다른 나라에서는, 이렇게 만약에 "적령기가 없다." 그러면 재촉을 안 할 수도 있잖아요.

석진: 맞아요.

경화: 그런 것들 궁금하니까 코멘트로 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경화: 그럼 다음 시간에 만나요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕.



경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 경화 씨.

경화: 네.

석진: 요즘 가장 유행하는 스타일이 뭔지 아세요?

경화: 스타일이요? 무슨 스타일이죠?

석진: "강남스타일".

경화: 아, 요즘 그 노래가 정말 인기가 많죠.

석진: 네. 한국의 "싸이"라는 가수가 이제, 이번에 신곡을 발표한 게 바로 "강남스타일"인데, 전 세계적으로 인기가 정말 많죠.

경화: 네. 놀라울 정도로 굉장히 많은 것 같아요.

석진: 그 "강남스타일"이라는 노래가 유행을 타면서 덩달아 이제 강남에 대한 도시에 대해 좀 궁금증을 갖는 사람도 되게 많을 것 같아요.

경화: 강남은 도시가 아니죠.

석진: 뭐죠? 그러면?

경화: 동네죠. 동네.

석진: 아, 동네! 맞다. 서울시가 도시고, (그렇죠.) 강남은 동네, 지역이라고 말할 수 있겠는데요.

경화: 네. 그렇죠.

석진: 강남이 어디죠?

경화: 강남 하면 사실 사람마다 조금씩 다르게 생각할 것 같아요. 근데 소위 그 노래 안에서 말하는 그 "강남"은 서초구와 강남구를 얘기하는 거죠.

석진: 네. 그리고 송파구도 있어요.

경화: 송파구는 의견이 갈리더라고요. 제가 조사를 했습니다.

석진: 대단한데요? 그리고 서울에서 돈이 많은 사람들이 사는 지역이라고 말할 수 있을까요?

경화: 그래서 싸이도 미국 TV에 나가서 설명할 때, 강남을 베버리힐즈에 비교를 하더라고요.

석진: 베버리힐즈.

경화: 네. 미국에 있는.

석진: 네. 혹시 가 보셨어요?

경화: 아니요. 저는 미국을 안 가 봤어요.

석진: 안 가 보셨어요?

경화: 네. 오빠는요?

석진: 저는 한 번 가 봤는데, 모르겠어요. 제가 할리우드 쪽 동네는 가 봤는데, 거기가 베버리힐즈였는지 아닌지는 잘 모르겠어요.

경화: 그렇군요. 저는 영국에 있을 때, 벅컴이 사는 그 영국 안에서 가장 땅값이 비싼, 그 동네는 가 봤었습니다.

석진: 그랬군요. (네.) 아무튼 이제 "강남스타일"이라는 노래를 들어 보면, 주로 강남에 있는 여자들에 대해서 표현을 많이 하잖아요.

경화: 아, 그런가요?

석진: 네.

경화: 어떤데요? 강남 여자들은 어떻게?

석진: 그 노래를 들어보면, 평소에는 점잖게 다니다가 놀 때는 확 180도 변해 버리는 그런 열정적인 여자들이고, 또 아름답고, 사랑스럽고...

경화: 그 아름다운 것은 자연미인가요, 성형미인가요?

석진: 그건 상관이 없는 것 같아요.

경화: 아! 상관이 없군요.

석진: 그냥 외적으로 볼 때, 참 예쁜 사람들이 많고, 놀 땐 놀고 할 줄 아는 게 "강남스타일"이라고 하는데, 저는 거기에 대해서는 좀 동의를 못 하겠어요.

경화: 오, 그래요? 왜요?

석진: 제가 강남역에도 가 보고, 압구정역에도 가 봤지만 보이는 여자들이 다 이쁘거나 하지는 않거든요.

경화: 그렇죠. 거기도 다 사람 사는 곳입니다.

석진: 그러니까 외국 사람들도 이거는 좀 알아야 될 것 같아요.

경화: 뭘요?

석진: 강남에 가면, 그 "강남스타일" 노래처럼 모두가 아름답지는 않다는 거.

경화: 근데 사실 저는 그 가사를 제대로 잘 읽어 보지는 않았는데, 거기에 강남 여자들은 예쁘다고 나오나요?

석진: 아름답고, 사랑스럽다고...

경화: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 강남 스타일의 여자들이 그렇다고 하더라고요.

경화: 안양 여자들이 굉장히 아름다운데. 그거 모르셨군요.

석진: 그럼 안양을 좀 추천해 줘야겠네요.

경화: 그렇죠. 안양이 비공식적으로 가장 예쁜 여고생들이 많은 도시로 유명하거든요. 한번 와 보시길 바랍니다.

석진: 저희가 일반적으로 생각했을 때, 강남 하면 떠오르는 게 뭐가 있을까요? 저는 가장 먼저 성형외과가 떠올라요.

경화: 맞아요. 강남 가면 이곳저곳에 성형외과 광고가 굉장히 많이 있고, 또 실제로 병원도 굉장히 몰려 있죠?

석진: 네. 저 압구정역 갔다가 깜짝 놀랐어요. 역 전체가 다 성형외과 광고로 짝 깔렸더라고요.

경화: 맞아요. 압구정역 주변에는 성형외과밖에 없는 것 같아요.

석진: 경화 씨는 강남 하면 또 떠오르는 이미지가 뭔가요?

경화: 저는 강남 하면, 어렸을 땐 사실 "강남" 들으면 강남역을 말하는 줄 알았어요.

석진: 저도요.

경화: 그쵸? 그래서 강남역만 강남인 줄 알았는데 그건 아니었고, 지금은 강남 하면 가장 먼저 떠오르는 것은 아무래도 클럽이, 물론 홍대도 클럽으로 유명하지만 강남에서는 클럽 그 자체가 떠오르기보다는 클럽에 예쁘게 꾸미고 가는 그 언니들이, 지금은 언니라고 부르면 안 될 것 같지만, 그 언니들이 이렇게 이미지가 떠올라요. 왜냐하면 홍대하고는 좀 더 다르게, 더 많이 꾸미고 가시더라고요. 클럽을 갈 때.

석진: 네. 홍대 클럽에 오는 사람들은 자유스러운 분위기가 있는데, 왠지 강남 클럽 하면 정말 양복을 딱 빼입고 온다거나, 정말 화려하게 입고 올 것 같아요, 사람들이.

경화: 맞아요. 그래서 제가 차림이 후줄근할 때는 강남 클럽은 절대 갈 수 없어요. 특히 하이힐도 안 신었을 때는 묻힐 수가 있어요. 제 몸이 보이지 않을 수가 있어요. 그래서 갈 수가 없습시다.

석진: 사람들이 쳐다봐 주지도 않죠.

경화: 네. 안 보이죠. 제가 안 보일 거예요.

석진: 그리고 또 한 가지는 교육열이 가장 높은 곳이 저는 강남이 아닐까 싶어요.

경화: 맞아요. 그 자식 교육을 위해서 힘들지만 무리를 해서라도 강남으로 이사를 가는 부모님들이 많다고 들었어요.

석진: 네. 그래서 가 보면 실제로 강남역 주변에 가 보면, 학원들이 정말 많죠.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 그리고 비싸다고 들었어요.

경화: 네. 땅값이 비싸니까, 학원 값도 비싸겠죠.

석진: 네. 그래서 해마다 뉴스에 보면 이런 높은 교육열 때문에 문제가 된다고 하죠.

경화: 어떤 문제가 된다고 하죠?

석진: 무엇보다 "돈이 많이 나간다". 경화 씨가 말한 것처럼 그냥 있는 돈에서 쓰면 문제가 되지는 않는데 무리를 해서 쓰니까, 그것도 엄청난 금액이 나가니까 그게 문제가 된다고 하더라고요.

경화: 맞아요. 고액 학원비, 아니면 고액 과외비, 많죠.

석진: 맞아요. 아무튼 저는 강남 하면 뭔가 "화려하다." 그런 이미지가 떠올라요.

경화: 맞아요. 그 단어가 가장 어울리는 것 같아요. 화려한 동네. 화려한 지역.

석진: 아무튼 저희가 요즘 유행하는 "강남스타일"에 나오는 강남에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

경화: 네. 여러분 사는 곳에는 강남 같은 곳이 물론 있겠죠. 그 명칭, 그 이름을 알려 주세요. 궁금합니다.

석진: 진짜. 베네수엘라의 강남은 과연 어디일까요?

경화: 그러게요.

석진: 들어 주셔서 감사하고요. 저희는 다음 이야기에서 또 뵙겠습니다.

경화: 네. 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 경화 씨.

경화: 네.

석진: 오늘따라 피부가 좋아 보이는데요?

경화: 아, 거짓말 마세요. 오늘 피부 안 좋은 상태거든요.

석진: 거짓말인지 어떻게 알았지?

경화: 저는 알았어요. 오빠 얼굴에 다 보였어요.

석진: 아이고. 아무튼 죄송합니다. 오늘 주제를 이끌어 내기 위해서 한번 얘기를 건네 봤는데, 역 효과가 났네요.

경화: 오늘 주제가 뭔데요?

석진: 오늘의 주제는 "남자들의 피부 관리".

경화: "남자들의 피부 관리".

석진: 저를 비롯한 남자들이 어떻게 피부를 관리하는 가에 대해서 얘기해 드리려고 합니다.

경화: 와, 오빠 피부 관리 하세요?

석진: 피부 관리라고 해 봤자, 아주 간단해요.

경화: 어떤 건데요?

석진: 세수하고, 스킨을 바르고, 로션을 바르고. 그게 끝이에요. 보통 대부분의 남자들이 이런 방법으로 피부를 관리하는 걸로 알고 있는데요. 그런데 이게 그렇게 효과적이지는 않은 것 같아요.

경화: 왜요?

석진: 뭐랄까... 너무 대충 하는 느낌 들지 않아요?

경화: 그래도 세수하고, 스킨로션 바르고. 그 정도를 빠지지 않고 꾸준히 한다면 효과가 있을 것

같아요.

석진: 그럴까요?

경화: 네.

석진: 그런데 요즘 들어서는 남자들도 점점 피부에 관심을 많이 가지기 시작했어요.

경화: 네.

석진: 제가 방금 말씀드렸던 것은 이제 세수하고, 스킨 바르고, 로션 바르는 것은 정말 기본적인 피부 관리법인데 거기에 더 나아가서, 조금 더 뭔가를 더 바른다거나 하는 게 있거든요. 제가 중학교 때 피부가 너무 안 좋았어요.

경화: 아! 진짜요?

석진: 네. 그때 썼던 방법인데요. 보통 얼굴에 비누칠하고, 씻고 끝나잖아요. 이제 헹구고 끝나는데 그 헹구는 물에 녹차 티백을 담그는 거예요.

경화: 얘기 들어 본 적 있어요.

석진: 네. 그러면 녹차가 좀 우려 나올 것 아니에요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그 물에 얼굴을 씻으면 기름기가 많이 사라진다고 하더라고요.

경화: 네. 저도 녹차 티백을 넣어서 그 물로 세수를 하면 여드름이 없어진다는 얘기를 들은 것 같아요.

석진: 그래서 저는 그때 녹차 물에 얼굴을 헹구고 난 뒤에, 효과를 많이 봤었어요.

경화: 정말요?

석진: 네. 그런데 귀찮잖아요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 좀 게을러지다 보니까, 다시 피부가 좀 안 좋아지고, 여드름이 나기 시작하더라고요.

경화: 그래도 효과가 있다면, 피부가 좋아지고 싶은 분들은 해 봐도 되겠네요.

석진: 네. 이거 꼭 제가 추천하고 싶고요. 그리고 요즘엔 남자들도 미백 크림 많이 바른다고 하더라

고요.

경화: 하얘지고 싶어서.

석진: 네. 저처럼 얼굴이 좀 까무잡잡한 사람들은 정말 하얘지고 싶은 마음이 되게 커요.

경화: 그러다 얼굴만 하얘지면 어떡해요?

석진: 목하고 팔하고 다 발라야 되나요?

경화: 그래도 미백 효과가 있는 화장품도 얼마전에 TV에서 봤는데, 꾸준히 바르면 효과가 있다고 하더라고요.

석진: 또, 그것도 있고. 선크림. 선크림은 일 년 내내 발라 줘야 한다고 하더라고요. 그래서 제 친구들 중에 많은 사람들이 이미 거의 매일 선크림을 바르고 있어요.

경화: 그게 이미 습관화되었군요.

석진: 근데 저는 안 되더라고요.

경화: 왜요? 귀찮아서? 아니면 너무 답답해서?

석진: 둘 다인 것 같아요. 그런데 귀찮은 게 좀 더 커요. (아, 그렇군요.) 그리고 아까 전에 비누칠을 한다고 했는데, 요즘에는 세안제를 많이 쓰죠.

경화: 아! 비누를 쓰지 않고, 폼클렌저.

석진: 맞아요. 요즘은 군인들도 피부 관리에 되게 신경 많이 쓰는 거 아세요?

경화: 제가 바로 그 군인 얘기를 하려고 했는데요. 제가 들은 바로는 많은 한국 남자 분들이, 심지어 그냥 세수만 하고 스킨로션도 안 바르고, 그리고 세수를 할 때도 비누를 쓰시던 분들이, 이 군대를 가고 나서부터 스킨로션을 쓰고, 비누가 아닌 폼클렌저를 쓰기 시작한다고 하더라고요. 왜냐하면, 주위 사람들을 많이 보잖아요. 어떻게 세수하고, 뭘 바르는지. 그래서 "아, 그거 좋아?" 이러면서 본인도 쓰게 된다고 하더라고요.

석진: 맞아요. 군인 하면, "남자들끼리 있기 때문에 조금 더 지저분하게 지낸다." 그렇게 생각할 수도 있겠는데, 정 반대예요. 정말 깔끔하게 지내고요.

경화: 그렇군요.



석진: 네. 훈련을 나가면, "위장크림"이라고 있어요. 얼굴에 뭐 녹색, 황색, 이렇게 덕지덕지 바르는 그런 위장크림이 있는데요, 그것도 화장품 회사에서 나오는 게 따로 있어요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 네. 보통 위장크림은 피부에 정말 안 좋거든요.

경화: 네. 안 좋을 것 같아요.

석진: 그런데 피부에 자극을 덜 주는 그런 위장크림을 만들어서. 보통 화장품 회사가 뭐가 있죠? 뭐 "라네즈"나, 뭐 "미샤"... 뭐 그런 곳에서 이제 판다고 하더라고요.

경화: 아, 진짜요? 얘기만 들으신 거죠?

석진: 네.

경화: 근데 그걸 사서 본인만 그렇게 화장품 브랜드에서 나온 걸 발라도 되는 건가요?

석진: 그건 상관없을 것 같아요.

경화: 아! 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경화: 그렇군요.

석진: 보통 휴가 나와서 군대에서 파는 것 말고 다른 브랜드 화장품 사서 와서 이렇게 많이 쓰거든요. 그건 상관없어요. 그리고 저는 마스크 팩 자주 합니다.

경화: 아, 마스크 팩! 마스크 팩, 자기 전에?

석진: 아니요. 그냥 생각날 때.

경화: 생각날 때. 그럼 그 마스크 팩 하면 뭐가 좋아요?

석진: 일단 마스크 팩 하고 난 그 다음 날이, 피부가 너무 좋아지는 것 같아요.

경화: 좋아지는 것 같아요?

석진: 네. 제가 피부를 만졌을 때, 좀 더 탱탱해진다고 해야 되나? 탄력이 생기는 것 같아요.

경화: 제가 느끼기에는, 마스크 팩 하고 나면 이제 좀 촉촉해지는 것 같아요, 피부가.

석진: 맞아요. 촉촉해지기도 하고, 피부가 좋아지는 것 같기도 하고. 그리고 마지막으로 제가 알고

있는 노하우 하나 알려 드리도록 하겠습니다.

경화: 네. 알려 주세요.

석진: 보통 남자들 세안을 한 다음에 그냥 스킨을 손에 뿌려서 이렇게 바릅니다. 하지만 저는 좀 다르게 발라요.

경화: 어떻게요?

석진: 여자들이 쓰는 "화장솜" 있잖아요. 화장솜에다가 스킨을 묻혀요. 그리고 얼굴 중앙에서 가장 자리로 이렇게 퍼 바르듯이 닦아 줍니다.

경화: 뭔가 TV에서 가르쳐 주는 것 같아요. "이렇게 하세요." 이렇게.

석진: 정말 이렇게 해 보세요. 2~3일 안으로 피부가 좋아지는 걸 느낄 수 있을 거예요.

경화: 저희가 그 토너를 스킨이라고 보통 많이 부르는데. (네, 맞아요.) 그게 원래 피부에 스며들게 바르는 게 아니고 세안을 한 다음에, 그 세안할 때 씻겨 내지 못한 그런 더러운 것들을 닦아 내는 역할을 하는 거래요. 그래서 오빠가 얘기하신 것처럼 화장솜에 토너를 묻혀서 닦아 내듯이 하는 게 맞는 방법이라고 저도 들었어요.

석진: 그리고 닦아 낸 다음에 화장솜을 보면 누래요.

경화: 아... 세수를 좀 잘 하셔야겠어요. 그 정도는 심하네요.

석진: 지금까지 제가 말했던 게, 제가 알고 있는 남자들의 피부 관리법 전부인 것 같아요. 물론, 몇 사람들은 좀 더 많은 로션을 바르거나, 다른 것들을 더 바를 수도 있겠지만, 거의 대부분의 사람들은 토너, 토너죠. 스킨이 아니고. 그리고 로션. 그리고 선크림. 뭐, 이 정도 바르는 것 같아요.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 그리고 예전에는 사실 더 신경을 안 쓰다가 요즘 들어서 남성분들도 많이 화장품도 구입하시고, 많이 바르시는 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 저희가 지금까지 남자들의 피부 관리법에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

경화: 네.

석진: 어떻게 들으셨나요?

경화: 생각보다 굉장히 많은 방법을 들어서...

석진: 아, 그래요?

경화: 네. 저는 오빠가 "저는 사실 별로 관리 안 하고요. 따로 인터넷에서 조사했습니다." 이렇게 말씀하실 줄 알았는데, 실제로 중학교 때 있었던 일도 들려주시고, 네, 좋았습니다.

석진: 감사합니다. 아무튼 여러분, 정말 추천해 드리고 싶은 거는 화장 솜에 토너를 묻혀서 바르는 거. 이것만 한번 해 보세요.

경화: 네. 그럼 여러분만의 피부 관리법도 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 경화 씨.

경화: 네.

석진: 이번 주제를 생각하면, 저는 경화 씨가 제일 먼저 떠올라요.

경화: 아, 진짜요? 왜요?

석진: 저도 이걸 싸지만, 경화 씨가 과연 어떤 걸 싸서 올까 정말 기대를 많이 하고 있거든요.

경화: 네. 바로 오늘의 주제가?

석진: 도시락.

경화: 네. 도시락이죠.

석진: 네. 네. 저희는, 저희 회사에서는 도시락을 많이 먹고 있는데, 보통 회사에서는 도시락을 먹  
나요?

경화: 제가 알기로는 사내 식당이나 아니면 주변의 식당에서 많이 먹는 걸로 알고 있어요.

석진: 맞아요. 그 회사 안에 그 식당이 따로 있거나, 아니면 이제 사서 먹죠. 그런데 그렇게 사서  
먹으면 좋은 점은 자기가 직접 준비하지 않아도 된다는 그런 편의성이 있는데, 그런데 좀 단  
점이라 하면 뭐가 있을까요?

경화: 우선, 사실 제가 가장 떠오르는 단점은 건강에 안 좋다는 거예요.

석진: 맞아요. 조미료가 많이 들어가 있을 수도 있기 때문에, 그런 면에서는 믿음이 안 가요.

경화: 그렇죠. 그리고 맛도 사실 집 밥만 못하죠.

석진: 맞아요. 집에서 싸오는 밥만큼 그렇게 맛있지가 않은데, 경화 씨는 고등학교 때부터 도시락  
을 안 썼나요?

경화: 저는 고등학교 때 학교 급식 먹었어요.

석진: 중학교 때는요?

경화: 중학교 때도 학교 급식 먹었는데, 중학교 때는 학교에 급식실이 있지 않고 외부에서 배달이 왔었어요. 그거 아세요?

석진: 네.

경화: 그거 먹었었어요.

석진: 그렇구나.

경화: 네.

석진: 저는 고등학교 2학년 때까지 도시락을 싸서 먹었어요.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 네. 그래서 도시락을 싸서 오니까 좀 배고픈 애들은 2교시만 지나도 도시락을 꺼내서 미리 먹곤 했었거든요.

경화: 그렇죠. 급식이 아니라 도시락을 먹으면 그런 단점이 있죠. 미리 먹을 수 있다는 게 장점인지, 단점인지 모르겠지만.

석진: 저는 장점인 것 같은데, (아, 그래요?) 선생님의 입장에서 생각할 때는, 음식 냄새가 나고 하니까 그런 면에서는 단점일 수가 있겠는데, 저는 뭐, 잘 먹고...

경화: 그다음에 실제 점심시간에는 그럼 뭐 드셨죠?

석진: 남의 도시락을 뺏어 먹었어요.

경화: 그러면 그 친구들한테 미움 받았겠어요.

석진: 아마 그렇지 않았을까요.

경화: 보통 친구들도 보면, 그렇게 도시락 미리 까먹은 친구들은 막상 점심시간에는 또 매점에 가서 뭘 사먹더라고요.

석진: 맞아요. 라면이나 빵이나 그런 거 많이 먹더라고요. 그럼 경화 씨는 학교에서 도시락을 싸는 거에 대한 그런 추억이 별로 없겠네요.

경화: 네. 그런데 가끔 이제 학교 급식이 질릴 때가 있어요. 학교 급식만큼 또 맛있는 밥이 없잖아요.

석진: 그래요?

경화: 네. 학교 급식보다 맛있는 밥은 저는 먹어본 적이 없는데, 어쨌든 학교 급식이 너무 질릴 때는 어머니한테 좀 죄송하지만, 그 급식 신청을 한 달에 한 번씩 했었거든요. 아, 세 달에 한 번인가? 잘 기억은 안 나지만, 어쨌든 한 텀을 쉬고, 그 한 텀은 그냥 도시락을 싸가지고 다니고, 이런 적도 있었어요.

석진: 그러면 어머니께서는 어떻게 말씀하셨나요?

경화: "학교 밥이 너무 맛이 없다. 도시락 싸 주실 수 있으신가요?" 이렇게 물어봐서, 엄마가 "그러면 이번에는 쉬고, 그럼 도시락을 먹자." 그래서 그 기간만 도시락을 싸가지고 다녔었어요.

석진: 네. 제가 학교 다닐 때는 도시락을 싸는 게 너무 자연스러운 일이었으니까, 부모님이 싸 주시는 것도 너무 자연스러운 일이었으니까 당연하게 생각했었거든요.

경화: 네.

석진: 도시락 싸는 것 자체가 그렇게 어려운 일이라고는 생각을 해 본 적이 없어요. 그런데 요즘 회사에 오면서 제가 도시락을 싸잖아요. 먼저 일찍 일어나야 되고, (그렇죠.) 밥을 해야 되고, 또 반찬도 맛있게 먹으려면 따로 준비를 해야 되고, 그런 준비하는 시간이 꽤 걸리더라고요. 그러면서 지금 와서 생각해 보니까 제가 학교 다닐 때 어머니께서는 거의 6년을 넘게 그렇게 준비해 주셨잖아요. (맞아요.) 초등학교 때까지 합하면 10년이 넘죠.

경화: 네.

석진: 감사해요. 어머니.

경화: 그래서 저도 요즘에 오빠가 항상 직접 도시락 싸 오시는 거 보면 정말 대단해 보여요.

석진: 얼마 전에 저희 어머니가 집에 왔었거든요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그래서 반찬을 많이 해 주셨어요. 그래서 요즘에는 그렇게 수고를 들이지 않고 있어요.

경화: 아! 있는 반찬만 그대로 싸 오면 되는군요.

석진: 네. 그래서 요즘 제가 싸 오는 반찬이 비슷해요.

경화: 그래서 주로 밑반찬 종류였군요.

석진: 네, 맞아요.

경화: 근데 아침에 반찬 새로 하는 건 진짜 힘든 것 같아요.

석진: 아, 너무 힘들어요.

경화: 네.

석진: 가장 허무할 때가, 반찬은 이미 다 준비했어요. "이제 밥만 퍼서 가면 되겠구나." 생각해서 밥  
술을 열었는데 밥이 없는 거예요. 밥을 하는 데 또 시간이 많이 걸리잖아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그럴 때 너무 허무하더라고요.

경화: 어쩔 수 없네요. 그런 날은 "햇반"을 먹어야겠네요.

석진: 네. 인스턴트 밥.

경화: 그렇죠.

석진: 그것도 맛있어요.

경화: 네. 몸에는 안 좋지만.

석진: 네. 저는 도시락 하면 정말 추억이 많아요.

경화: 어떤 추억이요?

석진: 어떤 종류의 도시락을 싸 오느냐에 따라서, 도시락을 막 흔들어서 비벼 먹기도 하고, 그렇게  
먹기도 하고 또, 다른 친구들 뭘 싸 올까 기대도 많이 하고, 어떤 친구는, 하루는 장어를 싸  
온 적이 있었거든요. 최고였어요.

경화: 인기가 좋았군요.

석진: 네. 거의 별때처럼 그 아이 도시락에 달려들어서 뺏어 먹고 그랬었는데, 저는 처음부터 제가  
남의 도시락을 뺏어 먹지는 않았고, 고등학교 2학년 때까지는 좀 뺏기는, 그런 사람이었는데

고3때부터 제가 어느 순간 남의 도시락을 점점 하나씩 먹게 되더라고요.

경화: "이제 나만 당하지 않겠다." 이런 마음으로...

석진: 뭐 그런 것도 있고, 거의 분위기가, 제가 느끼기로는 뷔페 같아요. 학교 교실이 뷔페처럼 여러 가지 음식들이 있고, 저는 다양한 음식을 먹고 싶으니까 그렇게 이제 남의 도시락을 먹곤 했었는데...

경화: 서로서로 나눠 먹은 거네요.

석진: 그렇죠. 그렇게 하는 과정이 또 너무 재미있고, 저는 좋았었던 것 같아요.

경화: 맞아요. 근데 오빠가 그런 말씀하시니까 저도 생각나는 추억이 하나 있는데, 고등학교 때 급식을 3년 내내 먹다 보니까 질리는 날이 있잖아요. 그러면 친구들끼리 그냥 하루 정도는 급식을 안 먹어도 상관없잖아요. 그러니까 하루 안 먹고 "우리, 집에서 싸 오자." 그래서 비빔밥 재료를 다 각자 나눠서 싸 오는 거예요.

석진: 아! 나물을!

경화: 그렇죠. 밥 싸 오는 친구는 또 밥을 싸 오고. 그래서 큰 "대야"라고 하나요? 거기에다가 다 넣고 이제 비비는 거예요.

석진: 대야를 직접 가져왔나요?

경화: 네. 가져왔습니다. 그 담당도 있어요.

석진: 와! 대단하네요.

경화: 그래서 비벼 먹었던, 그런 기억이 나네요.

석진: 와! 최고인 것 같아요. 저 여태까지 비빔밥 먹으려고 대야를 학교에 가져왔다는 건 처음 들어 봤어요.

경화: 그것도 진짜 조그만 대야가 아니라 정말 큰 대야였어요.

석진: 세숫대야.

경화: 네. 세숫대야보다 더 큰 거. 한 세, 네 배 되는 거 있잖아요.

석진: 몇 명에서 먹었나요?



경화: 한 스무 명? 이렇게 먹었던 것 같아요.

석진: 대단합니다. 지금까지 저희가 도시락에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데요. 저희는 보통 김치나 소시지, 뭐 그런 반찬 류를 많이 썼던 것 같은데, 외국에서는 도시락을 쌀 때 어떤 반찬을 많이 싸는지 되게 궁금해요.

경화: 네. 또 도시락 많이 싸시나요? TV 보면 급식을 또 외국도 많이 먹던데.

석진: 아, 그래요?

경화: 네.

석진: 그렇구나. 저는 TV를 잘 안 봐서 그런가? 급식 먹는 장면을 제가 본 적이 없네요.

경화: 저는 급식을 봤는데, 급식에 막 햄버거 이런 게 나오는 거예요.

석진: 좋다!

경화: 네. 그래서 깜짝 놀랐어요.

석진: 아무튼 되게 궁금하니까 여러분의 이야기도 저희한테 들려주세요.

경화: 네. 들려주세요. 기다리고 있겠습니다.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 오빠.

석진: 오늘은 저희가 삼청동에 대해서 얘기를 한번 해 볼 거예요.

경화: 삼청동이요? 삼청동 자주 가세요?

석진: 여태까지 저 세 번 가 봤어요.

경화: 진짜요.

석진: 그렇게 많이는 못 가 봤는데, 처음 제가 삼청동을 알게 된 계기가 재밌어요.

경화: 아, 뭔데요?

석진: 처음에 제가 소개팅을 할 때는 홍대, 강남, 주로 이 두 군데에서 했었어요. 그래서 당연히 서울에서 제일 좋은 곳, 데이트하기 좋은 장소는 이 두 군데밖에 없다고 생각했었거든요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그런데 제 아는 형이 저를 이제 꾸짖는 거예요. "삼청동이 있는데, 왜 거길 안 가냐?"

경화: 그래서?

석진: 그래서 저는 삼청동하고 홍대, 강남하고 완전히 차원이 다른 곳인 줄 알았어요.

경화: 그런데 막상 가 보니까?

석진: 정말 좋아요.

경화: 전 또 실망했다는 말인 줄 알았어요.

석진: 아니에요. 실망한 게 아니고, 가 보니까 정말 좋았어요.

경화: 특히 어떤 점이 좋았어요?

석진: 볼거리가 많아요. 거기 한옥 마을이 있잖아요. 그래서 거기 가면, 그런 한옥도 많이 볼 수 있고, 그리고 카페들이 정말 예뻐요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 예쁜 카페들이 많아서 아무 데나 가서 커피를 마셔도 분위기가 너무 좋아요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 맛집도 되게 많았어요.

경화: 네. 비싸긴 하지만.

석진: 네. 그중에서 제가 제일 좋아하는 건, 에그 타르트 집이 있거든요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 정말 유명한 집인데, 갓 구운 에그 타르트를 먹을 수 있는 곳이었던데요.

경화: 저는 몰랐어요.

석진: 나중에 기회 되면 제가 가르쳐 드릴게요. 경화 씨는 삼청동에 대한 추억 있나요?

경화: 글썄요. 삼청동은 갈 때마다, 왠지 그날이 좀 오랫동안 기억에 남는 것 같아요.

석진: 왜요?

경화: 모르겠어요. 그 특유의 분위기가 굉장히 좋잖아요. 그래서 거길 갔던 날이 잊혀지지 않아요.

모든 날들이. 예를 들면 그 삼청 공원 가 보셨어요?

석진: 삼청 공원이란 데가 있어요?

경화: 그 산 올라가는 곳이 옆에 있는데, 그 시작 부분이 삼청 공원이거든요. 그래서 거기에서 놀던 기억도 나고, 거기서 몇 번 놀았었고요. 그리고 영화관 때문에 거기를 자주 갔었어요.

석진: 저 그 영화관 가 봤어요.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 네. 가서 다큐멘터리 영화 봤었는데 정말 좋았어요.

경화: 저도 거기서 주로 다큐멘터리 영화 많이 보는데요. 거기서 본 영화들은 다 좋아요. 그래서 또 기억에 남고, 그리고 또 오른쪽 삼청 공원이 아니라 다른 쪽으로 가면 아까 오빠가 말했던 한옥 마을도 나오고, 그리고 또 삼청동은 낮에 가도 예쁘고, 밤에 가도 예뻐요.

석진: 저는 밤에 가 본 적은 없어요.

경화: 밤에 가도 정말 예쁘거든요.

석진: 조명이나 그런 게 예쁘가요?

경화: 맞아요. 맞아요. 되게 예쁜데, 그런 모든 장면, 장면들이 다 떠오르는 것 같아요.

석진: 예전에도 그랬고, 요즘에도 외국인들이 많이 찾는 것 같아요.

경화: 근데 저는 최근에는 많이 못 가 봤는데, 제가 한 몇 년 전에 자주 갔을 때는, 몇 달에 한 번씩 가면, 갈 때마다 사람이 더 많아져 있는 거예요. 그래서 "이 동네가 점점 인기가 많아지고 있구나." 이런 걸 느꼈었어요.

석진: 그런데 거기 삼청동 한옥 마을, "북촌 한옥 마을"이라 그러죠? 그 한옥 마을에 실제로 사람이 살죠?

경화: 네. 살죠.

석진: 네. 그래서 거기 가 보면, "여기 실제로 사람이 사니까 너무 시끄럽게 하지 마세요."라는 그런 문구들도 있어요.

경화: 맞아요. 사람들이 너무 많아지니까 아무래도 시끄럽겠죠?

석진: 그런데 친구들끼리 많이 모여서 가게 되니까 시끄러울 수밖에 없는 것 같아요.

경화: 또 여럿이 모이면 조용히 하기가 힘들죠.

석진: 그렇죠. 그냥 조용히 구경하고 돌아다니면 무슨 재미가 있겠어요.

경화: 네. 근데 아마 더 시끄러워지면 거기를 못 가게 하는 게 아닐까...

석진: 좀 무섭네요.

경화: 근데 저는 사실 사람 많은 곳을 굉장히 싫어해요. 그래서 삼청동이 사람이 많아지니까 점점 덜 가게 되는 것 같아요.

석진: 그렇구나. 외국인 하니까 갑자기 추억 하나가 생각나는데, 거기에 "먹쉬돈나"라는 맛집이 있었어요.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 알아요.

석진: 거기 떡볶이하고 분식이 맛있다고 해서 저랑, 아는 형이랑, 그리고 외국인 친구랑 같이 거

기서 기다리고 있었어요. 한 줄이 50미터 정도 서 있었는데, 그래서 기다리고 있다가 제가 TalkToMeInKorean으로 한국어를 가르치고 있으니까, 그 얘기를 했었어요. 그러면서 "가끔가다가 외국인이 나를 알아보고 인사를 한다." 이렇게 얘기를 했는데, 아무도 안 믿는 거예요. 그래서 그냥 가만히 있었는데, 갑자기 외국인이 실제로 저희 일행한테 와서 저한테 인사를 하는 거예요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그래서 같이 사진을 찍어도 되냐고 아주 정중하게 물어보는데, 저는 너무 뿌듯한 거예요.

경화: 근데 그게 오빠를 알아보고 사진을 찍자고 한 거 맞아요?

석진: 네. 맞아요.

경화: 확실해요?

석진: 네. 확실합니다.

경화: 그렇군요. 친구들이 이제 믿었군요. 오빠의 말을.

석진: 네. "우와! 대단하다."고.

경화: 타이밍이 기가 막혔네요.

석진: 박수만 안 쳤다 뿐이지 나를 뭔가 좀 존경의 눈빛으로 보는 게 좀 티가 나더라고요.

경화: 그래요?

석진: 네.

경화: 제가 보지 않았으니까 뭐라고 할 말이 없네요.

석진: 그리고 여기 삼청동에 가면 관광 안내소도 있지만, 곳곳에 보면 빨간 모자에 빨간 옷을 입고 계속 서 있는 분이 계세요. 그분한테 가셔서 지도를 달라고 하면, 지도도 주고, 그리고 그분 등 뒤에 보면 영어면, English, Japanese, Chinese, 이렇게 외국어로 삼청동을 설명해 주시기도 해요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 네. 못 보셨나 봐요.

경화: 네. 저는 한 번도 못 봤어요.

석진: 저는 많이 봤었어요. 그래서 "여기가 외국인들이 많아지니까 이런 서비스도 제공하는구나."  
이렇게 생각했었어요.

경화: 아무래도 한국적인 모습이 많이 보이는 동네니까, 외국인 관광객들도 되게 많을 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 맞아요. 지금까지 저희가 삼청동에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

경화: 네.

석진: 전에는 저희가 강남에 대해서 또 얘기를 했었었죠.

경화: 그렇죠. 강남.

석진: 앞으로도 이런... 좀 시리즈로 해서, 서울의 곳곳을 소개해 줬으면 좋겠어요.

경화: 그럼 이야기를 위해서 많이 돌아다녀야겠네요.

석진: 그렇네요. 지금까지 들어 주셔서 감사하고요. 그럼 저희는 다음 이야기에서 뵈겠습니다.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분. 왜 그러세요?

석진: 아니에요.

경화: 무슨 일 있으세요?

석진: 아니에요. 어떻게 좀 멋지게 인사할까 생각하다가 타이밍을 놓쳤어요.

경화: 아! 그렇군요.

석진: 아무튼 저희가 오늘 뭐에 대해서 얘기할 거죠?

경화: 오늘은 프로야구에 대해서 얘기할 거예요.

석진: 프로야구!

경화: 네.

석진: 지금 한국에서 가장 인기 있는 스포츠라면, 축구하고 바로 이 프로야구가 있을 수 있겠는데요. 야구 좋아하세요?

경화: 네. 저 좋아해요. 야구.

석진: 언제부터 좋아하셨어요?

경화: 야구는 좀 좋아한 지 얼마 안 됐어요. 어렸을 때는 "왜 저렇게 지루한 운동 경기를 다들 열심히 보나." 이렇게 생각했었는데, 몇 년 전부터 되게 재밌더라고요. 그래서 야구장도 자주 가고, 재밌게 즐기고 있습니다.

석진: 저도 처음에는 야구 정말 싫어했었어요. (아, 진짜요?) 너무 지루하잖아요.

경화: 역시, 어릴 때는 야구가 재미있을 수가 없어요.

석진: 무슨 경기를 세 시간 넘게 해요!

경화: 그러게요. 정말 길게 하니까 어릴 때는 그렇게 앉아서, 야구장에 간 것도 아니고, 집에서 이

렇게 계속 보기에는 좀 지루한 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 그렇게 TV로 볼 때는 정말 지루했었는데, 저는 작년부터 야구 좋아하기 시작했어요.

경화: 진짜요? 계기가 뭐예요?

석진: 야구를 정말 좋아하는 동생이 있었어요. (네.) 그 동생 따라서 야구장에 갔었는데, 너무 재밌는 거예요. 특히, 많은 분들이 공감하실 거예요.

경화: 무슨 말 나올지 알 것 같아요.

석진: 치어리더!

경화: 네.

석진: 치어리더 앞에서 치어리더가 하는 몸짓에 따라서 응원을 하는데, 너무 재밌더라고요.

경화: 네. 치어리더 근처에 앉는 것과 멀리 앉는 게 굉장히 큰 차이가 있죠.

석진: 정말 큰 차이가 있습니다. 같이 응원을 하느냐, 아니면 못 하느냐, 그런 차이인데요. 그냥 멀리 앉아서, 계속 앉아서 야구를 보면 그렇게 재미는 없어요.

경화: 네. 그 경기가 굉장히 중요한 경기면은 좀 더 집중하기가 쉽겠지만 그렇지 않은 경우에는 멀리 앉아있으면 좀 흥이 떨어지죠.

석진: 그리고 저는 응원하는 다른 사람들을 보는 게 그렇게 재밌더라고요.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 가끔, 정말 이런 말해도 될지 모르겠지만, 정말 미친 듯이 응원을 하는 사람이 있어요. 보통 저희가 일어서서, 막 춤을 추거나 그렇게 하면 좀 부끄럽잖아요. 저 같으면 정말 부끄럽다고 생각할 것 같은데, 그런 거 전혀 생각 안 하고, 그냥 혼자서 너무 좋아서 춤을 추는 사람이 있거든요. 또 그런 사람들이 많아요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 네. 야구장에 가면 그런 사람들 정말 많아요.

경화: 저는 많이 못 봤는데, 그냥 광주나, 부산 경기에 가면 많다고 듣기만 했어요. 사실 제가 갔을 때는 주로 이제 두산 베어스 경기를 많이 가니까 그런지 몰라도, 그런 분들이 별로 안 계시더라고요.



석진: 두산 팬 분들이 신사적이네요.

경화: 그런 것도 있겠지만, 여자 분들이 굉장히 많아요. 두산 베어스 팬 분들 중에는. 그래서 그런지, 네, 그런 분들 못 봤고, TV에서 항상 부산 롯데 경기나, 기아 타이거즈 경기할 때 열정적으로 응원하는 모습들이 나올 때 "아, 진짜 지방에서는 야구 응원을 할 때 저렇게 열정적으로 하는구나." 이렇게 생각했었어요.

석진: 맞아요. 저는 서울 팀을 응원하고 있거든요. "넥센"이라는 팀을 응원하고 있는데.

경화: "넥센 히어로즈".

석진: 네. "넥센 히어로즈".

경화: 넥센이 서울 팀인가요, 그런데?

석진: 네. 서울이에요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 이 팀이 워낙 성적이 떨어지다 보니까 관심을 갖는 분들이 적은데요. 서울 팀입니다.

경화: 그렇군요.

석진: 서울 팀이 두산, 엘지, 그리고 넥센, 이렇게 세 팀이 있어요. (네. 그렇죠.) 하루는 저희가 기아 타이거즈하고 이제 같이 경기를 하게 됐는데, 경기하기 한 세 시간 전에 제가 가있었거든요.

경화: 일찍 가셨네요.

석진: 정말 일찍 간 거잖아요.

경화: 네. 네.

석진: 그런데 막상 넥센 응원석은 사람이 별로 없는데, 기아 타이거즈 응원석은 사람이 꽉 찬 거예요.

경화: 아! 그거는 사실 저도 경험한 적 되게 많아요.

석진: 네. 그래서 정말 대단하다고 생각했었어요.

경화: 네. 상대팀이 기아거나, 아니면은 롯데라면, 항상 굉장히 빨리 차고, 그리고 거의 항상 만석이었어요.

석진: 네. 맞아요. 그리고 지금 가을이잖아요. 모든 정규 경기들이 다 끝나고, 지금은 토너먼트를 하고 있잖아요.

경화: 아! 지금이 딱 그 시기군요. 항상 가을에 대학교 다닐 때는 꼭 중간고사 볼 때, 그때 그걸 해서 항상 저희가 시험공부 하면서, 야구 보면서, 이렇게 둘 다 동시에 했던 기억이 나네요.

석진: 야구 팀들의 가장 큰 소망이 가을에 야구를 하는 거잖아요.

경화: 그렇죠. "가을에 야구 보고 싶다." 이런 얘기는 결국 "자기 팀이 올라갔으면 좋겠다." 이런 얘기죠.

석진: 꼭 성적이 안 좋은 팀들이 그런 얘기를 하죠.

경화: 그렇죠. 이제 그걸 희망하니까. 그 순위 안에 들어야, 가을에도 꼭 야구 경기를 할 수 있는 거잖아요.

석진: 네.

경화: 근데 그게, 몇 위까지죠?

석진: 4위까지.

경화: 아! 그렇군요.

석진: 그리고 각 나라마다 이런 토너먼트 하는 이름이 약간씩 달라요.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 한국은 말이죠, "준 플레이오프", 그리고 "플레이오프", 그리고 결승전은 "한국 시리즈" 이렇게 얘기를 하거든요. (네, 맞아요.) 그런데 미국 같은 경우에는 결승전을 "월드 시리즈"라고 하죠.

경화: 아! 미국 시리즈가 아니고. 세계 시리즈군요.

석진: 네. 워낙 잘하는 사람들이 다 모여 있으니까, 뭐 그렇게 얘기할 수도 있을 것 같아요. 약간 좀 자만스러운 것 같기도 하지만, 그럴 수 있다고 생각해요.

경화: 그리고요?

석진: 그 다음엔 조사 안 했어요.

경화: 아, 다른 나라는 없군요.

석진: 일본도 있긴 있는데, 까먹었어요.

경화: 아, 네.

석진: 여러분 댓글로 알려 주세요.

경화: 근데 아마 야구가 뭔지 모르시거나 아니면 알더라도 야구 경기를 제대로 한 번도 본 적이 없는 분들 굉장히 많으실 거예요. 왜냐하면 야구 경기 자체를 안 하는 나라가 굉장히 많잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 그래서 야구 보려고 시도를 해 보질 않으실 것 같은데, 막상 해 보셔도 규칙을 잘 모르시면, 보기 힘들실 것 같아요.

석진: 한, 두 경기 정도 그냥 규칙 모르고 보다 보면 자연스럽게 알 수 있을 것 같아요.

경화: 오! 진짜요? 저 같은 경우는 아니예요.

석진: 아, 아니예요?

경화: 공부를 하고 봐야 됩니다.

석진: 아니면, 그냥 응원하는 그 분위기만 즐기다 오셔도 될 것 같은데요?

경화: 맞아요. 만약에 한국에 오신다면 경기장에 직접 가 보시면, 그 분위기를 느끼실 수 있을 거예요.

석진: 너무 재밌다 싶으면, 그냥 그 자리에 일어서서 춤 추셔도 됩니다.

경화: 그럼 전광판에 나오나요?

석진: 나올 수도 있어요. 외국인이면 나올 확률이 되게 높아요.

경화: 오빠는 전광판에 나오신 적 있어요?

석진: 제 친구가 나온 적 있습니다. (아, 진짜요?) 바로 옆에 앉은 친구가.

경화: 아, 왜, 어떤 행동을 했기에?

석진: 춤을 쳤거든요.

경화: 아, 춤을 쳤군요. 근데 왜 따라 하라고 춤을 춰 주는 경우도 있잖아요. (아, 그렇죠. 그렇죠.)

그래서 잘 따라 하면 또 전광판에 많이 나오더라고요.

석진: 음, 맞아요. 그때 제가 전광판에 나오고 싶어서 원더걸스 춤을 췄던 게 생각이 납니다.

경화: 그런데 나오지는 않았군요.

석진: 네. 제 옆의 애가 나왔습니다.

경화: 아쉽네요.

석진: 지금까지 저희가 프로야구에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

경화: 네.

석진: 여러분의 나라에서는 어떤 스포츠가 가장 인기가 많나요?

경화: 저희가 방금 이야기했던, 한국의 야구처럼 계속 관중이 거의 꽉 차다시피 하는 경기가 있다면 어떤 운동 경기인지 궁금해요.

석진: 네. 그리고 마치고 전에 생각나는 야구 응원가 하나 부르면서 마칠까요?

경화: 아, 저는 생각이 안 나요.

석진: 두산의 이종욱 같은 경우에는,

경화: 네. 뭔가 들으면 알 것 같은데.

석진: 두산의 이종욱! 이종욱! 이종욱!

경화: 맞아요. 맞아요. 생각나네요.

석진: 일단 경화 씨는 그렇게 하셨고요.

경화: 대부분 선수마다 노래가 있죠.

석진: 네. 맞아요.

경화: 아! 맞아요. 맞아요.

석진: 아주 간단해요.

경화: 다 약간 비슷해요. 사실. 우리가 많이 알던 노래로 개사를 해서 만들기 때문에.

석진: 저는 강민호 선수 응원가를 하면서 마치겠습니다.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #135 - 진석진 & 선경화

경화: 네. 네.

석진: 롯데의 강민호, 롯데의 강민호, 워어어어어! 워어어어어!

경화: 잘 들었습니다. 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 감사합니다.

,

효진: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

효진: 안녕하세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. 효진 씨.

효진: 언니. 안녕하세요. 오늘 우리 이야기 주제가 뭐죠?

경화: 잠버릇이요.

효진: 잠버릇. 언니는 잠버릇 있어요?

경화: 저는 잠버릇이라면 뭐 특별한 건 없는데, 그냥 잠을 자면서 누가 말을 시키면 말을, 대답을 한대요. 그런데 앞뒤가 안 맞게.

효진: 정말요?

경화: 다른, 동문서답을 한다고 하더라고요.

효진: 예를 들어서?

경화: 뭐 예를 들어서... 뭐, 엄마가 "경화야, 밥 먹고 자는 거야?" 이랬는데 뭐 제가, "고릴라가 나타났어요!" 뭐 이런 거 있잖아요.

효진: 정말 말이 안 되네요.

경화: 네.

효진: 그렇구나.

경화: 효진 씨는 어때요?

효진: 저도 특별히 뭔가 특이한 잠버릇은 없는 것 같은데, 가끔씩 엄마가 자는데 깨우세요.

경화: 네.

효진: 엄마가 방에서 주무시고 계신데, 누가 우는 소리가 들린대요. 그래서 제 방에 와 보면 제가 울고 있대요. 자면서, 꿈을 꾸면서 울 때 있잖아요. 꿈 안에서. 그때 실제로도 우나 봐요. 저는.

경화: 어떡해...

효진: 언니는 자면서 운 적 없어요?

경화: 저는 자면서 꿈에서 울어도 실제로 일어나 봤을 때 울고 있지는 않았어요.

효진: 저는 좀 몇 번 있었어요. 자다가 울면서 깬 적도 있고, 제가 그래서 안 적도 있고, 엄마가 소리를 듣고 와서 깨우신 적도 있고, 아니면 가끔은 몸이 거꾸로 이렇게 반대로 되어 있는 경우가 있어요. 잘 때 머리와 다리가 있던 방향이, 머리를 두었던 곳에 발이 가 있고, 다리를 두었던 곳에 머리가 가 있는 경우가 있어요. 가끔씩.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

효진: 네.

경화: 안 그래도 제가 방금 그거 물어보려 그랬거든요. 자면서 누구나 다 움직이겠지만, 많이 움직이는 편인지 물어보려고 했는데, 이 정도일 줄은 몰랐어요.

효진: 근데 저도 모르겠어요. 움직인 기억이 하나도 없고, 그냥 아침에 일어나 보면 가끔 그렇게 되어 있어요. 몸이.

경화: 진짜요?

효진: 네.

경화: 돌면서 그래도 떨어지지 않은 게 다행이네요.

효진: 한 번도 침대에서 떨어져 본 적은 없는데, 언니는 침대에서 떨어져 본 적 있어요?

경화: 저는 떨어져 본 적은 없는데, 저는 그렇게 움직일 때 어떤 식으로 움직이냐면, 이불을 발로 차나 봐요. 그래서 아침에 일어날 때 "너무 춥다!" 이러면서 일어나면, 엄마가 "너가 이불을 찬 거다. 누가 이불을 치운 게 아니라. 본인이 찼으면서 왜 춥다고 하냐!" 이렇게 말씀하세요.

효진: 왜 이불을 찼까요. 궁금하네요. 무슨 꿈을 꾸길래.

경화: 축구 하는 꿈을 꾸는지.

효진: 발로 이렇게 이불을 차면서.

경화: 네. 네. 이런 것도 잠버릇이라고 할 수 있는지 모르겠는데, 효진 씨는 불을 켜 놓고 잘 수 있어요?

효진: 저요?

경화: 네.

효진: 피곤하면 저도 모르게 잠들 때 있잖아요. 침대에 누워 있다가. 그럴 때는 불을 켜 놓고도 저도 모르게 잠이 드는 경우는 있는데, 보통 자기 전에 항상 불을 끄기 때문에 제가 불을 켜고 잘 수 있는지는 모르겠어요. 아마 잠이 드니까 잘 수 있는 거겠죠? 저는?

경화: 네, 맞아요. 너무 피곤해서 자기도 모르게 잠이 들면은 불을 켜 놓고 자겠지만, 아침에 일어나면 아무래도 피곤하잖아요. 그죠?

효진: 그죠. 좀 더.

경화: 더 피곤하죠. 불을 켜고 자면.

효진: 그렇죠. 언니는 불을 켜 놓고 잘 수 있어요?

경화: 저는 불을 켜 놓고 잘 수는 있는데, 역시 피곤함을 더 느끼는 타입인데, 저희 집에 불을 켜고, TV를 켜야지 잠이 드는 분이 계세요.

효진: 불이 꺼져 있으면 잠을 못 자고요?

경화: 네. 불을 딱 끄는 순간, 눈을 번쩍 뜨세요.

효진: 누가 그러시죠?

경화: 저희 아빠가 그러세요. 그래서 아빠가 주무실 때는 불도 끄면 안 되고.

효진: 그러면은 엄마는 어떠세요?

경화: 엄마는 불을 꺼야 주무시죠. 여기서 저희 집안의 비밀이 들어나나요. 아, 농담이고요. 그래서 자주 아버지께서는 거실에서 TV를 보다가 주무시는데, 거실 불을 끄거나 아니면 TV를 끄면 아버지가 눈을 번쩍 뜨시면서 "나 TV 보고 있어. 나 안 자고 있단 말이야." 이렇게 말씀하세요.

효진: 뭔지 알아요. 저희 엄마, 아빠도 가끔 그러시는데 너무 신기한 게, 실제로 주무시고 계신 것 같거든요?

경화: 네. 분명히.

효진: 저희가 끄면 뭐라고 하세요. 보고 있다고.



경화: 네.

효진: 근데 진짜 끄고 자세요. 끄고 주무세요. 경화 언니 아버님은 아침에 일어났을 때도 항상 TV를 켜 놓고 계신가요?

경화: 네. 근데 아마 중간에 일어나서 끄시는 것 같아요. 한 새벽 3시나, 4시쯤에. 이제 그때 큰방에 다시 들어가시는 거죠.

효진: 그렇구나. 너무 신기해요.

경화: 진짜 신기해요.

효진: 그렇구나. 언니는 잠꼬대하는 편인가요? 아까 대답한다고는 했는데, 누가 물어보지 않아도 잠꼬대를 할 수 있잖아요.

경화: 맞아요. 저는 그냥 격한 꿈을 가끔 꾸는데, 그럴 때만 잠꼬대를 하는 것 같아요.

효진: 잠꼬대를 하면 이제 누가 옆에서 알려 주기 때문에 아는 거죠.

경화: 그렇죠. 혼자 잘 경우에는 제가 잠꼬대를 하는지 아무도 모르겠죠.

효진: 저는 사실 조금 궁금해요. 제가 어떻게 자고 있는지. 왜냐면은 엄마가 가끔 제가 올 때 와서 깨우신다고 하셔도, 저 혼자 제 방에서 문을 닫고 자기 때문에 사실 제가 잘 때 어떤 일이 일어나는 지는 아무도 모르는 거잖아요.

경화: 맞아요. 근데 가끔 잠버릇 중에 많이 들어 보는 게, 코를 골거나, 이를 가는 거잖아요. 근데 이를 가는 거나, 코를 고는 거는 주로 남이 알려 줘야 알겠지만, 저 같은 경우에는 입을 벌리고, 입을 벌리고 잘 자는 것 같아요.

효진: 근데 보통 저도 피곤하면 입을 벌리고 잘 때가 있는 것 같아요. 피곤하면 할수록 저는 입을 벌리고 자는 것 같아요.

경화: 맞아요. 그래서 저도 너무, "아! 나도 예쁘게 자고 싶다." 이런 생각으로 엄마한테 "엄마, 저 항상 입 벌리고 자요?" 그랬더니 어머니께서 "항상은 아니다." 이렇게 말씀하셨거든요.

효진: 다행이네요.

경화: 그래서 아마, 저도 아마 피곤할 때 입을 더 벌리고 자는 게 아닌가. 근데 그럴 때는 깨어났을

때 자신이 느낄 때가 있거든요. "어머, 나 입 벌리고 잤어!" 이렇게.

효진: 저는 그렇게 느껴 본 적은 없는 것 같아요.

경화: 아, 진짜요? 그럼 혼자 너무 창피한 거예요.

효진: 다행이 아무도 못 봐서. 그리고 TV 드라마나 영화를 보면, 주인공들이 너무 예쁘게 자잖아요. (맞아요.) 입을 벌리는 건 절대 상상도 못하고, 되게 정갈한 자세로 잠을 자잖아요. 근데 저는 이렇게 천장을 보고 누워서 거의 차렷 자세로 자는데, 드라마 주인공들은. 저는 그게 가능한 건지 궁금해요. 실제 그렇게 자는 사람이 있는지.

경화: 저희 가족은 모두 그렇게 자요. 입은 벌리지만. 입은 벌리지만, 똑바로 누워서. 효진 씨는 어떻게 자죠?

효진: 저는 옆으로 누워서 자거든요.

경화: 아, 옆으로! 저는 옆으로 누워서 자면 팔이랑 이런 게 너무 아프던데.

효진: 아, 정말요?

경화: 네.

효진: 그리고 저는 또 궁금한 게 하나 있어요. (원데요?) 저는 사실 잘 때, 제 침대 위에 코끼리 인형이 있어요. 약간 길쭉한. 그걸 안고 자야 돼요. 근데 저는 많은 여자들이 그렇게 한다고 생각을 했거든요. 주변에서 그걸 가지고 놀리는 분들이 계시더라고요. 그래서 경화 언니한테 물어보려고 했는데 언니는 똑바로 누워서 잔다면은 뭘 안고 자거나 하지는 않겠네요.

경화: 네, 그렇죠. 그냥 자는데, 제가 알기로는 의외로 남성분들이 많이 부드러운 물체를 안고 자신다고 많이 들었습니다.

효진: 정말요? 부드러운 물체요? 인형을 말하시는 건가요?

경화: 아니요. 오히려 인형보다는 뭐, 베개를 하나 더 안고 잔다거나 부드러운 이불, 덮는 이불 말고 따로 부드러운 이불을 이렇게 끌어안고 잔다거나.

효진: 그 얘기를 들으니까 갑자기 생각이 나는데, 저희 아빠가 여름에 주무실 때 되게 더워하세요. 남자들이 보통 더 많이 더워하잖아요. 그래서 전에 엄마랑 마트에 갔는데 엄마가 죽부인 있잖아요. 그걸 안고 자면 시원하다고 아빠를 사드릴까 하고 말씀을 하시더라고요. 그래서 죽

부인이라는 게 한국에만 있는 건가요?

경화: 그렇다고 알고 있어요.

효진: 그죠. 되게 신기한 것 같아요. 죽부인이 뭐죠? 언니?

경화: 대나무로 만든 동그란 기둥 같은 건데, 그걸 부인처럼 안고 자면 그 대나무 재질 때문에 굉장히 시원하다고 하더라고요.

효진: 네. 그래서 여름에 그걸 안고 자는 분들도 계신 것 같아요. 실제로도.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

효진: 파니까 마트에서.

경화: 오히려 불편할 것 같은데, 아무튼.

효진: 사람마다 다르겠지만, 저도 그렇게 딱딱한 걸 안고 자면 조금 불편할 것 같긴 해요.

경화: 진짜요.

효진: 잠버릇을 얘기하다가 죽부인까지 얘기가 나왔는데요, 언니. 저희는 잠버릇이 심한 건지, 안 심한 건지. 다행히 저희가 코를 골거나, 이를 갈지는 않는 것 같은데, 여러분들 중에는 정말 특이한 잠버릇이 있는 분들이 계신지 궁금해요.

경화: 네. 특이한 이야기 있으면 댓글에 남겨 주세요.

효진: 그리고 입 벌리고 자시는 분들도 꼭 댓글로 알려 주세요.

경화: 네. 함께 부끄러워하자고요.

효진: 네. 그러면은 어디에 오셔서 댓글 남겨 주시면 되죠?

경화: TalkToMeInKorean.com에 오셔서 댓글 남겨 주세요.

효진: 그러면 저희는 다음 이야기에서 뵈겠습니다. 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 여러분, 제가 다시 돌아왔습니다.

경화: 와! 반가워요.

석진: 저번 주에는 제가 너무 바빠서, 효진 씨하고 경화 씨가 이제 이야기를 도와줬는데요. 이번 주제가 뭐죠?

경화: 오늘 주제는 고향이요.

석진: 고향이요?

경화: 네.

석진: 경화 씨는 고향이 어디예요?

경화: 저는 태어난 곳이 광주, 전라남도 광주죠.

석진: 전라남도 광주.

경화: 네.

석진: 저는 경상북도 포항입니다.

경화: 아! 포항이 경상북도에 있군요.

석진: 네. 보통 고향이 어떤 곳이죠?

경화: 자신이 태어난 곳이죠.

석진: 네. 태어난 곳. 그런데 저는 고향 하면 다른 곳이 먼저 떠올라요.

경화: 어디가 떠올라요?

석진: 보통 고향이라고 하면 그런 이미지가 있잖아요. 아주 농촌이고, 도시가 아닌 아주 시골이고, 논과 밭이 있고, 집이 아주 허름하고, 할머니, 할아버지가 계신 곳. 저는 그런 이미지가 있었

거든요.

경화: 뭔가 그 고향이라는 단어 자체가 뭔가 약간 시골 느낌이 나긴 하죠.

석진: 맞아요.

경화: 근데 광주는, 그냥 이제 서울만큼 그런 번잡한 도시는 아니지만, 그냥 도시예요. 여느 도시와 같은. 포항도 그런가요?

석진: 포항도 도시예요.

경화: 네. 그런데 오빠가 지난번에 바닷가에 사셨다고 말씀하신 거 들었거든요. 바닷가에 있는 도시 맞나요?

석진: 맞습니다. 그렇게 시골이 아니예요. 그런데 사람들이 많이 오해를 하세요. 그러니까 포항이라고 하면 자신들이 잘 들어 보지 않은 도시니까, 뭐 부산이나 울산처럼 그렇게 유명한 도시가 아니잖아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그러다 보니까 웬지 논과 밭이 있고, 사람들이 다 농사를 짓고 있을 것 같은 그런 곳인 줄 아나 봐요. 그래서 "너 고향 어디니?"라고 묻지 않고, "너네 시골이 어디니?" 이렇게 묻는 사람이 또 있더라고요.

경화: 근데 저는 사실 어렸을 때 포항에 대한 로망이 있었어요.

석진: 진짜요?

경화: 네.

석진: 뭐예요?

경화: 왜냐하면 포항에 포항 제철이 있잖아요. (그렇죠.) 가장 크죠. 우리나라에서.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 그리고 포항 스틸러스 축구팀이 있잖아요.

석진: 아, 맞아요.

경화: 그래서, 거기에 이동국 선수가 있었잖아요.

석진: 그때 제가 고등학교 때 인기가 정말 많았어요.

경화: 네. 홍명보 선수도 포항 출신이죠?

석진: 그렇죠. 그렇죠.

경화: 네. 그래서 "아, 나도 포항 가고 싶다." 이런 생각을 했었어요. 축구 선수들 보려고.

석진: 축구 선수 때문에?

경화: 네. 네.

석진: 저는 그게 좀 콤플렉스였어요.

경화: 왜요?

석진: 포항은 축구장만 있거든요.

경화: 축구장만 있다는 게 무슨 말이에요?

석진: 다른 좀 큰 도시는 야구장, 배구장 뭐 이런 게 있잖아요. 저는 그런 경기를 보고 싶었는데 축구장밖에 없으니까.

경화: 오빠는 축구에는 별로 관심이 없었나요?

석진: 물론 좋아했긴 했는데, 어렸을 때는 배구를 더 좋아했었어요.

경화: 아... 그럼 포항에는 배구팀이 없군요.

석진: 없죠.

경화: 그 지역에 그 팀이 있어야 사실 경기장이 있잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 아니, 반대인가요? 경기장이 있으면 팀이 생기는 건가요?

석진: 아마 경기장이 먼저 생겨야지 선수가 생길 거예요.

경화: 저는 사실 이제, 광주는 너무 어렸을 때 살아서 사실 기아 타이거즈보다 해태 타이거즈 시절에 제가 살았거든요. 그렇기 때문에 오히려 이제 그 농구팀, 뭐 축구팀, 이런 얘기하면은 제가 인생의 반을 살아온, 지금도 살고 있는 안양이 먼저 떠오르는데, 안양에는 농구팀도 있고, 다 있어요. 근데 축구팀은 있었다가, 어렸을 때 있었는데 없어졌었어요.

석진: 그렇군요.

경화: 네. 그래서 정말 아쉬웠어요.

석진: 포항은 좀 잘된 게, 야구장이 생겼어요. 그렇다고 포항에 야구팀이 생긴 건 아니고, 대구에 있는 삼성 팀이 거기서 경기를 하는 거죠.

경화: 아, 그렇군요.

석진: 그런데 경화 씨는 고향 하면 뭔가 떠오르는 그런 기억이 있나요?

경화: 저는 아까 오빠가 사람들이 포항을 시골이라고 오해를 한다고 아까 말씀하셨잖아요.

석진: 네.

경화: 근데 저도 그 비슷한 추억이 있는데요. 제가 어렸을 때 광주에 살 때, 서울에서 사람들이 이제 가끔 내려오면, "시골에 왔더니 공기가 좋다!" 뭐 이런 식으로 시골이란 말을 썼을 때 굉장히 예민하게 반응했어요. 왜냐하면 "눈에 보이는 게 농촌이 아니라 도시인데, 왜 시골이라고 하느냐." 그랬는데, 제가 경기도에 올라와서 살고 몇 년이 흐르니까, 저도 모르게 광주 내려갈 때 "시골 내려간다." 이렇게 얘기하고 있더라고요.

석진: 정말 그렇죠. 서울에 얼마 동안 있다가, 그 다음에 고향에 내려가면 고향이 정말 작아진 느낌이 많이 들어요.

경화: 네. 그래서 시골이란 단어에, 광주에 살 땐 되게 민감했었는데, 언젠가 나도 모르게 지방 도시를 그냥 시골이라고 부르고 있는 자신을 발견했어요.

석진: 그렇군요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그리고 경화 씨는 "고향이 좀 그리다."라는 생각이 들어본 적 있나요?

경화: 사실 안양에 처음 이사 왔을 때는 많이 그리웠어요. 친구들도 그리고, 또 제 인생에 사실 처음으로 이사를 한 거였는데, 너무 멀리 왔잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 그냥 이 동네에서 저 동네로 간 것도 아니고, 다른 도시로 그것도 위로 한참 올라왔기 때문

에 처음에는 많이 그리웠어요. 그런데 이제 시간이 지나니까 광주에 대한 추억을 점점 잊게 되는 거예요. 그래서 아마 제가 광주라는 말을 들었을 때 친근함? 그러니까 고향이라는 느낌이 사라지기 시작한 게 대학생이 되서였던 것 같아요. 그때 이제 제가 중학교 2학년 때부터 안양에 살았는데 고등학교 때까지만 해도 "나는 광주 사람이다." 이런 느낌이 있었어요.

석진: 네.

경화: 그런데 대학교에 갔는데 지방에서 다 올라오잖아요. 그래서 같은 지방에서 올라온 사람들끼리 뭉치더라고요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 네. 그래서 저는 당연히 "나는 광주 사람이니까.", 광주 학생들이 모여 있는, 광주 출신 학생들이 모여 있는 곳으로 갔어요. 그랬더니 이렇게 물어보더라고요. "어디 고등학교 나오셨어요?" 그랬더니 "저는 중 1때까지 광주에서 살았어요." 이랬더니 "아, 그럼 광주 사람이 아니네!"

석진: 아이고, 그렇다고 광주라고 인정을 안 하면 안 되죠.

경화: 그러면서 대화에 끼지를 못하겠더라고요. 고등학교 얘기를 많이 하다 보니까. 그래서 "나는 광주 사람이 아니구나. 이제 더 이상." 이런 생각을 갖게 되면서 자연스럽게 "나는 그럼 안양 사람인가?" 이러면서 그때부터 뭔가 고향에 대한 느낌이 광주에서 사라진 것 같아요.

석진: 좀 어린 나이에 이제 고향을 떠나다 보니까, 고향이라고 느껴지는 게 좀 약간 적어진 것 같아요.

경화: 맞아요. 그 딱 경계선이 고등학교 때까지 어디 살았는지가 되게 중요한 것 같아요. 왜냐하면 고등학교 때까지 만약에 광주에 살고, 서울로 대학을 온 분들은 뭐 십몇 년이 지나도 되게 광주에 대한 애착, 그리고 "광주가 내 고향이다." 이런 게 되게 강하시더라고요. 근데 어릴 때부터, 특히 제 동생은 더 어릴 때 왔잖아요. 광주에 대한 기억 자체가 거의 없고요. 그렇더라고요. 역시 나이가...

석진: 그렇군요.

경화: 네.



석진: 저는 대학교 때 처음 고향을 떠나 봤어요. 경기도 안성으로 제가 스무 살 때 올라와서 거의 지금까지 고향을 떠나 살고 있는데, 저는 아직까지도 지금 서울에서 한 3년 동안 살고 있지만, 다른 지역에서 살고 있는 게 약간 무서운 그런 느낌이 있어요. 포항에 가면 뭔가 좀 심리적으로 안정감이 들고, "여기 사람들은 뭔가 좀 더 착하고, 좀 속이려는 마음이 없다." 이렇게 생각이 들곤 하거든요. 그런데 이상한 게, 제가 포항에 있을 때, 어렸을 때 강패를 많이 만나고, 돈도 많이 뺏기고 했는데, 정작 서울에 올라와서는 그런 적이 한 번도 없거든요. 그런데 아직까지도 마음속에는 "아직 서울이란 곳은 무서운 곳이다. 고향이 아닌 곳은 아직 좀 무섭다." 그런 느낌이 아직 있는 것 같아요.

경화: 저 뭔지 알 것 같아요. 왜냐하면 제 주위에 심지어 대학교마저 광주에서 졸업을 하고 서울로 직장을 온 친구들, 그러니까 언니들이 많이 있는데요. 굉장히 힘들어하더라고요. 그래서 아까도 말했지만 어릴 때 오는 거랑, 나중에 커서 오는 거랑 되게 다르다는 느낌을 받았는데 그게 아마 가족과 친구들이 다 그곳에 있기 때문인 것 같아요. 그래서 여기에는 뭔가 나 혼자인 느낌이고 다 새로 사귀어 사람들도, 특히나 만약에 사회에 나와서 사귀어 사람들은 그렇게 뭐 친구 같은 느낌은 잘 없잖아요. 그렇다 보니까 굉장히 힘들어하고, 저는 이제 벌써 뭐 서울이 냉정하고, 서울 사람들이 되게 차갑고, 이런 느낌이 이제 없는데, 그분들은 굉장히 그렇게 심해요. 되게 냉정하게 느껴진다고 하더라고요. 그래서 다시 내려가는 경우도 많이 봤어요. 근데, 그 얘기하니까 또 생각나는 게, 제가 중학교 때 안양으로 이사를 왔다 그랬잖아요. 근데 아마 오빠도 그랬을 거예요. 학교가 안성에 있었지만 포항에서는 그냥, "그 안성도 다 서울이다." 이렇게 생각했죠?

석진: 그렇죠. 경기도권은 다 서울이에요.

경화: 바로 그거죠. 저도 "안양으로 이사를 간다." 하면 다 모르고 그냥 "어차피 서울이잖아." 이렇게 얘기했었거든요. 광주에서는.

석진: 네.

경화: "서울로 이사 가니?" 이렇게 했었는데. 제가 너무 서울로 이사 가는 게 겁이 나는 거예요. 어린 마음에.

석진: 겁나죠.

경화: 네. 그리고 "서울 사람들은 굉장히 쌀쌀맞고 냉정하다." 이런 얘기를 많이 들어서 저희 반에 서울에서 전학 온 친구가 있었어요. 근데 물어본 기억이 나요. "서울 사람들이 더 착해? 광주 사람들이 더 착해?" 이렇게. 그랬더니 그 친구가 "광주 사람들이 훨씬 더 착하지." 이렇게 말을 했던 거예요. 그래서 더 겁을 먹었는데, 막상 올라오니깐 여기 분들은 말을 더 예쁘게 하잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 광주 사람들은 굉장히 무뚝뚝하게 하거든요.

석진: 한편으로는 무섭죠.

경화: 맞아요. 마음은 진짜 따뜻한데, 처음 딱 대화를 나눌 때는 굉장히 무서워요. 특히, 아저씨들과 대화를 나눌 때는 뭔가 "왜 저한테 화가 나셨지? 처음 만나서 대화하는데, 왜 이렇게 화를 내시지?" 이런 느낌이 들기 때문에, 사실 서울 사람들이 훨씬 더 착하게 느껴졌었어요. 말투 때문에.

석진: 그랬군요.

경화: 네.

석진: 지금까지 저희가 고향에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

경화: 네. 사실 또 정확히 말하면, 광주와 포항에 대해서 얘기를 한 것 같아요.

석진: 그렇죠. 저희 고향이 포항과 광주니까.

경화: 그렇죠.

석진: 여러분의 고향은 어디인가요?

경화: 네. 태어난 곳에서 오래 사셨으면은, 아무래도 추억이 있겠고, 저희 어머니처럼 딱 태어난 지 뭐 1년, 2년, 그러니까 두 살 때 이사를 가면 거의 뭐 그냥 고향이라는 느낌이 없을 것 같아요. 그래서 어디에서 태어나셨는지, 또 거기가 그리우신지...

석진: 네. 여러분의 이야기를 꼭 댓글로 남겨 주세요.

## 이야기 (lyagi) #137 - 진석진 & 선경화

경화: 오빠도 꼭 답글을 달아 주세요.

석진: 저 요새 답글 열심히 달고 있어요.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경화: 좋아요.

석진: 네. 그럼 여러분 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 오늘은 저희가 무엇에 대해서 이야기를 할 거죠?

경화: 바로 시장에 대해서 이야기를 할 거죠.

석진: 제가 요새 표준어를 하려고 연습하고 있거든요. 그래서 제가 끝을 좀 올리고 있어요.

경화: 네. 좋아요. 연습하는 건 좋아요.

석진: 네. 다시 돌아와서.

경화: 네. 네. 자연스럽게.

석진: 경화 씨는 고향이 광주잖아요. 고향에 있을 때, 시장 많이 가 보셨어요?

경화: 사실 저는 광주에 있을 때, 집에서 학교 가는 길 사이에 시장이 있었어요. 그래서 매일매일 지나다녔어요.

석진: 그 시장에, 뭐 자주 먹으셨어요?

경화: 저는 뭐, 분식 많이 먹었던 것 같아요. 떡볶이, 순대 이런 거.

석진: 그렇군요. 저는 포항에 죽도시장이라는 아주 큰 시장이 있어요.

경화: 네.

석진: 저희 집하고 학교 가는 길 사이에는 없었지만, 비록 멀리 있었지만, 저도 거기 가서 분식 같은 거 많이 먹고 그랬었거든요. 근데 어렸을 때는 그 시장 가면서 "아, 세상에 있는 모든 시장이 이 죽도시장처럼 생겼겠거니." 그렇게 생각했었거든요. 그런데 포항을 벗어나서 다른 시장에 가 보니까 정말 특색 있는 시장들이 되게 많더라고요.

경화: 예를 들면요?

석진: 예를 들면, 제가 지금 대림역 근처에 살고 있어요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그 근처에 중앙시장이라는 데가 있거든요.

경화: 중앙시장은 어딜 가나 있군요. 안양에도 있어요. 중앙시장.

석진: 원래 그게 대림시장이었는데 이름이 바뀌었다고 하더라고요. 근데 거기 특징이 뭐냐면, 거기 근처에 중국인들이 정말 많이 살아요. 그래서 중국에서 살 수 있는 물건들이 꽤 많이 있어요. 중국 음식, 그러니까 짜장면, 짬뽕, 그런 게 아니고 진짜 중국 음식들이 되게 많이 있어요.

경화: 우와. 그러면 중국 사람들이 당연히 거기에 더 몰리겠네요.

석진: 그럼요. 그래서 제가 한번 거기 식당에 갔는데, 제가 중국인을 만났을 때, "무엇을 먹고 싶니?"라고 물었을 때, 그 사람이 "난 중국에서 마라탕을 되게 먹고 싶었어." 마라탕이라는 게 있어요. 되게 매운 게 있는데, 그게 한국에 있는 거예요. 그 대림시장 안에 있는 거예요. 그래서 저도 먹어 봤죠. 그 식당에 일하는 사람들도 다 중국 사람이에요. 그래서 약간 어눌한 한국어로 "이거 정말 매워요. 혀가 마비될 수 있으니까 조심하세요." 하더라고요.

경화: 근데 어땠어요?

석진: 정말 마비가 왔어요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 정말 매워서. 근데 맛있었어요.

경화: 그렇군요. 저는 중국, 진짜 중국 음식 있잖아요. 우리가 먹는 그 짜장면, 짬뽕 말고. 진짜 중국 본토 음식을 먹으려면 인천 차이나타운을 가야 되는 줄 알았는데 거기에도 있었군요.

석진: 네. 대림 중앙시장에도 있습니다.

경화: 훨씬 가까운 곳에 있었군요.

석진: 경화 씨도 이런 특색 있는 시장에 가 보신 적 있으세요?

경화: 저는 뭐, 특색 있는 시장에는 잘 안 가 봤고요. 시장 하면 가장 먼저 떠오르는 남대문 시장과 동대문 시장을 가장 많이 가 본 것 같아요.

석진: 저는 동대문 시장 안 가봤어요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경화: 그러면 동대문 가시면, 쇼핑몰만 가시는군요.

석진: 그렇죠. 어렸을 때는 거기만 갔었어요.

경화: 두타, 뭐 이런 데.

석진: 네. 두타, 밀리오레...

경화: 네. 네. 아, 그렇군요. 저는 특히나 남대문 시장에는 "수입상가"라고 그 외국 물건들을 많이 파는 곳이 있어요. 사실 저희 회사 옆 마트도 굉장히 수입 물건들을 많이 취급하지만, 원래 그게 유명한 곳이 남대문이잖아요. 그래서 그 물건들이 필요할 때 남대문에 자주 가고요. 그리고 작은 시장 중에서는 아무래도 저희 아파트에 일주일에 한 번씩 오는 그 시장, 왜 5일장은 5일에 한 번 오잖아요.

석진: 네.

경화: 저희 아파트에 오는 시장은 7일장이라 일주일에 한 번 와요.

석진: 요즘에도 그런 게 있나 봐요?

경화: 네. 저희 동네 아파트에는 다 돌아가면서, 예를 들어서 월요일은 이 아파트, 화요일은 저 아파트, 이렇게 돌아가면서 오는데, 뭐 거기서도 항상 역시나, 떡볶이, 만두, 뭐 이런 걸 먹죠.

석진: 그렇군요.

경화: 네.

석진: 근데 시장마다 뭔가 좀 유명한 게 뭔가 있어요.

경화: 아! 맞아요.

석진: 노량진시장 하면 뭐가 유명하죠?

경화: 수산 시장?

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 그리고 아까 말했듯이 남대문 시장은 수입 물건으로 유명하고, 동대문 시장은 옷감이나 어떤 자재, 옷이나 액세서리 만들 때 필요한 그 재료들이 되게 많아서 많이 가시는 것 같아요.

석진: 그리고 종로에 있는 광장시장.

경화: 아! 광장시장.

석진: 네. 거기에 가시면 마약김밥이란 게 있어요. 한 번 먹으면 끊을 수 없다고 해서, 마약김밥인데, 아주 유명하죠.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경화: 아, 저희, 아까 제가 얘기했던 안양에도 중앙시장이 있다 그랬잖아요. 그 중앙시장에는 떡볶이 거리가 있어요.

석진: 떡볶이 거리요?

경화: 네. 그 거리 전체가 다 떡볶이 가게예요. 물론 이제 튀김도 팔고, 순대도 팔지만, 뭔가 메인인 떡볶이인 그런 가게들이 쭉 늘어서 있는데요. 거기 가면 이제, 너무 많이 있으니까 어디에서 사 먹어야 될지, 그리고 처음에 사 먹었을 때 맛있으면 다시 찾아갔을 때, 거기를 알아야 되는데, 너무 많이 있고, 또 다 비슷하게 생겨서 "어디였지?" 이렇게 항상 까먹고 그래요.

석진: 자주 가 보셨나 봐요.

경화: 네. 제 고등학교 근처에 있거든요.

석진: 네. 근데 제가 외국에 나갔을 때, 저희는 이렇게 시장에 가는 게 집에, 근처에 있으니까 되게 쉽잖아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 근데 제가 호주에 있었을 때는, 이런 시장을 가는 게 되게 힘들었어요. 호주에 갔을 때는, 토요일에만 시장이 서는 거예요. 그래서 그날이 아니면 웬만한 식료품들은 뭐 대형 마트나 그런 데서 사야 되고, 다른 곳에서 살 곳이 없는 거예요.

경화: 네.

석진: 재래시장이란 그런 개념이 잘 없더라고요.

경화: 맞아요. 외국에 가면은 주로 이제 벼룩시장 많이 보고, 그런, 항상 있는 재래시장은 많이 못

본 것 같아요. 그러니까 야외에 있는 시장은 별로 없는 것 같아요.

석진: 네.

경화: 실내로 요즘에는 다 들어가서, 그러니까 예전에 재래시장이었던 곳도 건물을 세워서 모든 가게들이 실내로 들어가서 팔 수 있도록 바꾸는 거예요. 그래서 요즘에는 야외에 있는 진짜 재래시장을 찾기 어려운 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 그런데 중국 가면 또 야시장이 되게 유명하잖아요.

경화: 아! 밤에! 밤에 열리는 시장이죠.

석진: 네. 근데 우리나라는 또 야시장이 별로 없죠.

경화: 네. 많이 못 봤어요. 근데 저희 아파트에서는 몇 달에 한 번씩 야시장을 열어서 사람들이 다 나와서, 또 역시 그때도 많이 먹습니다.

석진: 지금까지 저희가 시장에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

경화: 네. 여러분, 도시의 "시장(市長)"이 아니고, 재래"시장(市場)"입니다.

석진: 네. 재래시장. 한국에 오시면 이런 재래시장들은 아직까진 되게 쉽게 찾을 수 있는 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 특히나 사람들이 회 좋아하시잖아요.

석진: 네.

경화: 그래서 수산 시장 이런 데는 아직도 크게, 되게 많이 있는 것 같아요.

석진: 특히 바닷가 지방의 수산 시장 가시면 정말 싸게, 싱싱한 해산물들을 먹을 수 있어요.

경화: 그러게요. 제가 부산을 굉장히 좋아해서 부산에 갈 때마다 수산 시장을 가는데, 저는 회를 못 먹잖아요. 그래서 친구들이 굉장히 안타까워하고, "너는 여기 왜 끼었니. 너 때문에 회를 못 먹잖니." 이렇게 제 탓으로 돌리더라고요.

석진: 그럴 땐 구이를 드시면 되죠.

경화: 그렇죠. 그래서 "나는 반찬을 먹겠다." 이렇게 얘기를 하는데. 네, 어쨌든 바닷가에 있는 도시에 가면 더 싱싱한 수산물을 보실 수 있을 거예요.



석진: 이걸 진짜 중요한 팁이에요.

경화: 네.

석진: 서울에서는 정말 몇 만원을 주고 먹을 수 있는 그런 회가 사천이나, 부산, 남해에 가시면 그  
게 반찬으로 나와요. 그냥 무료로 나옵니다.

경화: 맞아요. 바닷가 있는 도시 가서는, 저처럼 날 것을 못 드시는 분이라도 해산물을 무조건 먹고  
와야죠.

석진: 네. 여러분은 시장에 대해서 어떤 추억거리가 있는지.

경화: 네. 그리고 여러분이 사시는 곳에서는 아직도 재래시장이 많이 남아 있는지 궁금해요.

석진: 네. 저희한테 꼭 알려 주세요.

경화: 네.

석진: 댓글 잘 달게요.

경화: 아, 그리고 하나 더 궁금한 게 있는데요. 저희는 아까 시장 얘기하면서 먹는 얘기 많이 했잖  
아요. 근데 자신의 나라에서는 시장은 오히려 뭐, 먹는 것보다는 뭐, 채소를 주로 사람들이  
많이 사는 곳으로 알려져 있다." 아니면 "우리나라에서는 시장에서는 오히려 옷을 많이 산  
다." 뭐 이런 식으로. 그런 얘기도 들려주세요.

석진: 네. 기다리고 있겠습니다.

경화: 네. 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 너무 추워요.

경화: 맞아요. 오늘 너무 춥네요.

석진: 요즘 한국은 너무 추워졌어요.

경화: 이제 겨울이 다 왔죠.

석진: 네. Winter is coming. 겨울이 다 왔습니다. 너무 춥네요.

경화: 네.

석진: 여러분의 나라의 날씨는 어떨까요?

경화: 아마 다 추울 것 같아요.

석진: 아무쪼록 감기 조심하시고요.

경화: 네.

석진: 오늘 저희가 뭐에 대해서 얘기를 할 거죠?

경화: 오늘요. 출퇴근길에 대해서 얘기할 거예요.

석진: 출퇴근길.

경화: 네.

석진: 이 주제를 제가 한번 정해 봤는데요. 제가 저번에 일 때문에 저랑, 경은 누나랑, 경화 씨랑 같이 지하철을 탄 적이 있었어요. 저는 그냥 졸고 있었거든요. 졸다가 잠깐 눈을 떴는데, 경화 씨가 책을 읽고 있는 거예요. 지하철 안에서. 너무 지적으로 보이는 거예요. 그게.

경화: 네.

석진: 그래서 "경화 씨는 출퇴근할 때도 이렇게 책을 읽는가?" 그렇게 생각이 들더라고요. 그러면서, 다른 사람들은 요즘 출퇴근할 때 무엇을 하는지 되게 또 궁금하고, 요즘 한국 사람들은 무엇을 하고. "그것을 얘기하면 되게 재밌겠다." 그런 생각이 들더라고요.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 그 학교 다닐 때는 등·하굣길이라고 하잖아요. 그때는 많이 잤던 것 같아요.

석진: 피곤하니까.

경화: 네. 물론 앉아 있을 때는, 이제 책을 읽기도 하는데, 사실 저는 서 있을 때는 책을 못 읽어요, 잘. 가끔 제가 정말 재밌게 읽고 있는 책은 그 내용이 궁금하니까, 서 있을 때도 읽기는 하는데, 대부분 서 있을 때는 음악을 듣거나, 또 요즘에는 팟캐스트를 듣거든요. 그런데 가끔 너무 졸릴 때는 서서도 졸 때가 있어요.

석진: 서서 졸 수 있어요?

경화: 네.

석진: 안 위험해요?

경화: 제 의지대로 조는 게 아니잖아요. 그러니까 위험해도 어쩔 수가 없는 거죠. 조는 거를 제가 어떻게 컨트롤할 수 없기 때문에, 그래서 저도 스스로한테 깜짝깜짝 놀라요. "나는 서서도 자는구나." 이렇게.

석진: 근데 그거 되게 위험해요.

경화: 네.

석진: 예전에 제가 군대에서 훈련을 나갔다가 서서 존 적이 있었어요. 그런데 뭔가 이상해서 눈을 떠 봤는데, 바로 눈앞에 땅이 있는 거예요. 제가 거의 넘어질 뻔 한 거죠.

경화: 아!

석진: 그때 정말 놀랐고, "정말 큰일 날 수도 있겠다." 그런 생각이 들었었어요.

경화: 맞아요. 근데 오빠도 그때 잠이 많이 부족하셨나요?

석진: 보통 훈련 나가면, 먹는 것도 부족하고, 잠자는 것도 많이 부족해요.

경화: 아, 그렇군요.

석진: 아무튼, 다시 출퇴근길로 돌아와서, 요즘 한국 사람들 보면, 출퇴근길에 뭔가 많이 하고 있어요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 근데 그게 예전에는 그걸 많이 안 했는데, 뭔가 자꾸 바뀌는 것 같아요. 시간이 가면서.

경화: 맞아요. 특히나, 요즘에는 이제 스마트폰을 많이 보고 계시는데, 게임도 많이 하시고, 또 "카톡"으로 친구들이나 사람들과 얘기도 나누고 하시더라고요.

석진: 네. 제가 방금 말했던 그게 바로 이제 스마트폰을 이용해서 하는 거였는데, 예전에는 "카카오톡"이라고 하죠. 그 메신저로 친구랑 같이 채팅하는 모습을 쉽게 볼 수 있었어요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그러다가 요즘에는 게임을 정말 많이 하시더라고요. "애니팡", 그리고 이제 "드래곤 플라이트".

경화: 네.

석진: 그런 게임을 정말 많이 하시더라고요.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 게임도 이렇게, 사실 가지각색은 아니고, 대부분 하는 게임이 비슷해요.

석진: 네. 거의 비슷하다 보니까, 거기서 나오는 소리가 있잖아요. 혹시 흥내 낼 수 있나요? "애니팡"이나, 뭐 "드래곤 플라이트"?

경화: "드래곤 플라이트"는 안 해 봐서 잘 모르겠고요. "애니팡"은... 무슨 소리가 났었죠? 동물 소리죠? 동물이 죽는 소리인가요?

석진: "이용, 이용." 뭐 이런 소리.

경화: 맞다. 맞다.

석진: 아무튼 그 소리가 되게 여러 군데에서 막 나요. 참, 보고 있으면 되게 재밌기도 하고, "저게 정말 재밌나?" 싶기도 하고. 그런데 그걸 보고 있으면 왠지 나도 저렇게 될까 봐, 저는 안 하게 되는 것 같아요.

경화: 왜, 저렇게 되는 게 어때서요?

석진: 다 똑같은 것만 하고 있잖아요.

경화: 아! 남과 똑같은 건 하기 싫군요.

석진: 네.

경화: 그럼 오빠는 주로 뭘 하세요?

석진: 저는 주로 잤어요. 자거나, 음악을 듣거나, 그랬었는데 요즘에는 책 한 권을 읽고 있죠.

경화: 어떤 책이죠?

석진: 아마 TTMiK Talk에도 아마 나갈 건데, 아, "카페 꿈마"에서 이미 나갔죠? "그 후에"라는 책을 아직도 읽고 있어요. 제가 출퇴근길에만 그 책을 읽다 보니까 시간이 많이 걸리는 것 같아요.

경화: 저도 책을 제일 많이 읽는 시간이 출퇴근 시간, 그리고 학교 다닐 때는 등·하굣길에서 많이 읽었는데요. 그런데 스마트폰이 나온 뒤로, 제 독서량이 굉장히 줄었어요. 그 이유가 그 출퇴근길, 등·하굣길에 스마트폰을 대신, 책 대신 했기 때문이죠.

석진: 네, 그렇군요. 정말 스마트폰이 나오기 이전에는, 과연 사람들이 출퇴근길에 뭘 했나 싶어요.

경화: 제 기억으로는 많은 분들이 저처럼 잤던 것 같아요.

석진: 자거나, 책을 보는 사람들도 분명 많았을 것 같고요.

경화: 네. 그리고 신문도 많이 읽었어요.

석진: 아, 맞다! 신문도 정말 많이 읽었을 것 같고.

경화: 네. 특히 아침에는 지하철역 앞에서 무료 신문을 나눠 주잖아요. 그 신문을 많이 읽고 계시죠.

석진: 맞아요. 근데, 요즘에는 좀 많이 바뀌었죠.

경화: 네.

석진: 그거 참 신기한 것 같아요.

경화: 그래서 앞으로 또 뭐가 유행할지 궁금해요.

석진: 네. 맞아요. 지금까지 저희가 출퇴근길에 사람들이 주로 무엇을 하는지 얘기를 해 봤는데요. 다른 나라에서는 뭘 할지 정말 진짜 궁금해요.

경화: 네. 그리고 저희가 지금 출퇴근길 얘기하면서 계속 지하철만 얘기했는데, 출퇴근하실 때 뭐 타고 다니시는지 궁금해요.

석진: 저는 개인적으로 버스를 타면 책을 못 읽어요.

경화: 저랑 똑같아요.

석진: 네. 멀미가 나더라고요.

경화: 저는 버스 타면 거의 아무것도 못해요. 멀미 나서. 똑같이.

석진: 아! 경화 씨도!

경화: 네. 그래서, 저는 근데 아침 출근할 때, 그리고 저녁에 퇴근할 때, 항상 버스도 타고 지하철도 타거든요. 오빠는 어떠시죠?

석진: 저는 제 의지에 따라서, 지하철도 타고, 버스는, 제 선택으로 타든지 아니면 그냥 걸어갈 수 있어요. 그런데 지하철은 꼭 타야 돼요.

경화: 아, 그래서 지하철역에 내려서 회사까지 걸어오거나, 아니면 버스를 타고 오시는군요. 아, 그렇군요. 그럼 궁금한 게 있어요. 그럼 걸어오실 때는 뭐 하세요? 음악을 들으면서 오세요? 아니면 그냥 걸어오세요?

석진: 예전에는 음악 많이 들었었는데요. 요새는 많이 들어서 지겹더라고요. 그냥 멍하니 와요.

경화: 네. 근데 가끔 음악 들을 때 좀 위험하다고 느낄 때가 있어요. 걸으면서 들을 때는.

석진: 진짜요?

경화: 네.

석진: 아무튼 저는 그런 적은 없지만, 여러분의 이야기도 꼭 들려주세요.

경화: 출퇴근길에 뭐 하시는지, 꼭 댓글로 남겨 주세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 네, 경화 씨.

경화: 네.

석진: 오늘은 저희가 무엇에 대해서 이야기를 할 거죠?

경화: 오늘은 길거리 음식에 대해서 이야기할 거예요.

석진: 아, 길거리 음식!

경화: 네.

석진: 저 어제도 먹었어요.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경화: 뭐요?

석진: 떡볶이.

경화: 아, 역시!

석진: 떡볶이.

경화: 길거리 음식 하면 떡볶이죠.

석진: 네. 한국의 대표적인 길거리 음식 하면 이제 떡볶이, 그리고 튀김하고 또 순대를 들 수가 있을 거 같은데요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 경화 씨는 이렇게 길거리 음식 먹는 거 좋아하세요?

경화: 저는 사실 별로 안 좋아하는데요. 그 분위기 있잖아요. 그 분위기를 즐기기 위해서 가끔 먹

어요.

석진: 아, 그렇구나. 그 분위기가 어떤 분위기인가요? 구체적으로.

경화: 그냥 그 길거리에 서서 친구랑 같이 먹는 그 느낌이 있어요. 뭐라 말로 설명할 수 없는. 그런데 이제 가끔 집으로 사 오거나, 사무실로 사 와서 먹을 때도 있죠?

석진: 음, 맞아요.

경화: 그럴 때는 약간, 왜 그런지 모르겠는데, 학창 시절로 돌아간 느낌이 들거든요.

석진: 아! 그 친구들과하고 나눠 먹으려고 이제 밖에서, 길거리에서 음식을 싸서, 싸서 와서 같이 먹으면 정말 또 맛있고, 분위기도 좋아지죠.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 그리고 특히나 이제 겨울에는 밖에 서서 먹기 추우니까, 많이 사서 실내로 들어와서 먹는데, 또 이제 겨울 하니까 길거리 음식 대표적인 게, 군고구마. 군고구마는 요즘에 근데 많이 안 보이더라고요.

석진: 네. 요즘에 정말 많이 안 보여요.

경화: 그쵸. 다 집에서 구워 드시나 봐요.

석진: 사실 저도 집에서 구워 먹거든요.

경화: 저도요. 그래서 아마 파는 분들이 별로 안 계시는 것 같고. 붕어빵!

석진: 붕어빵! 붕어빵 참 좋아해요, 저.

경화: 네. 저도 떡볶이보다 오히려 저는 붕어빵을 더 좋아해요.

석진: 길거리에서 파는 그런 빵 종류 중에 붕어빵이란 것도 있고, 국화빵 아세요?

경화: 맞아요. 네, 맞아요.

석진: 국화빵도 맛있어요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그리고 저는 개인적으로 바나나빵과 계란빵을 참 좋아해요.

경화: 저는 사실 바나나빵은 안 먹어 봤고요. 계란빵은 작년에 처음 먹어 봤어요.

석진: 아! 어떠셨나요?



경화: 되게 맛있더라고요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 네. 계란이 살아 있어요.

석진: 그런데 단점은 처음 먹는 한 개가 정말 맛있고, 그 다음부터는 별로 그렇게 맛이 없더라고요.  
무슨 이유인지는 잘 모르겠어요.

경화: 근데 저도 사실, 봉어빵 사서 먹을 때 제일 처음 게 제일 맛있는 것 같아요.

석진: 맞아요. 맞다! 길거리 음식 하니까 생각나는 장소가 있는데요.

경화: 네. 네.

석진: 저는 여기 가 보고 깜짝 놀랐어요.

경화: 어디요?

석진: 여기가 어디냐면, 여러분 잘 들으세요. 강변역 아시죠?

경화: 네.

석진: 강변역 앞에 이런 길거리 음식을 파는 그런 포장마차가 있잖아요. 그게 정말 길게 줄을 서 있는 데가 있어요. 강변역 바로 앞에 가시면 볼 수 있는데요. 정말 다양한 길거리 음식들을 팔고 있더라고요.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경화: 요즘에는 그런 데가 많이 없어졌잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 종로도 그렇고, 용산도 그렇고, 다 없어졌더라고요.

석진: 아, 종로도 없어졌나요?

경화: 네.

석진: 아이고.

경화: 그래서 이제 몇 분 안 남으셨어요. 예전엔 되게 많았는데. 그냥 거리 전체가 다 포장마차였잖

아요.

석진: 네.

경화: 근데 아, 거기 강변역에는 아직도 있군요.

석진: 네. 정말 다양해요. 저는 개인적으로 뷔페에 온 듯한 그런 느낌이었어요.

경화: 골라 먹는 재미가 있군요.

석진: 제가 왜 특히 그 곳이 좋았냐면은.

경화: 네.

석진: 그 전에 제가, 강변역 그쪽을 가기 전에 호텔에 갔었어요. 그쪽에 아주 큰 호텔이 있잖아요.  
하얏트 호텔인가?

경화: 강변역에는 하얏트 호텔은 없어요.

석진: 힐튼?

경화: 아마도? 네.

석진: 네. 아무튼 거기 갔는데, 떡볶이가 만 원이 넘는 거예요, 한 그릇에. 말이 안 되잖아요.

경화: 호텔에서 떡볶이를 파는 것도 신기하네요.

석진: 거기서 아이스링크장에 갔었는데, 거기서 이제 떡볶이를 팔더라고요. 그런데 만 원 주고 사  
기가 너무 좀 비싸다는 생각이 드는 거예요.

경화: 아! 아이스링크라면 워커힐 호텔이었나 봐요.

석진: 아, 맞다! 워커힐 호텔이었습니다.

경화: 하얏트 호텔에도 아이스링크는 있는데, 남산에 있거든요. 하얏트 호텔은. 그래서 거기랑 가  
격 차이가 상당히 났군요.

석진: 네. 그렇습니다. 그래서 강변역에 가서 보니까 거기는 떡볶이가 한 3,000원, 한 2,000원정도  
하더라고요. 너무 싸잖아요. 그리고 또 너무 맛있고. 그래서 특히 더 좋았던 것 같아요.

경화: 맞아요. 떡볶이는 좀 비쌀수록 몸에 좋은 느낌은 있는데, 맛은 별로인 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 맛은 그닥 없어요. 그리고 또 길거리 음식의 좋은 점 중에 하나가 바로 정말 싸다는 거죠.

경화: 네. 싸고, 어딜 가나 볼 수 있으니까 사 먹기 편하고.

석진: 네. 그러면 우리 외국 분들한테 길거리 음식 추천해 주고 싶은 거 한 가지만 얘기해 볼까요?

경화: 음... 저는 역시 붕어빵을 추천을 해 드리고 싶어요.

석진: 붕어빵.

경화: 네. 워낙 많은 한국 사람들이 좋아하는 거니까 추천해 드리고 싶고, 또 약간 달잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 그래서 누구나 다 좋아하실 것 같아요.

석진: 저는 김떡순 세트를. 김밥, 떡볶이, 순대 세트를 추천해 주고 싶습니다.

경화: 맞아요. 김밥, 떡볶이, 순대. 그 김밥과 순대를 떡볶이 소스에 찍어 먹는 그 맛은...

석진: 아!

경화: 최고죠.

석진: 네. 뭐라 말로 표현을 못 하겠어요. 정말 배고파지는데요?

경화: 네, 맞아요.

석진: 아무튼 저희가 지금까지 길거리 음식에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

경화: 네.

석진: 한국의 대표적인 길거리 음식이라고 하면, 떡볶이, 순대, 튀김, 김밥, 뭐 그런 게 있을 수 있겠는데, 다른 나라에서는 길거리 음식 뭐가 있는지 정말 궁금해요.

경화: 네. 알려 주세요. 댓글에 써 주세요.

석진: 네. 그리고 특히 추울 때 먹는 길거리 음식이 뭐가 있는지도 알려 주세요.

경화: 맞아요. 맞아요.

석진: 그럼 저희는 다음 방송에서 뵈겠습니다.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 경화 씨.

경화: 네.

석진: 이번 주제가 잠이잖아요.

경화: 네. 네.

석진: 저 할 말 진짜 많아요.

경화: 아, 진짜요? (네) 오빠, 잠이 많으세요?

석진: 제가... 저는 원래 평소에 잠이 별로 없어요.

경화: 네.

석진: 규칙적으로 일어나고 늦잠 잔 적이 별로 없는데, 제가 어렸을 때, 아마 주말이었을 거예요.

제가 중학교 때였는데, 저녁에 잠이 들었어요. 저녁 한 여섯 시쯤에 잠이 들었거든요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그렇게 잠을 자고 일어났어요. 일어났는데, "일어나서 이제 학교 가야지." 하면서 딱 나왔는데, 너무 어두운 거예요. 밖이.

경화: 네.

석진: 그래서 "내가 너무 일찍 일어났나?" 그래서 시계를 보니까 한 일곱 시 정도 됐어요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그렇게 어두울 때가 아니잖아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그래서 "어? 이상하다. 어떻게 된 거지?" 싶어서 TV를 켜 봤는데, 저녁에 하는 프로그램이 나

오고 있는 거예요.

경화: 네.

석진: 제가 한 열두 시간을 잠을 잔 거예요.

경화: 열두 시간이 아니라 스물네 시간 아니에요?

석진: 아.. 스물네 시간이구나.

경화: 근데 그때가 처음이자 마지막이에요?

석진: 네.

경화: 아! 그러면 유난히 피곤하셨었나 봐요.

석진: 네. 그때 공부하느라고 피곤했나?

경화: 오! 신기하네요.

석진: 신기하죠?

경화: 네. 저는 굉장히 잠이 많은데도, 스물네 시간 잔 적은 없거든요.

석진: 네. 너무 신기했어요. 그날 하루가.

경화: 근데 그런 에피소드들을 몇 번 들어본 것 같아요. 다른 사람들도 그런 적이 있다고 얘기한 것 같은데, 그래서 아침인지 저녁인지 헷갈리는 그런 상황을 겪었다고 얘기한 걸 들은 적이 있는데요. 저는 그냥 뭐, 그렇게까지 오래 잔 적은 없지만, 주말에 가끔 피곤할 때, 하루 종일 잘 때가 있어요. 그런데 예를 들어서 오빠처럼 저녁 이른 시간에, 뭐 일곱 시, 여덟 시에 잤는데, 그다음 날 일찍 일어나지 않고, 또 낮까지 이렇게 잠을 자고 있는 저를 보면은 석진 오빠처럼 잠이 없는 제 동생이 굉장히 신기하게 쳐다보면서 "우리 집에는 겨울잠을 자는 동물이 사는 것 같다."고, 그렇게 얘기하곤 해요.

석진: 제가 보통 제 동생을 바라볼 때 아마 그런 눈빛일 거예요.

경화: 아, 진짜요? 반대군요.

석진: 그러면 잠이 많다고 하셨는데, 혹시 잠을 자다가 약속에 늦거나, 그런 적이 있나요?

경화: 약속은 주로 이제 저녁에 잡으니까, 잠을 자다가 약속에 늦은 적은 없는데요. 뭐, 예를 들어서 잠이 너무 많아서 생긴 일이라면, 보통 시험공부를 할 때, "밤을 샌다." 이런 얘기 많이 하잖아

요. 저한테는 불가능한 일이었어요.

석진: 저도 그래요.

경화: 근데 사람들은 그걸 자꾸 이렇게, "정신력이 강하지 못해서 그렇다."

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 그렇게 얘기를 하는데, 저는 그 의견에 반대합니다.

석진: 저도 너무 공감해요.

경화: 그게 사람이, 밤을 쉴 수 있는 사람이 있고, 그럴 수 없는 사람이 있어요.

석진: 네. 맞아요. 제 친구들도 시험 기간 때마다 똑같이 정신력 얘기를 하면서 "늦게까지 공부를 하자. 새벽 세 시까지 공부하고, 그다음 날 일어나서 시험을 보자." 이렇게 얘기를 했는데, 저는 열두 시만 넘어가면, 어디에 집중하는 게 거의 불가능했거든요. 그래서 정말 있기 싫은데, 그래도 같이 있자고 하니까 어쩔 수 없잖아요. 그렇게 세 시까지 있다가, 너무 피곤해가지고, 그래서 시험 망친 적이 몇 번 있었죠.

경화: 그래서 저도 집에서, 만약에 벼락치기를 하면 시험공부를 아예 하지 않은 부분이 많이 있기 때문에 어쩔 수 없이 밤을 새야 되는 경우가 있잖아요. 그럴 때 한 번도 그게 이렇게 성공적으로 공부를 다 한 적이 없었고요. 항상 잠을 깨기 위해서 노력하다가 시간을 다 보내는 거 있잖아요. 막상 공부는 못 하고. 뭐, 잠을 깨기 위해서 계속 돌아다닌다거나, 아니면 찬바람을 쐬다거나, 머리를 찬 물로 감는다거나, 그런 모든 행동들 있잖아요. 그런 행동들을 하는데 시간을 너무 많이 쓰는 거죠. 그러니까 너무 비효율적인 거예요. 그러니까 차라리 잠을 자고 맑은 정신으로 다음 날 시험을 보는 게 나을 뻔했는데, 어쨌든 그래도 시험공부를 안 한 부분이 있으니까 마음이 불안해서, 그렇게 하곤 했었고요. 또 실제로 저도 친구들 때문에 함께 밤을 샌 적이 있었는데요. 대학교 다닐 때. 그럴 때도 항상 그다음 날 시험 시간에 졸아서, 시험에 제대로 집중을 할 수가 없었어요.

석진: 예전의 저를 보는 것 같아요.

경화: 왜, 오빠, 요즘에는 안 그러고, 예전에만 그러셨나요?

석진: 요즘은 공부할 일이 별로 없잖아요.

경화: 하긴 그렇죠. 그리고 오빠는 항상 일찍 일어나시잖아요.

석진: 그런데 제가 평소에 일곱 시에 일어난다고 쳐요. 그런데 어느 날 약속이 잡혔는데, 제가 진짜 일찍 일어나야 돼요. 한 새벽 다섯 시? 보통 이제 비행기 타기 전에, 만약에 아침 비행기다 치면은 정말 일찍 일어나야 되잖아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그럴 때는 좀 약간 불안한 거예요. "평소에 내가 일곱 시에 일어났는데, 다섯 시에 일어날 수 있을까?" 그렇다고 집에 알람이 있는 것도 아니에요. 그럴 때는, 저는 주문을 외워요. 자기 전에 머리 속으로 "다섯 시에 일어나자. 다섯 시에 일어나자." 이렇게 몇 번씩 생각하고 잠이 들면, 진짜 한 네 시나, 그때쯤에 일어나거든요.

경화: 저 그 얘기 굉장히 많이 들어 봤어요. 아까 그 "잠은 다 정신력이다." 이렇게 얘기하는 친구들이 하나같이 얘기하는 게, "내일 꼭 무슨 일이 있어도, 새벽 여섯 시에 일어나서 어딜 가야 된다. 중요한 일이 있다. 이런 생각을 계속 하고 자면 눈이 떠지기 마련이다.", 이렇게 얘기를 하더라고요. 저도 그래요. 저도 "내일 정말 중요한 일이 있어서 빨리 일어나야 된다." 굉장히 머리로 계속 생각하면서 자면 실제로 빨리 눈이 떠지더라고요. 평소보다. 그런데도, 백 퍼센트 그게 먹히는 건 아니고요. 가끔은... 저는 비행기를 놓칠 뻔한 적도 있어요. 잠이 많아서.

석진: 아이고.

경화: 다행히 놓치진 않았지만, 놓칠 뻔한 제 자신을 보면서, "이건 심각하구나." 그런 생각을 했었어요.

석진: 네. 알겠습니다. 그러면 잠이나, 아니면 꿈을 꾸면서 겪은 재미있는 에피소드 하나씩 얘기하면서 끝낼까요?

경화: 에피소드, 저 다 얘기했어요.

석진: 다 얘기했어요?

경화: 네. 잠에 관련된 에피소드가 더 있다면, 아무래도 저는 이제, 잠을 충분히 못 자면, 지하철에서 있을 때도 잠을 자거든요.

석진: 저번에 말했던 것 같아요.

경화: 네, 맞아요. 그래서 뭐, 어디 기대 있는다거나, 이런 상태가 아니라, 그냥 앉아있는 사람 앞에 서서 손잡이를 잡고 있는 상태 있잖아요. 그렇게 해도 좋고 있어요.

석진: 그 손을 놓치게 되면, 그 사람한테 그냥 딱 넘어지는 거 아니에요.

경화: 그래서 지난번에 오빠가 얘기했듯이, 위험할 수 있잖아요. 근데 그게 제 마음대로 되는 게 아니라서, "나는 꼭 잠을 충분히 자고, 밖에 나와야겠구나." 이런 생각을 했었죠. 오빠는 뭐 재밌는 에피소드 있었어요?

석진: 저는 정말 친한 친구한테만 이 얘기를 했었어요. 정말 제 스스로 좀 부끄럽지만, 정말 재밌었던 꿈이거든요.

경화: 아, 꿈이요?

석진: 네. 제가 어렸을 때예요. 한 초등학교 2학년인가, 그때쯤이었는데, 제가 숲속에 있었는데, 타잔이 된 거예요.

경화: 꿈속에서.

석진: 네. 타잔이 돼서 줄타기를 하고, 정글을 다니고 있는 거예요. 나무와 나무 사이를 날아다니고 있었는데, 갑자기 옆에 유비, 관우, 장비가 오는 거예요.

경화: 타잔과 삼국지가 합쳐졌군요.

석진: 네. 그래서 유비, 관우, 장비하고 같이 제가 줄타기를 하고 있는 거예요. 그러면서 장비였나? 관우였나? 갑자기 화장실로 가자고 하더라고요. 줄을 타면서. 그래서 "그래 가자." 그래서 줄을 계속 타다 보니까 화장실이 보이는 거예요, 앞에. 그래서 거기에 다 도착했죠. 그래서 유비, 관우, 장비와 함께 소변을 보고 있었는데, 그게 실제로 이어진 거죠.

경화: 저는 지금 꿈 얘기를 계속 들으면서 신기했던 게, "정말 옛날인데 어떻게 다 기억을 할까?" 그게 신기했거든요. 근데 끝까지 들으니까 오빠가 왜 지금까지 뚜렷하게 기억하고 계신지 알 수 있겠네요.

석진: 네. 지금까지 저희가 잠에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

경화: 네. 여러분도 아마 잠이 없으신 분들보다는 아무래도 저희처럼 잠이 많은 분들이 뭔가 재미



있는 에피소드가 많으실 것 같아요.

석진: 네.

경화: 알려 주세요.

석진: 요즘 저희 댓글 많이 달고 있는 거 보이시죠? 꼭, 댓글 많이 남겨 주세요.

경화: 여러분의 참에 관련된 에피소드, 기대하겠습니다.

석진: 왜 자꾸 웃으세요?

경화: 오빠가 웃어서.

석진: 네. 알겠습니다. 여러분, 다음 방송에서 또 뵈겠습니다.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 네. 이 방송이 나갈 때가 크리스마스예요.

경화: 아! 그렇군요!

석진: 드디어 크리스마스가 됐습니다. 우리나라 말로는 크리스마스가 성탄절이잖아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 분명히 저희가 "이야기"를 했을 거라 생각을 했었거든요. 그런데 안 했더라고요.

경화: 아, 진짜 신기하네요.

석진: 네. 라면도 얘기했었고, 무서운 영화, 뭐 여러 가지 많이 얘기했었는데, 이것 빠뜨렸더라고요.

경화: 크리스마스에 대해서는 "이야기"를 안 했군요.

석진: 네. 그래서 이번에는 크리스마스, 성탄절에 대해서 얘기해 보려고 합니다.

경화: 네. 오빠는 혹시 크리스마스에 있었던 뭐 특별한 에피소드 있어요?

석진: 보통 크리스마스라고 하면은, 커플들한테 아주 중요한 날일 것 같은데요. 저 같은 경우에는 오랫동안 솔로 생활을 했었고, 그러다 보니까 크리스마스 날에는 그냥 집에서 드라마 보거나, 아니면 식당에서 아주 바쁘게 일했던 기억이 되게 많아요.

경화: 식당에서 바쁘게 일했던 기억이요?

석진: 네.

경화: 부모님 식당이요?

석진: 네.

경화: 아! 성탄절에 더 바쁘죠?

석진: 성탄절도 정말 바쁜데, 크리스마스이브 있잖아요. 바로 그 전날. 그때가 진짜 바빠요.

경화: 아, 그렇군요. 그래서 항상 부모님을 도와 드렸군요. 저는 크리스마스 때, 뭐 아르바이트나 그런 것을 해 본 기억은 없는데, 제 친구가. 왜 언제부턴가 우리나라 사람들이 크리스마스 때 케익을 먹기 시작했어요.

석진: 케익이요?

경화: 네.

석진: 보통 먹지 않나요?

경화: 크리스마스 때요?

석진: 모르겠어요. 그렇게는 잘 생각을 안 했었는데, 그전에는 잘 안 먹었군요.

경화: 네. 크리스마스 때, 몇 년 전부터 갑자기 사람들이 막 케익을 사기 시작했는데, 그래서 제 친구도 크리스마스 때 케익을 파는 아르바이트를 한 거예요. 휴일에 아르바이트를 하면 더 돈을 많이 받잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 네. 그래서 했는데, 정말 힘들었다고 하더라고요.

석진: 많이 팔렸나 봐요.

경화: 네. 많이 팔리긴 했는데, 그만큼 많이 힘들었대요.

석진: 성탄절에 케익을! 생일도 아닌데.

경화: 그러게요. 신기하죠? 그래서, 밖에서 사람들을 호객 행위 하는 것도 해서, 되게 춥고 힘들었었대요.

석진: 음. 그렇구나.

경화: 네. 근데 저도 성탄절 그 당일은 아닌데, 그맘때쯤에 "파리바게트"에서 아르바이트를 해 본 적이 있어요.

석진: "파리바게트"! 이제 한국에 있는 빵 가게 이름이죠.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 프랜차이즈 이름인데요. 그 빵집에서 아르바이트를 할 때, 그때 당시에 케익을 사면 귀마개를 줬었어요. 왜, 왜 그렇게 웃으시죠?

석진: 정말 재밌는 에피소드가 있는데 곧 얘기해 드릴게요.

경화: 알겠습니다. 기대가 되네요.

석진: 네.

경화: 근데 그 귀마개가 정말 귀여웠어요. 그래서 덩달아 케익도 굉장히 많이 팔렸었거든요. 그래서 다 팔았는데, 그 크리스마스 케익을, 크리스마스가 한참 지나도 팔기에는 좀 그렇잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 그러니까 이제 남은 케익이나 남은 귀마개를 저희 집으로 다 가져갔던 기억이 나요. 그래서 주위 사람들에게 나눠 줬는데 굉장히 좋아하더라고요.

석진: 정리를 참 잘하셨네요. 이제 말씀 드릴게요.

경화: 귀마개에 얹힌 사연을 빨리 들려주세요.

석진: 귀마개는 아니에요. 저도 경화 씨가 팔았던 그런 기념품에 관련된 얘기인데요. "파리바게트"였나? 모르겠어요. 어떤 빵집에서, 제가 산 것도 아니에요. 다른 친구가 사서,

경화: 뭘요? 케익을요?

석진: 네. 케익을 사서 목도리를 받았어요. 개가 "이 목도리 좋긴 좋은데, 케익을 사면 받을 수 있는 거고. 그렇다 보니까 사람들이 많이 하고 다닐 것 아니에요."

경화: 맞아요. 맞아요. 다 똑같은 거 하고 다니죠.

석진: 그래서 자기는 하기 싫다고 저한테 주는 거예요.

경화: 그래서 저는 고맙게 받았었죠.

석진: 네. 그 당시 제가 백수였어요. 직업이 없었는데, 그 당시 집에 가면, 동생이 제가 직업이 없다 보니까 거기에 대해서 좀 눈치를 주고 했었거든요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그래서 어느 날 제가 그 목도리를 가지고 선물이라고 동생한테 줬어요. 그런데 동생이 너무 좋아하는 거예요. 제가 평소에 동생한테 그렇게 선물을 준 적이 전혀 없었거든요.

경화: 네. 또 그렇기도 하고, 케익을 사면 받는 것이라는 걸 몰랐군요.

석진: 몰랐어요.

경화: 아! 네. 네.

석진: 그래서 이거 너무 예쁘다고, 어떻게 구했냐고 하면서 너무 좋아하더라고요. 그래서 "그래. 잘 쓰고 다녀라." 이렇게 얘기를 했었죠.

경화: 네.

석진: 그런데 며칠 지나서, 애가 소리를 지르면서 들어오는 거예요.

경화: 왜 무슨 일이 있었던 거죠?

석진: 자기가 밖에서 그 목도리를 예쁘게 하고, 아는 사람을 만났대요. 아는 사람 만나서 이제, 이 목도리를 또 자랑을 했나 봐요. 그런데 그 친구는 그 목도리가 웬지 눈에 익은 거예요.

경화: 네.

석진: "어? 어디서 많이 봤는데..." 그러면서 "아! 그 케익 사면 주는, 그 목도리 아니냐."고 그렇게 얘기를 했대요.

경화: 네.

석진: 근데 처음에 제 동생은 "아니야. 이거 우리 오빠가 사 준 거야." 이렇게 얘길 했었는데, 나중에 알고 보니까 진짜 그게 기념품인 걸 알았던 거죠. 그래서 너무 창피했다고 그러더라고요.

경화: 네. 그냥 뭐, 예를 들어서, 그 빵집 앞을 지나다가 그걸 알게 되면 그래도 창피하진 않았을 텐데.

석진: 그 자리에서 바로 벗어버리면 되잖아요.

경화: 그 친구한테 이제, "아니다." 이렇게 얘기를 했는데, 맞으니까 창피했군요.

석진: 네.

경화: 그 얘기를 들으면서 저도 생각난 게, 아까 그 받았던 귀마개 있잖아요. 그걸 다 주위 사람들에게 나눠 주고 마지막 남은 한 개를 제가 쓰고 있었어요. 근데 그게 너무 귀여워서 며칠 동안 잘 하고 나갔었는데, 어느 날 친구가 "어? 그거 귀엽다. 나도 해 보자." 이러면서 귀마개를 가지고 딱 벌릴 때, 너무 세게 벌려서 부러진 거예요. 그래서 저는 며칠 못 썼는데 그걸 부러

뜨리니까 너무 미운 거예요. 그런데 뭐, 제가 산 게 아니기 때문에 뭐라고 할 수 없었고, 그냥 아쉬운 마음을 달래야 했던 기억이 나네요. 어쩌다 보니까 크리스마스 얘기하다가 케익 이야기까지 왔는데요.

석진: 케익 얘기하다가 기념품 얘기까지 하고.

경화: 네. 그래서 한국에서 좀 특이한 점이 이제, 케익을 그렇게 많은 사람이 산다는 거. 그리고 또 커플들이 유난히 크리스마스에 만나고, 또 남자 친구나 여자 친구 없으면 되게 외로움을 느끼는 시기가 되었잖아요. 뭐, 선물, 캐롤, 이런 것 때문에 굉장히 설레는, 그런 시기인데, 이제 짝이 없으면 되게 외로워지는 것 같아요.

석진: 그런데 짝이 없는 것도 괜찮은 것 같아요.

경화: 진짜요? 왜요?

석진: 제 생각에는 짝이 있으면, 특히 남자는 스트레스를 좀 받을 것 같아요. 특별한 날이잖아요. 성탄절, 크리스마스고, 워낙 이벤트가 많이 열리고, 그리고 여자 같은 경우에는 많이 설레임을 가지잖아요. 그렇다 보니까 남자 측에서는 "뭔가 특별한 걸 해 줘야 되는데, 뭘 하면 좋아 할까?" 그런 생각을 하다 보니까 좀 스트레스를 많이 받을 것 같아요.

경화: 아, 굉장히 부담스럽군요.

석진: 그럴 것 같아요. 남자는.

경화: 오빠 남자인데?

석진: 저는, 저는 괜찮아요.

경화: 오빠는 아니라는 걸 강조하고 싶군요.

석진: 네. 저는 이미 계획이 있어요. 계획이 짜여 있는데, 그렇지 못한 남자들한테는 좀 스트레스가 되지 않을까. 어딜 가든 사람이 워낙 많을테고.

경화: 네. 저는 크리스마스 때, 돌아다니기 싫은 적이 많이 있는데, 그 이유가 바로 그거예요. 사람이 너무 많아서. 특히 크리스마스이브에는 사람이 굉장히 많아서, 저도 사실 "아! 그냥 안 나가고 싶다." 이렇게 생각한 적이 되게 많은 것 같아요.

석진: 그런데 남자 친구가 있으면 어떻게든 나가고 싶죠?

경화: 사실 당기거나 미워서 나가고 싶어요. 그날 말고. 저는 좀 많이 싫어해요, 사람 많은 곳을. 아니면 사람이 없을 것 같은 곳 있잖아요. "그런 날은 사람들이 잘 안 갈 것 같다." 이런 곳에 가요.

석진: 그게 좋은 것 같아요. 네. 지금까지 저희가 크리스마스, 성탄절에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

경화: 네. 아마 뭐, 교회나 성당 다니시는 분들은 크리스마스에 당연히 교회나 성당을 가시겠고, 아닌 분들은, 아마 다른 나라는 "크리스마스"와 "커플"이 그렇게 연관이 많이 되지는 않는다고 들었는데, 만약에 기독교나 천주교가 아니면 크리스마스에 주로 뭘 하시는지 궁금해요.

석진: 성탄절 안 쉬는 나라도 있어요.

경화: 맞아요. 일본도 안 쉬고, 그렇죠.

석진: 중국도 안 쉬지 않나요?

경화: 아, 그래요? 잘 모르겠어요.

석진: 그럴 거예요.

경화: 네. 그러니까 꼭 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 기다릴게요. 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 오늘은 무엇에 대해서 얘기해 보실 건가요?

경화: 오늘요. 후유증에 대해서 이야기할 거예요.

석진: 후유증!

경화: 네.

석진: 후유증 하니까, 저는 경화 씨가 제일 먼저 떠올라요.

경화: 아! 왜요?

석진: 한 두 달 전에 경화 씨가 사고를 당하셨잖아요.

경화: 아! 벌써 한 일곱 달 지났어요.

석진: 일곱 달 지났어요?

경화: 네.

석진: 정말 오래됐네요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그런 큰 사고를 겪고 나면 후유증이 생긴다고 하잖아요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 어떤 큰일을 치르고 난 뒤에 생긴 부작용, 그것을 이제 후유증이라고 하는데요. 경화 씨는  
혹시 겪고 있는 후유증 있나요? 아니면 전에 겪었던 후유증 있었나요?

경화: 저는 뭐, 특별히 후유증을 겪었던 기억이 별로 없어요. 그냥 지금 무릎이 아직도 아프기 때  
문에 계속 후유증을 겪고 있죠. 지금.

석진: 그렇군요. 빨리 완쾌됐으면 좋겠습니다.



경화: 네.

석진: 저는 지금은 아닌데, 예전에 사랑니를 뽑았을 때, 좀 후유증이 있었어요.

경화: 어떤 후유증이요?

석진: 의사 선생님께서 사랑니를 뽑기 전에 제 이가, "사랑니가 아주 깊숙이 박혀 있기 때문에 신경을 건들 수도 있다." 이렇게 얘기를 하시더라고요. 그러면서 "턱이 마비될 수도 있다." 그렇게 얘기를 하셨는데, 정말 마비가 왔어요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 네. 턱에 엄지손가락만큼 부분이 감각이 없는 거예요.

경화: 얼마 동안이요?

석진: 한 몇 주일 갔던 것 같아요.

경화: 어떡해.

석진: 그런데 신기한 건, 그렇게 마비가 오면 되게 불편할 것 같잖아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 안 불편했어요. 그냥 느낌만 "이상하다." 그런 느낌이었지 생활하기에 불편한 점은 없었던 것 같아요.

경화: 아, 다행이네요. 하긴 그러니까 사랑니를 마비가 올 줄 알고도 뽑으셨겠죠. 문제가 있으면, 설마 뽑지 않으셨겠죠.

석진: 네. 만약에 "후유증으로 턱이 안 움직인다거나, 발음이 잘 안 된다." 그러면 제가 무서워서 안 했겠죠. 아무튼 그분 정말 심하게 뽑으셨어요. 정말 아프게 뽑으셨어요. 아직도 생각나요.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

석진: 피를 되게 많이 흘렸었거든요.

경화: 저는 사랑니를 아직 안 뽑아 봐서 무서워요. 뽑을 생각만 해도 무서워요.

석진: 잘하는 곳에 가서서 뽑으세요.

경화: 근데 저희가 지금 몸에 문제가 생기는 후유증에 대해서만 얘기했잖아요.

석진: 네.

경화: 근데 정신적으로도 후유증이 올 수 있잖아요.

석진: 아! 네. 네. 네. 방금 저 한 명 생각났어요.

경화: 오, 진짜요? 뭔데요?

석진: 경화 씨 먼저 얘기하려던 거 아니었어요?

경화: 아니요. 아니요. 그래서 뭐, 예를 들면, 제가 사실 후유증에 시달린 기억이 별로 없어서 인터넷에 사람들은 어떤 후유증에 시달리고 있나 검색을 해 봤더니, 드라마 후유증이 굉장히 많이 나오더라고요.

석진: 드라마 후유증이요.

경화: 네. 드라마가 끝났는데도 계속 그 드라마가 생각난대요.

석진: 저도 짧게 겪었던 것 같아요.

경화: 뭔데요?

석진: "추노"라는 드라마가 있었는데, 정말 제가 그 드라마에 빠져 살았었거든요.

경화: 네.

석진: 근데 정말 한 편도 안 빼고 다 봤어요. 근데 그게 딱 끝나니까, 삶에 이제, 재미가 없는 거예요. 사는 데에.

경화: 아! 그렇겠네요, 진짜. 되게 열심히 보셨군요.

석진: 그리고 제가 아는 사람 중에 한 명은 고등학교 때, 영어 선생님이 되게 안 좋으셨대요.

경화: 안 좋으셨다는 게 무슨 말이죠?

석진: 좀 애들을 많이 때리기도 하고, 약간, 여고였는데, 좀 변태적인 그런 선생님이었대요. 그래서 그 고등학교 시절 때 너무 그 선생님한테 시달렸던 그 후유증 때문에 그 친구는 아직도 영어를 두려워해요.

경화: 아, 그렇군요.

석진: 되게 말이 안 되는데, 좀 말이 안 되는데, 그 친구는 그 시절의 기억이 너무 안 좋았기 때문

에, 또 그 선생님이 영어 선생님이었기 때문에 "영어가 좀 두렵다." 그렇게 얘기를 하더라고요.

경화: 네. 그분에게는 영어를 그 선생님과 떼어서 생각할 수가 없는 거군요.

석진: 네.

경화: 하필이면.

석진: 네. 하필이면 이제. 저희가 후유증에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데, 다 얘기했죠? 저희가 알고 있는 후유증에 대해서는?

경화: 저희가 직접 겪은 후유증이 별로 없네요?

석진: 네. 맞아요. 근데 뭐, 전쟁 후유증이란 것도 있고.

경화: 아, 맞아요. 그리고 후유증 하면 아까 얘기했듯이, 드라마 후유증처럼 좋은 기억이 남아서 괴롭히는 것도 있을 테고, 또 아까 저희가 말했던 사고 후유증처럼 안 좋은 현상이 계속 일어나는 일도 있겠죠.

석진: 맞아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 여러분의 후유증에 대한 그런 이야기를 저희한테 알려 주세요.

경화: 네.

석진: 근데 경화 씨, (네.) 저 먹을 거에 대해서 후유증이 생긴 거 혹시 아셨나요?

경화: 어떤 후유증이요?

석진: 제가 사천이란 지방에 갔다가 문어를 먹었는데, 장염이 걸린 거예요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그래서 그 이후로 몇 주 동안은 진짜 문어만 봐도 막 겁이 나는 거예요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그런데 그 이후로 또 먹게 되더라고요.

경화: 별로 오래가지 않았군요.

석진: 네. 그렇게 오래 안 갔어요.

경화: 근데 그런 얘기는 되게 많이 들었어요, 진짜. 어떤 음식을 먹어서 배탈이 나거나, 체하면 그 뒤로 그 음식을 잘 안 먹게 된다는.

석진: 아! 그러면 효진 씨가 콩을 안 먹는 것도 이런 후유증 때문일까요?

경화: 그럴 수 있겠죠. 네. 그리고 갑자기 생각났는데 어제 TV를 보니까 어떤 연예인이 사과를 먹고 눈이 사과처럼 부어올랐던 적이 있대요, 어렸을 때. 모든 사과가 그런 건 아니고, 홍옥이라는 사과의 한 종류만 그런 것 같은데, 사실 확실하지는 않대요. 왜냐하면 그 뒤로 다시 먹기가 너무 두려워서, 그 뒤로 홍옥 사과를 안 먹었대요. 그래서 아직 뭐, 알러지가 있는지, 그런 게 확실하지 않지만 그 후유증, 그 트라우마 때문에 다시는 홍옥을 가까이 하지 않는다고 하더라고요.

석진: 정말 많은 후유증이 있네요.

경화: 네.

석진: 여러분의 후유증도 기다릴게요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그럼, 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 요즘 너무 추워졌죠?

경화: 진짜 추워요.

석진: 오늘 영하 한 17도 정도 됐죠?

경화: 네. 아침에 검색해 보니까 "현재 기온 : 영하 15도" 이렇게 나오더라고요.

석진: 너무 추워요.

경화: 제 눈을 믿을 수 없었어요.

석진: 그래서 이번 이야기 에피소드에서는 이렇게 추운 날 집 안에만 있지 말고 밖에 나와서 운동 좀 하시라고 겨울 스포츠에 대해서 얘기해 보려고 합니다.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 스포츠라는 말만 들으면, 좀 겨울하고 안 어울리는 것 같기도 해요. 왜냐하면 너무 추우니까.

석진: 네. 맞아요.

경화: 근데 또 운동을 하면, 그 추운 날씨에도 땀이 나더라고요.

석진: 맞아요. 그리고 많이 덥죠.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 그래서 한국에서 할 수 있는 그런 겨울 스포츠에 대해서 얘기를 해 봅시다.

경화: 네.

석진: 대표적인 게 뭐가 있죠?

경화: 대표적인 게 아무래도 스키, 스노보드가 있겠죠?

석진: 네. 스키, 스노보드. 둘 중에 타실 줄 아는 거 있으세요?

경화: 저는 스키 정말 좋아해요.

석진: 저는 스노보드 좋아해요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 네.

경화: 처음에 스노보드 어떻게 배우셨어요?

석진: 정말 저는 힘들게 배웠어요. 친구랑 같이 갔었는데, 처음에 저를 데리고 갈 때는 자기가 “다 가르쳐 주겠다.” 그렇게 말하면서 데리고 갔어요. 그런데 뭐라고 하죠? 브레이크 잡는 거?

경화: 멈추는 거요?

석진: 네, 멈추는 거. 그것만 가르쳐 주고, 그냥 최상급으로 가 버린 거예요.

경화: 네.

석진: “알아서 내려와라.” 그렇게 얘기하고 혼자서 내려가 버린 거예요. 어떡해요. 경사도 너무 가파르고. 눈앞이 정말 새카맣더라고요.

경화: 네.

석진: 정말 고생 많이 했어요. 한번 슬로프를 내려오는데 한 시간 반이 걸렸다니깐요.

경화: “한번 자신의 레벨이 아니라, 좀 더 힘든, 더 경사가 급한 곳에 올라가서 한 몇 시간을 걸려서 내려왔더니 실력이 정말 많이 늘어있었다.” 이런 얘기 들었었어요.

석진: 네. 그 당일에는 제 실력이 느는지는 정말 몰랐어요. 정말 많이 넘어져서 엉덩이가 많이 아팠거든요. 그래서 저는 진짜 스키 리조트를 떠나고 싶은 마음밖에 없었어요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그런데 그다음 해에 또 스키 리조트를 갔는데, 생각보다 제 실력이 많이 늘어 있더라고요.

경화: 와.

석진: 그렇게 차츰차츰 늘었는 것 같아요.

경화: 그럼 멈추는 법 빼고는 다 독학으로 배우신 거군요.

석진: 네. 주위 사람들에게 좀 물어봤었죠. 그게 좀 신기해요. 스키를 타면 우리가 걷는 방향하고 같

잠아요.

경화: 네.

석진: 앞으로 가는 건데, 스노보드는 옆으로 가는 거예요. 그래서 처음에는 그게 적응이 잘 안 되더라고요.

경화: 그럴 것 같아요.

석진: 그게 정말 힘들었는데, 좀 적응을 하고 나니까 재밌더라고요.

경화: 그럼 오빠는 처음에 스키를 탈 줄 아셨어요? 아니면 스키도 타 보기 전에 스노보드를 먼저 타신 거예요?

석진: 스키는 전혀 몰랐고, 스키 타기 전에 스노보드를 배웠었죠.

경화: 그렇군요.

석진: 경화 씨는 어떻게 배우셨어요?

경화: 저는 고등학교 때, OT를 스키장으로 갔었어요.

석진: OT. 고등학교 때도 OT가 있나요?

경화: 저희 학교만 있었어요.

석진: Orientation의 줄임말입니다.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 보통 대학교 때 많이 OT가 중요하다고 얘기를 하죠. 친구 사귀어야 되니까. 어쨌든, 고등학교 때 OT를 스키장으로 갔었는데, 그때 단체로 같이 배웠죠.

석진: 그렇구나. 주위에서 하는 말이 "스키나 스노보드는 정말 하루 날 잡아서 돈을 내고 전문적인 강사한테 배우는 게 정말 좋다." 그렇게 얘기를 많이 하더라고요.

경화: 맞아요. 금방 늘어요.

석진: 네. 그렇게 "하루만 배워도 그 다음번에 스키나 스노보드 탈 때는 정말 잘 탈 수 있다." 그렇게 얘기를 하더라고요.

경화: 맞아요. 맞아요. 하루만 배우면 돼요.

석진: 여러분 혹시 스키나 스노보드 타 보신 적인 없는 분들은 저희 얘기 듣고 꼭 전문적인 강사한

테 배우시기 바랍니다.

경화: 네. 금방 배우니까 타 보시면 굉장히 재미있을 거예요.

석진: 그리고 우리나라에서 스키나 스노보드도 사람들이 정말 많이 타지만 또 한 가지, 스케이트, 사람들이 정말 많이 타죠.

경화: 맞아요. 예전에도 많이 탔지만, 또 요즘에 김연아 선수가 활동을 많이 하니까, 더 많이 타는 것 같아요.

석진: 네. 맞아요. 혹시 타실 줄 아세요?

경화: 저는 정말 못 타요. 타는 게 아니라, 거의 걸어가듯이...

석진: 걸어가는 것도 힘든데.

경화: 근데 아무튼 너무 무서워요. 근데 또 웃긴 게, 자주 가요.

석진: 그래요?

경화: 그런데 늘지 않더라고요.

석진: 그렇구나. 저는, 스케이트링크라고 하죠? 아이스링크!

경화: 아이스링크.

석진: 거기 가면서 느낀 건데, "우리나라에는 두 가지 종류의 아이스링크가 있구나." 그런 생각이 들더라고요.

경화: 진짜요? 뭔데요?

석진: 하나는 데이트를 위한 아이스링크, 그리고 하나는 정말 취미로 타는 그런 아이스링크가 있어요.

경화: 주로 동네에 있는 아이스링크가 아이들도 많이 가고 하니까, 진짜 가끔 피겨 스케이팅을 배우는 친구들도 거기서 연습 많이 하고 있고, 저희 안양시 같은 경우에는 아이스하키 팀이 있거든요.

석진: 네.

경화: 그래서 아이스하키 팀도 연습하고 그런 모습을 볼 수 있는데, 서울 시내 중심에 있는 아이스



링크를 가면, 네. 맞아요. 커플들이 굉장히 많죠.

석진: 그렇죠. 그리고 가격도 정말 차이가 많이 나요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 네. 예전에 제가 갔었던 워커힐 호텔에 있는 그 아이스링크 같은 경우에는 한 사람당 거의 한 3만원 넘게 냈어요.

경화: 오!

석진: 정말 비싸죠?

경화: 네. 분위기를 돈을 주고 사는 거죠.

석진: 그렇죠. 그렇죠. 근데 그렇게 넓지도 않아요. 장소가.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 그래서 사람도 너무 많고, 그래서 좀 약간 불편한 것도 있었지만, 그래도 분위기가 너무 좋기 때문에 그렇게 잘 있다 왔는데, 제가 듣기로는 동네에 있는 그런 아이스링크 같은 경우에는 만 원도 안 한다고 들었어요.

경화: 네. 제가 간 지 오래돼서 잊어버렸는데, 아마 네. 만 원 정도밖에 안 냈던 것 같아요. 어렸을 때 동생이랑 굉장히 자주 갔었거든요.

석진: 네.

경화: 근데도 이렇게 아직도 걸어 다니고 있습니다.

석진: 문제가 뭡까요?

경화: 운동 신경이죠.

석진: 그렇구나.

경화: 운동 신경이 제로.

석진: 혹시 스케이트를 잘 탈 수 있는 그런 방법을 알고 계신다면 댓글로 경화 씨한테 좀 알려 주세요.

경화: 맞아요. 좀 알려 주세요. 스케이트도 배워야 될까요? 돈을 주고, 선생님한테?

석진: 가르쳐 주는 사람 있나요?

경화: 네. 있죠. 근데 아마 스키나 스노보드처럼 하루 레슨은 아닐 거예요. 아마. 한 달이나, 두 달 이렇게 레슨을 들어야 될 텐데, 저도 잘 타고 싶어요.

석진: 제가 싸게 하루만 해서 가르쳐 드릴게요.

경화: 진짜요?

석진: 싸게.

경화: 아무도 저를 잘 타게 만들어 준 사람이 없었거든요?

석진: 그래요?

경화: 네. 과연 오빠가 할 수 있을까요?

석진: 음... 한번. 시도만 한번 해 봅시다.

경화: 알겠습니다.

석진: 지금까지 저희가 겨울 스포츠에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤습니다.

경화: 네.

석진: 한국의 대표적인 그런 겨울 스포츠가 스키, 스노보드, 스케이트 이렇게 세 가지가 있는데요. 여러분의 나라에서는 어떤 겨울 스포츠가 인기가 많은지.

경화: 네. 여러분이 어떤 겨울 스포츠를 주로 즐기시는지 댓글로 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 기다리겠습니다.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 오늘은 저희가 무엇에 대해서 얘기해 볼까요?

경화: 오늘요. 연예 오락 프로그램에 대해서 얘기해 봐요.

석진: 연예 오락 프로그램이요? 왜 이렇게 발음을 어렵게 하세요?

경화: "연예"라서.

석진: 그냥 편하게 연예 오락 프로그램이라고 얘길 하죠. 혹시 좋아하시는 TV 연예 오락 프로그램 있으세요?

경화: 네. 우리 앞으로 이제 연예 오락 프로그램이라고 하지 말고, "예능"이라고 부를까요?

석진: 아! 예능. 고마워요.

경화: 네. 예능 프로그램 중에 제가 좋아하는 프로그램은, 글썄요. "무한도전"?

석진: 아, "무한도전"!

경화: 네. "무한도전". 그리고 토크쇼 중에서는 "무릎팍 도사"? ("무릎팍 도사"! ) 네, 좋아해요.

석진: 그러면 그 "무한도전"에 대해서 짧게 소개해 주실래요?

경화: 네. "무한도전"은 사실 제가 광팬은 아니지만, 어마어마한 광팬을 많이 가지고 있는 프로그램이죠.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 그리고 굉장히 오래된 프로그램인데, 남자 개그맨 여섯 명인가요?

석진: 중간에 일곱 명이었던 적도 있고요.

경화: 아, 그랬나요?

석진: 네.

경화: 지금은 여섯 명 맞죠?

석진: 네. 여섯 명이에요.

경화: 네. 그 여섯 명의 개그맨들이, 항상 그 프로젝트가 있어요. 그 프로젝트를 완수하는 과정을 그린, 그런 예능 프로그램이죠.

석진: 맞아요. 그 "무한도전", 말 그대로 무한히 도전을 한다는 얘기인데요.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 저도 그 프로그램이 정말 대단하다고 생각하는 게, 매주마다 달라요. 그 형식이.

경화: 맞아요.

석진: 매주 똑같은 일을 하는 게 아니고, 계속 뭔가 바뀌어요.

경화: 네. 그래서 광팬들은 매회 시청하지만, 저는 제가 좋아하는 컨셉일 때만 시청을 해요.

석진: 그러면 혹시 재방송을 주로 골라서 보시는가요?

경화: 그렇죠. 사실은 이제 제 동생이 "무한도전"의 광팬인데, 제 동생이 제가 좋아하는 스타일, 그러니까 컨셉의 프로젝트가 나올 때는 얘기를 해 줘요.

석진: 아! 착한 동생을 두셨군요. 네. 그리고 "무한도전" 말고 또 대표적인 프로그램이 "1박 2일" 있고, 그리고 "런닝맨" 있죠.

경화: 네. "런닝맨"은 해외 팬들한테서 정말 인기가 많은 것 같아요.

석진: 저도 페이스북 통해서 정말 많이 본 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 진짜 인기 많더라고요.

석진: 네. "무한도전"하곤 조금 다르게, "1박 2일"이나 "런닝맨" 같은 경우에는 매주 하는 형식이 같아요.

경화: 항상 진행 방식은 같고 게스트가, "런닝맨" 같은 경우에는 매주 게스트가 다르죠.

석진: 네. 맞아요. 그리고 "1박 2일" 같은 경우에는 한국의 곳곳을 여행을 하러 가죠.

경화: 네. 그래서 장소가 달라지고요.

석진: 가서 게임도 하고, 맛있는 것도 많이 먹고, 그 지역 소개도 해 주고요.

경화: 네. 그래서 "1박 2일" 보면, "아, 나도 저기 가 보고 싶다." 이런 생각이 많이 들더라고요.

석진: 네. 실제로 그 지역이 방영된 이후로는 정말 사람들이 그쪽으로 많이 가곤 해요.

경화: 맞아요. 맞아요. 식당 같은 경우에도 "1박 2일에 나왔던 집" 이렇게 써 놓죠.

석진: 맞아요. 요즘 대표적인 예능 프로그램이라고 하면 이 세 가지를 들 수가 있겠는데, (네, 맞아요.) 예전에는, 예전 예능 프로그램에서는 좀 형식이 다 비슷했던 것 같아요.

경화: 어떤 형식이었죠?

석진: 여자 연예인들이 나오고, 남자 연예인들이 나와서 서로 잘 보이려고 춤을 추고 또 웃긴 얘기를 하고, 그렇게 해서 서로 짝을 맺어 주는, 그런 프로그램이 많았어요.

경화: 아! 생각나는 프로그램이 하나 있네요.

석진: 뭐예요?

경화: "천생연분".

석진: "천생연분"! 정말 유명했죠.

경화: 네. 그것도 굉장히 오랫동안 인기가 굉장히 많았던 프로그램이었죠?

석진: 네, 맞아요. 그리고 "엑스맨"이라는 프로그램도 있었죠.

경화: 맞아요. 그것도 정말 인기 많았죠!

석진: 네, 맞아요. 특히 저는 "천생연분"에 나왔던 여자 연예인들이 다 그렇게 이뻐 보이더라고요.

경화: 그 프로그램에 나오면 예뻐 보였나요?

석진: 글썽요. 여자 연예인들이 그 프로그램에 나오기 위해서 화장을 더 많이 하고, 옷을 더 예쁘게 입어서 그런지 다 예뻐 보이더라고요.

경화: 아, 그래서 매주 시청하셨군요.

석진: 아, 매주까지는 아니에요. 지금까지 저희가 한국에 있는 예능 프로그램에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데, (네.) 이런 예능 프로그램 보시면서, 이제 재밌게 보시고 한국어 공부도 하시면 정말 좋을 거 같아요. 제 생각에는.

경화: 네. 제가 아는 한 친구는 예능 프로그램으로만 한국어 공부를 했어요.

석진: 아!

경화: 부작용이 많긴 하지만, 그래도 굉장히 잘하죠.

석진: 그러면 유행어는 정말 많이 알겠네요.

경화: 네. 그리고 다 반말, 그리고 비속어, 이런건 한데. 그래도 굉장히 자연스러운 한국어를 구사하죠.

석진: 음... 그렇군요.

경화: 네.

석진: 그럼 여러분의 나라에서는 어떤 형식의 예능 프로그램이 있는지 정말 궁금해요.

경화: 네. 그리고 어떤 형식이 인기가 많은지. 저희가 아까 얘기했던 "무한도전" 같은 경우가, 한국 예능 프로그램의 그런 컨셉을 다 바꿔 버렸잖아요.

석진: 그렇죠.

경화: 네, "무한도전"이 인기가 많아지니까 다 비슷해졌는데, 또 한때는 아까 오빠가 말했듯이 "천생연분"같이 짝짓기 프로그램이 인기가 많았고요. 그죠?

석진: 맞아요.

경화: 그래서 어떤 형식의 예능 프로그램이 인기가 많은지 알려 주세요.

석진: 네. 기다리겠습니다.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

경화: 안녕하세요. TalkToMeInKorean의 이야기입니다.

석진: 안녕하세요. 경화 씨.

경화: 안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.

석진: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

경화: 안녕하세요. 여러분.

석진: 저희가 다시 돌아왔습니다. 오랜만이에요.

경화: 오랜만입니다.

석진: 앞으로 이야기가 2주일에 한 번씩 발행될 예정이에요.

경화: 네. 원래 1주일에 한 번이었는데, 2주일에 한 번 만나게 되면 덜 자주 만나게 되는 거죠?

석진: 그 대신 저희가 조금 더 재밌는 주제를 가지고 돌아올 거고, 또 그 사이에 많은 재밌는 콘텐츠들이 올라올 예정이니까 너무 걱정하지 마세요.

경화: 걱정은 안 하실 것 같고요. 너무 슬퍼하지 마세요.

석진: 네. 알겠습니다. 오늘은 저희가 뭐에 대해서 얘기할 거죠?

경화: 오늘은 저희가 분실에 대해서 이야기할 거예요.

석진: 네. 분실. 뭔가를 잃어버리는 것을 분실이라고 하는데, 경화 씨는 뭐, 최근에 뭐 잃어버리신 적 있나요?

경화: 저는 오빠도 기억하시겠지만 도시락 가방을 얼마 전에 (그 중요한 걸...) 지하철 선반위에 놓고 내려서 정말 속상했던 기억이 있어요.

석진: 아이고.

경화: 그때 또 하필이면 어머니께서 김밥을 정성들여 싸 주셨던 날이었는데, 그걸 놓고 내리니까 저도 속상하고 엄마도 속상했던, 그런 일이었죠.

석진: 어머니한테 따로 안 혼나셨어요?

경화: 크게 화내시진 않으셨어요.

석진: 알겠습니다. 저는 제가 대학생 때였어요. 제가 오랜만에 아르바이트를 하고 돈을 벌었었어

요. 그때는. 월급을 탄 날 친구들을 불러서 "내가 맛있는 거 사 주겠다." 그래서 친구들을 불렀어요. 그리고 비싼 식당에 가서 맛있는 걸 많이 먹었었는데, 지갑이 없어진 거예요. 진짜 제가 일부러 그렇게 하려고 한 건 아닌데, 정말 제가 평소 자주 가던 식당도 아니고, 또 자주 먹던 음식도 아니고, 그런 비싼 곳에 가서 친구들을 불러서 음식을 먹었는데 막상 지갑이 없다 보니까, 너무 당황스럽더라고요.

경화: 정말 당황스러웠겠어요. 오빠 입장에서 생각하면 착한 일 하려고 했는데, 뭔가 욕 먹는 일이 돼 버렸잖아요.

석진: 그날 욕 많이 먹었었어요.

경화: 진짜 친구들 입장에서든 생각하면 "애가 이거, 거짓말하는 거 아니야?" 이렇게 생각할 수도 있을 것 같아요.

석진: 진짜요. 진짜.

경화: 그래서 그때 지갑은 찾으셨어요?

석진: 못 찾았어요.

경화: 어디 갔을까요.

석진: 네.

경화: 저는 항상 뭐 잃어버리면 주로 아까 얘기한 것처럼 지하철에 놓고 내린 경우가 많은데요. 대학교 다닐 때 책 같은 것도 많이 선반 위에 올려놓고 그냥 내리고 그랬는데, 그럴 때마다 분실물 센터 있잖아요. 지하철에 분실물 센터에 전화해서 혹시나 거기 있을까 전화해 보면 없더라고요.

석진: 아이고.

경화: 굉장히 재빨리 다들 가져가시나 봐요.

석진: 네. 맞아요. 보통 잃어버리면 다시 찾는 경우는 좀 드문 것 같아요.

경화: 맞아요. 저는 최근에 또 선글라스를 잃어버렸어요.

석진: 선글라스! 아, 그래서 요새 선글라스를 안 끼고 오셨군요.

경화: 네. 맞아요. 그래서 선글라스를 잘 안 가지고 다니게 됐어요. 근데 사실 잃어버린 선글라스가



제가 가지고 있는 선글라스 중에 가장 비싼 것이었거든요.

석진: 아이고. 명품이었군요.

경화: 그래서 보통 한국 사람들은 선글라스 안 쓰잖아요. 저도 예전에 그랬기 때문에, 가끔 여행갈 때 쓰니까 비싼 것을 샀었는데, 요즘에는 제가 자주 쓰잖아요. 눈이 부셔서. 그래서 이제 좀 저렴한 것을 사려고 하고 있었는데 마침 그렇게 비싼 것을 잃어버리니까 “역시 선글라스는 다시는 비싼 것을 사면 안되겠다.” 이런 생각을 했어요.

석진: 사실 저는 잘 잃어버리는 편은 아닌데, 혹시나 잃어버릴까 봐 지하철을 탈 때도 무거운 가방을 들고 있어도, 선반에 안 올려놔요. 계속 가방을 메고 있고, 좀 약간 미련해 보일 수도 있겠지만, 항상 눈에 보이는 곳에 놔둬요. 우산이든지, 가방이든지. 혹시나 선반에 올려놓을 때도 안 자요. 책도 안 읽어요. 계속 그 선반만 계속 쳐다봐요.

경화: 제가 예전에는 그렇게 선반 위에 올려놔도 금방 기억을 했었어요. 그런데 요즘에는 꼭 그렇게 잊어버리고 그냥 내리니까 저도 그냥 안 올려놓고, 무겁더라도 그냥 계속 들고 있어요.

석진: 아이고. 이거 뭐 나이가 들어서 그런 걸까요?

경화: 그러게요. 분실하는 물건들이 점점 많아지고 있어요.

석진: 예전에 제가 샀던 장난감들은 지금 다 어디 있는지 궁금하네요.

경화: 장난감이 어디로 간지 모르게 다 사라졌어요?

석진: 네. 보통 그러지 않나요?

경화: 저희 여자들은 보통 머리끈이 그래요. 머리끈을 항상 가지고 다니는데, 어느새 보면 없는 거예요. 손목에 주로 이렇게 끼워 넣는데, 어느새 보면 없어서, 머리를 못 묶을 때가 많아요. 그래서 제 친구는 고정된 장소, 그러니까 거울이나, 항상 가지고 다니는 물건에 감아 놓더라고요. 그래서 쓰고도 다시 거기에 감아 놓고, 이러니까 안 없어지는데, 저희는 보통 손목에 끼워 놓기 때문에, 잠깐 빼 놓고는 그걸 잊어버리는 거예요. 또 작아서 잘 안 보이니까. 그래서 자주 잃어버려요.

석진: 저희가 지금까지 뭔가를 잃어버리는 것에 대해서 얘기를 해 봤는데, 분실에 대해서 이야기해 봤는데, 여러분은 뭘 자주 잃어버리시는지 되게 궁금해요.

경화: 아마 자주 잃어버리는 물건의 대표적인 게 우산 아닐까요?

석진: 저도 그 생각했어요. 맨날 사요. 우산.

경화: 정말 돈이 아까워요. 우산 살 때마다.

석진: 아 참, 저는 또 장갑 자주 잃어버려요.

경화: 맞아요. 장갑도 진짜 잘 잃어버려요.

석진: 저 작년에 제 여자 친구가 장갑을 하나 사 줬어요. 명동에서. 그런데 그걸 잃어버렸어요. 제  
가. 어찌나 미안하던지.

경화: 그러니까요.

석진: 여러분은 무엇을 자주 잃어버리세요?

경화: 그리고 최근에 잃어버린 물건은 어떤 거예요?

석진: 여러분의 이야기를 저희한테 들려주세요.

경화: 기다리겠습니다.

석진: 네. 그럼 저희는 2주 후에 또 뵙죠.

경화: 안녕히 계세요.

석진: 안녕히 계세요.

# IYAGI #147

## *TaeKwonDo*

Talk To Me In Korean



Text and image copyright © 2013 G9 Languages, Inc.

This publication may not be reproduced, made into derivative works, or distributed in whole or in part in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including mass printing, photocopying, recording, or by an information storage or retrieval system without written consent of the copyright holder. For more information or inquiries regarding copyright, write to us at [G9Languages@gmail.com](mailto:G9Languages@gmail.com) or [TalkToMeInKorean@gmail.com](mailto:TalkToMeInKorean@gmail.com) with a subject line of "Copyright Inquiry."

Iyagi 태권도 - 한글.....	3
Iyagi 태권도 - 한글 + 영어 번역 .....	11
Vocabulary .....	34
Quiz .....	41
Answers .....	45

## Iyagi 태권도 - 한글

Listen to the audio track at:

<http://www.talktomeinkorean.com/shows/iyagi147>

효진: 안녕하세요, TalkToMeInKorean의 안효진입니다!

현우: 안녕하세요, 선현우입니다.

효진: 오빠, 안녕하세요.

현우: 안녕하세요.

효진: 오랜만이에요.

현우: 네, 이야기 녹음하는 건 오랜만인데요.

효진: 정말 오랜만이에요.

현우: 네, 오늘은 무엇에 대해서 이야기를 해 볼까요?

효진: 태! 권! (이라고 하지 않나요?)

현우: 효진 씨는, 네, 흥내를 내려고 노력은 하는데 뭔가 제대로는 못 해요.

효진: 잘 모르고 주워들은 바에 의해서 저는 흥내를 내요.

현우: 효진 씨가 아는 게 다 그렇잖아요. 다 주워들은 거잖아요.

효진: 제대로 공부는 안 하고 ...

현우: 그렇죠, 뭐, 다 아는 체하는 거죠.

효진: 그것도 능력이에요, 오빠.

현우: 아~ 뭐, 티가 안 나야 능력인데... 아무튼 오늘 태권도 이야기를 할 건데,

효진: 네.

현우: 효진 씨는 태권도 안 해 봤죠?

효진: 한 번도 안 해 봤어요.

현우: 왜지 안 해 봤을 것 같은 그런 사람 있잖아요.

효진: 무슨 의미인지 모르겠는데요, 저는?

현우: 어, 뭐, 그냥, 태권도 다니라고 하면, 그, 태권도, 당연히 돈을 내고 배우는 거잖아요?

효진: 네.

현우: 그 돈을 보통, 뭐, 회비라고 하는데, 아니면 단원비, 이렇게 ...

효진: 학원비.

현우: 네, 학원비라고 또는 네, 그렇게 말하는 데, 그 학원비 받아서 딴 데 쓸 것 같은 학생?

효진: 무슨 소리예요. 제가 얼마나 착실한 학생이었는데요.

현우: 네. 왜 안 했어요, 그러면?

효진: 근데 저 어릴 때는 보통, 물론 여자 아이들도 태권도를 많이 하지만,

현우: 네.

효진: 일반적으로 남자 아이들은 태권도를 많이 하고 여자 아이들은 피아노를 많이 배웠던 것 같아요.

현우: 아~ 맞아요. 요즘은 다 배우는데 여자 아이들도 태권도도 해 보고 남자 아이들도 피아노 하는데,

효진: 네.

현우: 옛날에는, 뭐, 제가 어렸을 때, 효진 씨가 어렸을 때는 태권도는 남자 아이들, 그 다음에, 피아노는 여자 아이들.

효진: 네.

현우: 또는, 뭐, 발레는 여자 아이들.

효진: 발레는 여자 아이들이 많이 하고.

현우: 이렇게 했었죠. 태권도. 남자 이야기를 해 보자면 대체로 거의 다 한 번씩은

효진: 모두 해 보는 것 같아요.

현우: 네, 해 보는 것 같아요. 네, 해 보고 또 군대에 가서도, 한국에서는, 태권도를 많이 하죠.

효진: 아, 그래요?

현우: 네, 그래서 어렸을 때 태권도를, 물론 다 하는 건 아니니까...

효진: 네.

현우: 어... 한, 저도 정확한 통계는 모르지만 절반이 한다고 하면,

효진: 네.

현우: 해 본 사람들 중에서도 많이 하는 사람도 있고,

효진: 그렇죠.

현우: 또, 조금, 한 달 다니고 그만두는 사람도 있잖아요.

효진: 네.

현우: 그래서 많이 한 사람은 그, “검은 띠”라고 하죠.

효진: 뭔가 상징적인 것 같아요. 검은 띠.

현우: 네, 검은 띠가 있으면 나중에 군대에서 편해요.

효진: 아, 정말요? 어떤 점에서 편해요?

현우: 뭐, 남 앞에서 시범을 보인다면, 저도 그래서 시범 했어요. 저도 태권도 오래 했기 때문에. 시범을 한다던가 아니면, 그, 군대에서 태권도 하면 처음으로 다리 찢기 이런 거 하잖아요, 근데 이제, 안 아프니까 그런 거 편하고, 조금 쉴 수도 있고.

효진: 아~ 그런 거는 몰랐어요. 저는.

현우: 네, 그런데 별로, 그거 때문에 배우는 사람은 없고 ...

효진: 아, 그렇겠죠.

현우: 부모들이 아이들한테 태권도를 다니라고 하는 이유를 생각해 보면,

효진: 여러가지가 있는 것 같아요, 제 생각에는.

현우: 어떤 이유들이 있는 것 같아요?

효진: 어, 예를 들면, 모든 아이들이, 많이 가니까 단체 생활도 배울 수 있고 그리고 뭔가 태권도장에서는 사범님이 계시고 그 말을 따라야 되잖아요.

현우: 그렇죠.

효진: 그러니까 단지 무술 뿐만이 아니라, 뭔가, 예절 교육도, 많이, 함께 병행이 되는 것 같고,

현우: 맞아요. 그런데 방금 굉장히 중요한 단어가 나왔는데, '무술.'

효진: '무술.'

현우: 태권도를 무술이라고 생각하는 사람은 별로 없어요, 사실.

효진: 아, 그래요?

현우: 한국에서 태권도 한다고 하면, 그렇게 말하면, 무술 한다 ...?

효진: 아, 그렇죠.

현우: 보통 우리말로 '무술'이라고 하면, 태권도를 제외한 다른 무술들을 많이 생각을 하죠. 검도 ...

효진: 제 생각에, 왜냐하면, 태권도는 주로 아이들이 더 많이 배우잖아요.

현우: 맞아요.

효진: 그래서 그렇지 않나 싶네요.

현우: 그런 것 같아요. 그래서 태권도 많이 하는데 실제로 좋은 점도 있기는 있는 것 같은데,

효진: 그렇죠. 건강 ... 운동이잖아요, 어쨌든 간에.

현우: 건강하죠. 그런데 제 생각에는 조금 달라요.

효진: 아, 그래요?

현우: 전국에 태권도 도장을 운영하시는 선생님들께는 죄송하지만 아이들이 태권도를 안 해도 그 정도는 움직여요.

효진: 그거야 그렇죠. 아이들은.

현우: 제 생각에는. 저도 태권도 도장을 일주일에 몇 번 갔는지 잘 기억은 안 나요. 한, 뭐, 하루에 한 번, 아니면 일주일에 두세 번 갔겠죠?

효진: 몇 년 동안 했어요, 오빠는?

현우: 한 2년 정도 어렸을 때 하고 또 중학교 때 1년 정도 하고 그 다음에 또 고등학교 때, 대학교 때도 해서 결국은 4년, 총합 4년을 했는데 태권도가 아니어도 운동은 충분히 하는데 제 생각에는 효진 씨가 말했던 것처럼, 그, 단체 생활? 이런 면에서는 배운 게 정말 많아요.

효진: 여러 아이들과 함께 ...

현우: 함께도 있고, 뭔가 집에서는, 엄마, 아빠, 편하잖아요.

효진: 그렇죠.

현우: 그리고 학교에서도 선생님 편해요. 뭐, 초등학교니까.

효진: 덜 무섭죠.

현우: 네, 덜 무섭고, 담임 선생님이, 학생이 60명이 있는데, 뭐, 이렇게, 한 명 한 명 이렇게 챙기기 힘들죠.

효진: 60명이나 됐어요?

현우: 네, 60명 있었는데, 뭐, 낙서 할 수 도 있고, 졸 수도 있고, 아니면 몰래, 뭐, 빵을 먹을 수도 있고,

효진: 근데, 태권도를 하면 한 30명 정도가 조용히 앉아 있으면 다 앉아 있어야 되고, 다 달리기를 하면 다 같이 달리기를 해야 되고, 그 다음에, 다리 찢기 할 때는 아파도 ...

효진: 다 해야 되는 거죠.

현우: "아, 싫어요." 이렇게 해도 안 되잖아요.

효진: 그러면은, 다시 말해서, 선생님이나 부모님보다 태권도장에 계시는 사범님이 더 무서워서 ...

현우: 그렇죠. 더 무섭고, 엄격하고, 그리고 "도복"이라고 하죠. 태권도할 때 입는 옷. 이 도복을 입으면 뭔가 마음이, 경건해지는 마음이 있어요.

효진: 웬지 그럴 것 같아요. 하얗고 이러니까.



현우: 네. 그리고 태권도를 다니면 구호를 외치죠.

효진: 네.

현우: “정신 통일” 이라든지 뭐, 이런 말들, 구호가 약간의 가치와 연관이 있기 때문에

효진: 네.

현우: 집에서 태권도장 갈 때 저도 도복 입고 갔어요.

효진: 네.

현우: 근데 뭐, 그 태권도를 하면 띠가 바뀌잖아요. 처음에 하얀 띠로 시작해서, 노란 띠, 파란 띠 ... 요즘에는 띠가 많아진 걸로 알고 있는데,

효진: 아, 그래요?

현우: 네, 근데 띠가 무슨 색이든 간에 도복을 입고, 띠를 매고, 도장에 가면서 함부로 쓰레기를 버린다든지 어디서 물건을 훔친다든지 그럴 수는 없어요. 웬지.

효진: 뭔가 유니폼이 주는 그런...

현우: 예, 맞아요. 그런, 제복, 또 특히 이건 무술을 하는, 태권도를 하는, 도복이잖아요. 그러니까 주변 어른들이, 누군지 모르지만, "어, 태권도 가는 구나." 이렇게 말하는데 갑자기 건방지게,

효진: "뭐예요?"

현우: "남이야 가든 말든." 이렇게 말하는 아이는 없거든요. 전부 다 "아, 네. 갑니다." 예의 발라져요.

효진: 어, 그렇구나.

현우: 네.

효진: 제 기억에 남는 태권도는, 저는 태권도를 배워 본 적이 없지만, 저는 오빠가 있는데, 오빠가 태권도장에 어릴 때 다녔어요. 근데 한 달 만에 그만 뒀는데,

현우: 왜요?

효진: 그 이유가, 아빠가 보니까, 태권도장에서 태권도를 잘 안 가르쳐 주고, 자주 그냥 아이들 모아 놓고 비디오? 영화? 이런 거를 많이 보여줬나 봐요. 만화 이런 거를. 약간, 좀, 제대로 안 가르치는 학원이었나 봐요.

현우: 그러면 도장을 옮기면 되는데 왜 그만 뒀대요?

효진: 저희 오빠는 그러고 나서 태권도가 아니라 검도를 했어요.

현우: 아~ 그러면 ...

효진: 그래서 다른 운동을 한 거죠.

현우: 아, 그렇구나. 그래요, 좋은, 방금, 이야기가 나왔는데, 태권도를 안 한 사람들이 그러면 운동을 하나  
도 안 했느냐? 대체로 태권도가 아니면 두 번째로 많이 하는 건 합기도였어요. 일본에서 온 합기도.

효진: 아~ 그렇군요. 네.

현우: 일본에서 온 거 맞나요?

효진: 잘 모르겠어요, 저는.

현우: 네, 합기도. 그 다음에 ... 그 다음으로 많이 한 게 아마 검도나 유도.

효진: 검도, 유도.

현우: 네, 그런 거 했는데, 요즘에는 태권도 안 하면 보통, 뭐, 축구 교실.

효진: 요새는 더 많아진 것 같아요. 선택권이.

현우: 종류가. 네, 종류가 많아졌죠. 그런데 옛날에는 태권도 많이 했고, 또 태권도 하면 좋은 점도 많은데  
안 좋은 점도 있어요.

효진: 어떤 게 있나요?

현우: 두 가지 안 좋은 점이 있는데,

효진: 네.

현우: 한 가지는, 집에 있는 동생들을 때리게 되는...

효진: 저희 오빠가 태권도를 안 배워서 정말 다행이네요.

현우: 그런데 그게 정말 동생이 싫어서 때리는 게 아니라 배운 것을

효진: 연습하려고?

현우: "야!" "야!" 하면서 때리고 싶은 거예요.

효진: 아, 웃겨.

현우: 그런데 재밌잖아요. 그런데, 뭐, 아이니까 많이 아프지는 않겠지만,

효진: 동생 입장에서 ...

현우: 동생이 봤을 때는, 네, 싫죠.

효진: 기분이 나쁠 것 같아요.

현우: 그거랑, 또 한 가지 안 좋은 점은 ... 그 때까지, 저는 8살 때 태권도를 시작한 것 같은데, 그 때까지는  
동네에서 다들 같이 뛰어 노는 아이들이잖아요.

효진: 그렇죠.

현우: 그래서 누가 뭐 더 잘하고 이런 생각이 없어요. 그런데 태권도장에 가니까 태어나서 처음으로 "나랑 재는 동갑이지만 나보다 실력이 있다." "나보다 재는 운동을 잘해." "나보다 달리기가 빨라." 또, 또 이 쪽 보니까 "어, 얘는 나보다 못해." 약간, 태어나서 처음으로 랭킹을 매기게 되는 거예요.

효진: 학교 가기 전에 처음으로.

현우: 네, 학교 가기 전에. 그래서 학교에서도 잘 못 느꼈던 그런 거를 조금 느꼈고, 그래서 그런 점은 저한테는 별로 안 좋지 않았나 ...

효진: 그렇군요. 되게 생각지 못 했던 면인 것 같아요.

현우: 네, 저는 잘 못했어요.

효진: 아, 그래서 이런 생각을 ...

현우: 평균 정도 밖에 안 했는데, 그래서 다른 잘하는 친구를 보면 부러웠어요. 그런데 어렸을 때는 "노력해서 하면 될 거야." 생각보다는 "타고난 거다."

효진: "나는 못한다." 이렇게...

현우: 네, 그렇게 생각하기 쉽잖아요. 그래서 안 좋은 점도 있죠.

효진: 그리고 또 오빠, 우리나라에서 뿐만 아니라 해외에서도 태권도장이 되게 많이 있는 것 같아요.

현우: 맞아요. 요즘에 정말 많은 것 같고 지난 10년 전부터, 지난 10년 간, 많은 도장에서 해외로 진출을 한 것 같은데 그래서 태권도장에, 그, 해외에서, 실제로 가 본 적은 없는데 제가 재작년에 남미에 갔을 때, 베네수엘라에서,

효진: 네.

현우: 태권도 팀을 만난 적이 있어요.

효진: 오~ 베네수엘라 사람들이 만든 ...

현우: 네, 베네수엘라 사람들이, 베네수엘라 사람이 운영하는, 그리고 베네수엘라 사람들이 다니는 태권도장의 팀이 왔어요. 제가 있는 곳으로. 그런데 한국어 다 못 해요. 한 마디도.

효진: 아, 정말요?

현우: 네, 한 마디도 못 하는데, 그, 구호들은 알아요. 다.

효진: 신기하다. 다 한국어로 되어 있어요?

현우: 차렷, 차렷! 경례! 하나! 둘! 셋! 넷! 그 다음에 그, '품세'라고 하죠.

효진: 네.

현우: 약간 춤으로 따지면 안무와 같은 건데, 그, 정해진 순서로 움직이는 거.

효진: 동작같은 거.

현우: 동작이죠. 그래서 품세가 1장, 2장, 3장, 이렇게 올라가고, 태극, 고려, 이렇게 나가는데, 그 품세 이름도 한국어로, '품세'라는 말도 한국어로 다 하는 거예요. 그래서 너무 재밌었어요.

효진: 제 친구 중에도, 한국어를 굉장히 잘해요, 그 친구는. 그런데 그 친구는 한국에 관심을 가지고 한국어를 배우게 된 계기가, 태권도를 배우면서, 어릴 때부터 배우고, 거기에 항상 태극기가 있고, 사범님이 한국 분이고 이러셔서 한국에 대해서 관심을 가지게 됐다고 하더라고요.

현우: 어, 좋네요. 저는 아이가, 이제 아직 태어나기 전인데, 태어나게 되면 나중에 태권도를 배우고 싶다고 하면 절대 반대는 안 할 거예요. 그런데 제가 먼저 "한번 다녀 볼래?" 이렇게 말하지는 않을 것 같아요.

효진: 아들이라도.

현우: 네. 그렇죠. 효진 씨는, 뭐, 나중에 아이가 생기면 꼭 태권도를 배워야겠다는 생각은 당연히 없겠네요?

효진: 네, 굳이 태권도를 ... 저는 축구를 가르치고 싶은데요? 오히려.

현우: 아~ "엄마랑 축구하자."

효진: 저는 축구를 하지는 못 하고.

현우: 그렇군요.

효진: 저는 뭔가 그런 팀으로 하는 경기 배우면 좋을 것 같아요.

현우: 아, 맞아요. 그런 것도 도움이 되죠. 뭐든지 다 배울 점이 있으니까.

효진: 맞아요.

현우: 너무 직업처럼 6년, 7년 하지만 않으면 골고루 배우면 좋을 것 같아요.

효진: 맞아요. 여러가지.

현우: 여러분이 궁금하셨다면, 태권도에 대해서 이번 에피소드를 통해서 좀 배우셨기를 바라고 그리고 태권도가 생각보다 흔해요, 굉장히 많이 하는데, 또 일부 사람들이 생각하는 것처럼 모두가 태권도를,

효진: 하는 건 아니죠.

현우: 하지는 않는다는 거 그런 거 알아두시면 좋을 것 같아요.

효진: 네, 혹시 여러분의 나라에서도, 여러분의 동네에서도 태권도장이 있는지, 있으면 한번 가 보신 적이 있는지 저희 댓글로 알려주세요.

현우: 네, 그러면 저희는 다음번 이야기 레슨에서 뵙겠습니다.

효진: 안녕~

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

## lyagi 태권도 - 한글 + 영어 번역

효진: 안녕하세요, TalkToMeInKorean의 안효진입니다!

Hello, I'm Hyojin from TalkToMeInKorean.

현우: 안녕하세요, 선현우입니다.

Hi, I'm Hyunwoo.

효진: 오빠, 안녕하세요.

Oppa, Hi.

현우: 안녕하세요.

Hi.

효진: 오랜만이에요.

It's been a while.

현우: 네, 이야기 녹음하는 건 오랜만인데요.

Yeah, it's been a while since we recorded an lyagi episode.

녹음하다 = to record

-(느)ㄴ 건 오랜만이다 = it's been a while since + S + V-ed + last time

효진: 정말 오랜만이에요.

Yes, it's been a really long time.

현우: 네, 오늘은 무엇에 대해서 이야기를 해 볼까요?

Yes, what shall we talk about today?

효진: 태! 권! (이라고 하지 않나요?)

Tae! Kwon! (Isn't that what you say?)

현우: 효진 씨는, 네, 흥내를 내려고 노력은 하는데 뭔가 제대로는 못 해요.

Hyojin, yeah, you try to imitate things, but you are not really good at it.

흥내를 내다 = to imitate, to mimic

-(으)려고 노력하다 = to try to + V, to put one's effort to + V

제대로 = properly, right

효진: 잘 모르고 주위들은 바에 의해서 저는 흥내를 내요.

I don't really know much about things and just imitate based on what I pick up here and there.

주워들다 = to learn something by chance, to pick up

-(으)ㄴ 바에 의해 = based on having done something

현우: 효진 씨가 아는 게 다 그렇잖아요. 다 주워들은 거잖아요.

Everything you know is like that. It's all random information you've picked up.

효진: 제대로 공부는 안 하고 ...

Instead of properly studying things.

현우: 그렇죠, 뭐, 다 아는 체하는 거죠.

You're usually like that. You just pretend to know.

-(느)ㄴ 체하다 = to pretend to + V

효진: 그것도 능력이에요, 오빠.

That's a skill, too, oppa.

"능력 = skill, ability

오빠 is a relationship term that a younger sister uses to call or address her older brother, or a younger female uses to call or address the older male between friends.

현우: 아~ 뭐, 티가 안 나야 능력인데... 아무튼 오늘 태권도 이야기를 할 건데,

Well, if it's not obvious that you're pretending, it's a skill. Anyway, we are going to talk about Taekwondo today.

티가 나다 = (one's lie) is obvious

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: 효진 씨는 태권도 안 해 봤죠?

You have never done Taekwondo before, right?

효진: 한 번도 안 해 봤어요.

I have never tried it before.

현우: 웬지 안 해 봤을 것 같은 그런 사람 있잖아요.

You know there are people who just look like they haven't tried something.

웬지 = for some reason, somehow

효진: 무슨 의미인지 모르겠는데요, 저는?

I don't know what you mean by that.

의미 = meaning

현우: 어, 뭐, 그냥, 태권도 다니라고 하면, 그, 태권도, 당연히 돈을 내고 배우는 거잖아요?

Um, well, just...when you tell someone to go learn Taekwondo, you know, of course you have to pay to learn Taekwondo.

다니다 = to go (somewhere regularly), to attend

돈을 내다 = to pay

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: 그 돈을 보통, 뭐, 회비라고 하는데, 아니면 단원비, 이렇게 ...

The money... you usually call it “회비” (membership fee) or “단원비” (member fee).

효진: 학원비.

“학원비” (institute/private school fee).

학원 = private institute

현우: 네, 학원비라고 또는 네, 그렇게 말하는 데, 그 학원비 받아서 딴 데 쓸 것 같은 학생?

Yes, people say 학원비 or... yeah, like that. And (you look like) a student who would likely receive the lesson fee and go spend it on something else.

또는 = or

딴 데 = 다른 데 = other places

다른 데 (돈을) 쓰다 = to spend money on something else than it was originally planned

학생 = student

효진: 무슨 소리예요. 제가 얼마나 착실한 학생이었는데요.

What are you talking about? You know how upstanding I was as a student?

착실하다 = to be upstanding

착실한 is the adjective form of 착실하다.

현우: 네. 왜 안 했어요, 그러면?

Then why didn't you do Taekwondo?

효진: 근데 저 어릴 때는 보통, 물론 여자 아이들도 태권도를 많이 하지만,

But when I was little, usually, of course a lot of girls were doing Taekwondo too,

현우: 네.

Yes.

효진: 일반적으로 남자 아이들은 태권도를 많이 하고 여자 아이들은 피아노를 많이 배웠던 것 같아요.

I think, generally, boys often did Taekwondo and girls often learned piano.

일반적으로 = generally, usually

현우: 아~ 맞아요. 요즘은 다 배우는데 여자 아이들도 태권도도 해 보고 남자 아이들도 피아노 하는데,

Oh, that's right. These days, everybody learn everything. Girls also try learning Taekwondo and boys learn piano, too.

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: 옛날에는, 뭐, 제가 어렸을 때, 효진 씨가 어렸을 때는 태권도는 남자 아이들, 그 다음에, 피아노는 여자 아이들.

In the past, um, when I was little, when, Hyojin, you were little, Taekwondo was for boys, and then piano was for girls.

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: 또는, 뭐, 발레는 여자 아이들.

Or, um, ballet was for girls.

효진: 발레는 여자 아이들이 많이 하고.

Girls usually did ballet.

현우: 이렇게 했었죠. 태권도. 남자 이야기를 해 보자면 대체로 거의 다 한 번씩은

It was like that. Taekwondo...when it comes to men, mostly everybody, at least once,

대체로 = mostly, generally

효진: 모두 해 보는 것 같아요.

everybody seems to try doing it.

현우: 네, 해 보는 것 같아요. 네, 해 보고 또 군대에 가서도, 한국에서는, 태권도를 많이 하죠.

Yes, I think everybody tries it. They do it, and then when they do their military service, too, they do a lot of Taekwondo.

군대 = the military

군대에 가다 = to go serve in the military



\*In Korea, it is a civic duty for almost all able-bodied males to serve in the military, mostly in their 20's.

효진: 아, 그래요?

Oh, really?

현우: 네, 그래서 어렸을 때 태권도를, 물론 다 하는 건 아니니까...

Yes, so if you do Taekwondo when you are little, since clearly not everybody does it...

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: 어... 한, 저도 정확한 통계는 모르지만 절반이 한다고 하면,

Um...I don't know the exact statistics, but let's say that 50% (of people) do Taekwondo.

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: 해 본 사람들 중에서도 많이 하는 사람도 있고,

Among those who've learned Taekwondo, there are people who learned a lot,

효진: 그렇죠.

Yes.

현우: 또, 조금, 한 달 다니고 그만두는 사람도 있잖아요.

And there are people who quit after a little bit, like a month.

한 달 = one month

그만두다 = to quit

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: 그래서 많이 한 사람은 그, “검은 띠”라고 하죠.

So for those who did a lot of Taekwondo, you know there's this thing called “black belt”.

검다 = to be black

검은 = (adjective) black

띠 = belt

효진: 뭔가 상징적인 것 같아요. 검은 띠.

I think it's something symbolic, the black belt.

상징적이다 = to be symbolic

현우: 네, 검은 띠가 있으면 나중에 군대에서 편해요.

Yes, if you have a black belt, you have an easier time in the military.

편하다 = to be comfortable; to be convenient

효진: 아, 정말요? 어떤 점에서 편해요?

Oh really? Easier in what aspect?

점 = aspect, point

현우: 뭐, 남 앞에서 시범을 보인다는 건, 저도 그래서 시범 했어요. 저도 태권도 오래 했기 때문에. 시범을 한다던가 아니면, 그, 군대에서 태권도 하면 처음으로 다리 찢기 이런 거 하잖아요, 근데 이제, 안 아프니까 그런 거 편하고, 조금 쉴 수도 있고.

Well, you do some demonstrations in front of other people, so I also did demonstrations since I had done Taekwondo for a long time. You do demonstrations, or when you do Taekwondo in the military, you work on your splits, you know. But since it's not painful for you, you can do it easily, and you can get some rest.

시범을 보이다 = to demonstrate (how to do something)

다리를 찢다 = to do one's splits

효진: 아~ 그런 거는 몰랐어요. 저는.

Oh, I didn't know that.

현우: 네, 그런데 별로, 그거 때문에 배우는 사람은 없고 ...

Yes, but there aren't really many people who learn Taekwondo for that reason.

효진: 아, 그렇겠죠.

Yeah, obviously.

현우: 부모들이 아이들한테 태권도를 다니라고 하는 이유를 생각해 보면,

When you think about some reasons that parents tell their children to go learn Taekwondo,

-(으)라고 하다 = to tell someone to do something

이유 = reason

효진: 여러가지가 있는 것 같아요, 제 생각에는.

I think there are a variety of them.

제 생각에는 = I think, in my opinion

현우: 어떤 이유들이 있는 것 같아요?

What do you think some of the reasons are?

효진: 어, 예를 들면, 모든 아이들이, 많이 가니까 단체 생활도 배울 수 있고 그리고 뭔가 태권도장에서는 사범님이 계시고 그 말을 따라야 되잖아요.

Um, for example, all the children, many of them go there so they can experience some group life, and in Taekwondo schools, you have the master and you have to listen to him.

예를 들면 = for example

단체 생활 = group life

사범님 = master, instructor (of martial arts)

말을 따르다 = to follow one's order

현우: 그렇죠.

Yes.

효진: 그러니까 단지 무술 뿐만이 아니라, 뭔가, 예절 교육도, 많이, 함께 병행이 되는 것 같고,

So not just martial arts, but, I think somehow, a lot of etiquette training seem to accompany the training.

무술 = martial art

예절 = manners, etiquette

교육 = education

병행되다 = to be paired with, something is carried out along with something else

현우: 맞아요. 그런데 방금 굉장히 중요한 단어가 나왔는데, '무술.'

That's right. By the way, you just used a really important word - "martial arts".

굉장히 = very

중요하다 = to be important

중요한 is the adjective form of 중요하다

단어 = word, vocabulary

효진: '무술.'

"Martial arts".

현우: 태권도를 무술이라고 생각하는 사람은 별로 없어요, 사실.

In fact, there are not really many people who consider Taekwondo as a "martial art".

효진: 아, 그래요?

Oh really?

현우: 한국에서 태권도 한다고 하면, 그렇게 말하면, 무술 한다...?

In Korea, when you say “I do Taekwondo”, if you say that, (do people see it as) “I do martial arts”?

효진: 아, 그렇죠.

Oh, that's right.

현우: 보통 우리말로 '무술'이라고 하면, 태권도를 제외한 다른 무술들을 많이 생각을 하죠. 검도 ...

Normally when you say “martial arts” in Korean, you think of other martial arts excluding Taekwondo, such as Kendo...

-(이)라고 하면 -을/를 생각한다 = when you say + N<sub>1</sub>, one thinks of + N<sub>2</sub>

-을/를 제외한 = excluding/besides + N

검도 = Kendo

효진: 제 생각에, 왜냐하면, 태권도는 주로 아이들이 더 많이 배우잖아요.

In my opinion, it's because Taekwondo is something that children learn more commonly.

주로 = mainly, mostly

현우: 맞아요.

That's right.

효진: 그래서 그렇지 않나 싶네요.

I think that might be the reason.

-지 않나 싶다 = I think ...

-네요 is a sentence ending that expresses your realization of a fact or agreement to a statement.

현우: 그런 것 같아요. 그래서 태권도 많이 하는데 실제로 좋은 점도 있기는 있는 것 같은데,

I think so. So, a lot of people do Taekwondo, and there are actual benefits of it, too,

실제로 = actually

좋은 점 = good things, benefit, perk

효진: 그렇죠. 건강 ... 운동이잖아요, 어쨌든 간에.

That's right. Health...well, it's exercise anyway.

건강 = one's health

운동 = exercise; sport(s)

어쨌든 간에 = anyway

현우: 건강하죠. 그런데 제 생각에는 조금 달라요.

You are healthy (if you do Taekwondo), but I have a different idea.

다르다 = to be different

효진: 아, 그래요?

Oh really?

현우: 전국에 태권도 도장을 운영하시는 선생님들께는 죄송하지만 아이들이 태권도를 안 해도 그 정도는 움직여요.

I am sorry to all the teachers running Taekwondo schools in Korea, but even if the kids don't do Taekwondo, they already move that much.

도장 = institute for martial arts

운영하다 = to run a business

선생님 = teacher

죄송하다 = to feel bad, one is sorry

움직이다 = to move

효진: 그거야 그렇죠. 아이들은.

Well, that's true. Kids are like that.

현우: 제 생각에는. 저도 태권도 도장을 일주일에 몇 번 갔는지 잘 기억은 안 나요. 한, 뭐, 하루에 한 번, 아니면 일주일에 두세 번 갔겠죠?

In my opinion, I don't remember how many times a week I went to the Taekwondo school, I guess maybe once a day, or two or three times a week, right?

일주일 = one week

기억이 나다 = to remember

두세 번 = two or three times

효진: 몇 년 동안 했어요, 오빠는?

For how many years did you do it?

현우: 한 2년 정도 어렸을 때 하고 또 중학교 때 1년 정도 하고 그 다음에 또 고등학교 때, 대학교 때도 해서 결국은 4년, 총합 4년을 했는데 태권도가 아니어도 운동은 충분히 하는데 제 생각에는 효진 씨가 말했던 것처럼, 그, 단체 생활? 이런 면에서는 배운 게 정말 많아요.

I did it for about two years when I was little and I did it for a year in middle school, and then I did some in high school and college, so I did a total of four years of Taekwondo. Even if it had not been for Taekwondo, I would've had enough exercise, but like you said, Hyojin, I learned a lot from the group life aspect.

총합 = sum, total

면 = aspect

효진: 여러 아이들과 함께 ...

With many other children...

현우: 함께도 있고, 뭔가 집에서는, 엄마, 아빠, 편하잖아요.

Yes, you are together with them, and at home, you know, you are comfortable around your mother and father.

효진: 그렇죠.

That's right.

현우: 그리고 학교에서도 선생님 편해요. 뭐, 초등학교니까.

And in school, too, you are comfortable around teachers, since, well, it's an elementary school.

초등학교 = elementary school

효진: 덜 무섭죠.

Less scary.

덜 = less

무섭다 = to be scary; to be scared

현우: 네, 덜 무섭고, 담임 선생님이, 학생이 60명이 있는데, 뭐, 이렇게, 한 명 한 명 이렇게 챙기기 힘들죠.

Yes, less scary, and the homeroom teacher, when there are sixty students, they can't really look after each and every child.

담임 선생님 = homeroom teacher

챙기다 = to look after, to take care of

힘들다 = to be difficult, to be hard; to be tiring; to be tired

효진: 60명이나 됐어요?

There were sixty (in one class)?

-이나 = as many/much/long/far as, no less than

현우: 네, 60명 있었는데, 뭐, 낙서 할 수 도 있고, 졸 수도 있고, 아니면 몰래, 뭐, 빵을 먹을 수도 있고,

Yes, there were sixty people, and you could scribble, doze off, or, um, eat bread secretly.

낙서 하다 = to doodle, to scribble

졸다 = to doze off

몰래 = secretly

빵 = bread

효진: 근데, 태권도를 하면 한 30명 정도가 조용히 앉아 있으면 다 앉아 있어야 되고, 다 달리기를 하면 다 같이 달리기를 해야 되고, 그 다음에, 다리 찢기 할 때는 아파도 ...

But when you do Taekwondo, if about thirty people are sitting quietly, everyone has to sit there; if everyone is running, you all have to run together, and then, when you work on the splits, even if it hurts...

조용하다 = to be quiet

조용히 is an adverb form of 조용하다.

앉다 = to sit (down)

달리다 = to run

아프다 = to hurt, to be sick

효진: 다 해야 되는 거죠.

Everybody has to do it.

현우: "아, 싫어요." 이렇게 해도 안 되잖아요.

Even if you say "Oh, no, I don't want to", it doesn't work.

안 되다 = to not work

효진: 그러면은, 다시 말해서, 선생님이나 부모님보다 태권도장에 계시는 사범님이 더 무서워서 ...

Then, in other words, the master at the Taekwondo school is scarier than your teachers or parents.

다시 말해서 = in other words

계시다 = (honorific) to be there, to exist

현우: 그렇죠. 더 무섭고, 엄격하고, 그리고 "도복"이라고 하죠. 태권도할 때 입는 옷. 이 도복을 입으면 뭔가 마음이, 경건해지는 마음이 있어요.

That's right. They are scarier and more strict. And you know people call it the 도복 (martial arts uniform); the clothes you wear when you do Taekwondo. When you wear it (the uniform), you kind of feel reverent.

엄격하다 = to be strict

도복 = uniform for martial arts

경건하다 = to be reverent

마음 = mind, one's thought, heart

효진: 웬지 그럴 것 같아요. 하얗고 이러니까.

I guess that would happen. Since it's white and everything.

하얗다 = to be white (and clean)

현우: 네. 그리고 태권도를 다니면 구호를 외치죠.

And when you learn Taekwondo, there are words you say out loud.

구호 = slogan, chant

외치다 = to cry out, shout out

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: “정신 통일” 이라든지 뭐, 이런 말들, 구호가 약간의 가치와 연관이 있기 때문에

Like “concentration of mind” or such words...since they are related to some values.

정신 = mind, consciousness

통일 = unification

약간의 = a little bit of

가치 = value

연관이 있다 = to be related to

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: 집에서 태권도장 갈 때 저도 도복 입고 갔어요.

On my way to the Taekwondo school, I wore my uniform.

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: 근데 뭐, 그 태권도를 하면 띠가 바뀌잖아요. 처음에 하얀 띠로 시작해서, 노란 띠, 파란 띠 ... 요즘에는 띠가 많아진 걸로 알고 있는데,

And, um, as you do more Taekwondo, the belt changes. You start with a white belt, and then a yellow one, blue one, and I heard that there are more belts these days.

하얀 = (adjective) white

노란 = (adjective) yellow

파란 = (adjective) blue

요즘 = these days

-아/어/여지다 = to become + adjective

-(으)로 알고 있다 = as far as I know ...

효진: 아, 그래요?

Oh yes?



현우: 네, 근데 띠가 무슨 색이든 간에 도복을 입고, 띠를 매고, 도장에 가면서 함부로 쓰레기를 버린다든지 어디서 물건을 훔친다든지 그럴 수는 없어요. 웬지.

Yes, but no matter what color your belt is, when you are wearing your uniform, wearing your belt, for some reason, you cannot dump trash just anywhere or steal something from somewhere.

함부로 = thoughtlessly; rashly; without permission

쓰레기 = trash

버리다 = to throw something away

물건을 훔치다 = to steal something

효진: 뭔가 유니폼이 주는 그런...

The uniform has that kind of (effect)...

주다 = to give

현우: 예, 맞아요. 그런, 제복, 또 특히 이걸 무술을 하는, 태권도를 하는, 도복이잖아요. 그러니까 주변 어른들이, 누군지 모르지만, "어, 태권도 가는구나." 이렇게 말하는데 갑자기 건방지게,

Yes, that's right. Those uniforms, and especially a martial arts uniform that you do martial arts in, or you do Taekwondo in. So when an adult, even if you don't know them, says "Oh, you are going to your Taekwondo school", you can't be suddenly rude and say,

제복 = uniform

특히 = especially

주변 = surrounding

효진: "뭐예요?"

"What do you want?"

현우: "남이야 가든 말든." 이렇게 말하는 아이는 없거든요. 전부 다 "아, 네. 갑니다." 예의 발라져요.

"It's none of your business". Nobody says such things. Everyone says, "Yes, I am" and is polite.

남 = other people

남이야 -든 말든 = It's none of your business.

전부 = all

예의 바르다 = to be polite

효진: 어, 그렇구나.

Oh, I see.

현우: 네.

Yes.

효진: 제 기억에 남는 태권도는, 저는 태권도를 배워 본 적이 없지만, 저는 오빠가 있는데, 오빠가 태권도장에 어릴 때 다녔어요. 근데 한 달 만에 그만 뒀는데,

What I remember about Taekwondo is, I haven't learned Taekwondo before, but I have an older brother and he went to a Taekwondo school when he was little. However, he quit after a month.

기억에 남다 = to be memorable

-아/어/여 본 적(이) 없다 = to have never + p.p.

현우: 왜요?

Why?

효진: 그 이유가, 아빠가 보니까, 태권도장에서 태권도를 잘 안 가르쳐 주고, 자주 그냥 아이들 모아 놓고 비디오? 영화? 이런 거를 많이 보여줬나 봐요. 만화 이런 거를. 약간, 좀, 제대로 안 가르치는 학원이었나 봐요.

The reason is, when my father checked at the Taekwondo school, instead of teaching a lot of Taekwondo, they often just gather children and played videos, movies, or things like that. Animations and stuff. So maybe it was a school that didn't really teach much.

모으다 = to gather

비디오 = video

영화 = movie

보여주다 = to show

만화 = comic; animation, cartoon

현우: 그러면 도장을 옮기면 되는데 왜 그만 뒀대요?

Then he could have just moved to another school. Why did he quit?

옮기다 = to move

효진: 저희 오빠는 그러고 나서 태권도가 아니라 검도를 했어요.

My older brother did Kendo after that instead of Taekwondo.

현우: 아~ 그러면 ...

Oh, then...

효진: 그래서 다른 운동을 한 거죠.

So he did a different type of exercise.

현우: 아, 그렇구나. 그래요, 좋은, 방금, 이야기가 나왔는데, 태권도를 안 한 사람들이 그러면 운동을 하나  
도 안 했느냐? 대체로 태권도가 아니면 두 번째로 많이 하는 건 합기도였어요. 일본에서 온 합기도.

Oh I see, you just brought up a good point. So if people didn't do Taekwondo, do they not  
do any other (type of) workout? Generally, if not Taekwondo, the second most common  
thing people did was 합기도 (aikido). Aikido came from Japan.

방금 = (just) now

일본 = Japan

효진: 아~ 그렇군요. 네.

Oh, I see. Yes.

현우: 일본에서 온 거 맞나요?

Is it correct that it came from Japan?

맞다 = to be correct, to be right

효진: 잘 모르겠어요, 저는.

I'm not sure.

모르다 = to not know

현우: 네, 합기도. 그 다음에 ... 그 다음으로 많이 한 게 아마 검도나 유도.

Yes, Aikido, and then, the next most common thing was probably Kendo or Judo.

합기도 = aikido

유도 = Judo

효진: 검도, 유도.

Kendo, Judo.

현우: 네, 그런 거 했는데, 요즘에는 태권도 안 하면 보통, 뭐, 축구 교실.

Yeah, people did those things, and these days, it's either Taekwondo or, um... soccer school.

축구 = soccer

교실 = class

효진: 요새는 더 많아진 것 같아요. 선택권이.

I think they have more choices these days.

요새 = these days

선택권 = choice, option

현우: 종류가. 네, 종류가 많아졌죠. 그런데 옛날에는 태권도 많이 했고, 또 태권도 하면 좋은 점도 많은데 안 좋은 점도 있어요.

There are more kinds now. But in the past, it was common for people to do Taekwondo, and when you do Taekwondo, there are many good things, but there are bad things about it, too.

종류 = kind, type

안 좋은 점 = bad things

효진: 어떤 게 있나요?

What are some (bad) things?

현우: 두 가지 안 좋은 점이 있는데,

There are two bad things.

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: 한 가지는, 집에 있는 동생들을 때리게 되는...

One thing is, you start hitting your younger siblings.

동생 = younger siblings; younger friend

때리다 = to hit

효진: 저희 오빠가 태권도를 안 배워서 정말 다행이네요.

I'm glad that my older brother didn't learn Taekwondo.

다행이다 = I'm relieved/glad (that + S + V(-ed))

현우: 그런데 그게 정말 동생이 싫어서 때리는 게 아니라 배운 거를

But you don't hit your younger siblings really because you hate them, but with what you've learned,

싫다 = to hate, to dislike

효진: 연습하려고?

To practice it?

연습하다 = to practice

현우: "야!" "야!" 하면서 때리고 싶은 거예요.

You want to hit (something) saying "야!" out loud.

-고 싶다 = to want to + V

효진: 아, 웃겨.

It's funny.

웃기다 = to be funny

현우: 그런데 재밌잖아요. 그런데, 뭐, 아이니까 많이 아프지는 않겠지만,

But it's fun. Although since you (both) are children, it won't hurt much,

재밌다 = to be fun; to be funny

아이 = child(ren)

효진: 동생 입장에서 ...

From the younger sibling's point of view...

입장 = one's point of view, one's stance

현우: 동생이 봤을 때는, 네, 싫죠.

From their point of view, they don't like it.

효진: 기분이 나쁠 것 같아요.

I think it will be annoying.

기분이 나쁘다 = to feel offended; to feel annoyed

현우: 그거랑, 또 한 가지 안 좋은 점은 ... 그 때까지, 저는 8살 때 태권도를 시작한 것 같은데, 그 때까지는 동네에서 다들 같이 뛰어 노는 아이들이잖아요.

Along with that, another bad thing is...until then, I think I started Taekwondo at around 8 years of age, and until then, you used to just run around and hang out together with the kids in your neighborhood.

시작하다 = to start

동네 = neighborhood

효진: 그렇죠.

Yes.

현우: 그래서 누가 뭐 더 잘하고 이런 생각이 없어요. 그런데 태권도장에 가니까 태어나서 처음으로 "나랑 재는 동갑이지만 나보다 실력이 있다." "나보다 재는 운동을 잘해." "나보다 달리기가 빨라." 또, 또 이 쪽 보니까 "어, 얘는 나보다 못해." 약간, 태어나서 처음으로 랭킹을 매기게 되는 거예요.

So, there was no notion of who was good at what. But at the Taekwondo school, for the first time after birth, you start thinking, "he and I are of the same age, but he is more skilled than me, he is more athletic than me, he runs faster than me", and when you look

at this side, you think “oh, he’s not as good as me”. You sort of rank people for the first time in your life.

태어나서 처음으로 = first time after birth

동갑이다 = two people are the same age

실력이 있다 = to be skilled

랭킹을 매기다 = to rank

효진: 학교 가기 전에 처음으로.

For the first time before you go to school.

학교 = school

현우: 네, 학교 가기 전에. 그래서 학교에서도 잘 못 느꼈던 그런 거를 조금 느꼈고, 그래서 그런 점은 저한테는 별로 안 좋지 않았나 ...

Yes, before you enter school. So (even after entering school), I felt some things that I hadn’t ever felt at school, so maybe that was not really a good thing for me.

효진: 그렇군요. 되게 생각지 못 했던 면인 것 같아요.

I see. It’s an aspect that I never got to think about.

현우: 네, 저는 잘 못했어요.

Yes, I wasn’t very good.

효진: 아, 그래서 이런 생각을 ...

Oh, so that’s why you thought about this...

현우: 평균 정도 밖에 안 했는데, 그래서 다른 잘하는 친구를 보면 부러웠어요. 그런데 어렸을 때는 “노력해서 하면 될 거야.” 생각보다는 “타고난 거다.”

I was only average in skill level, so when I saw other kids who were better than me, I was jealous. But when you are little, rather than thinking, “If I make the effort, I can do it”, you think “he was born with the talent”.

평균 = average

부럽다 = to be jealous

어리다 = to be young

타고나다 = to be born with + (a certain trait, talent) "

효진: "나는 못한다." 이렇게...

Like “I am not good”...

현우: 네, 그렇게 생각하기 쉽잖아요. 그래서 안 좋은 점도 있죠.

Yeah, you tend to think like that, so that's a bad thing about it.

쉽다 = to be easy

효진: 그리고 또 오빠, 우리나라에서 뿐만 아니라 해외에서도 태권도장이 되게 많이 있는 것 같아요.

And also, oppa, I think there are quite a lot of Taekwondo schools not only in Korea, but also abroad.

- 뿐만 아니라 = not only + N

해외 = abroad

되게 = (casual) very

현우: 맞아요. 요즘에 정말 많은 것 같고 지난 10년 전부터, 지난 10년 간, 많은 도장에서 해외로 진출을 한 것 같은데 그래서 태권도장에, 그, 해외에서, 실제로 가 본 적은 없는데 제가 재작년에 남미에 갔을 때, 베네수엘라에서,

That's right. I think there are many of them (Taekwondo schools) these days, and I think since 10 years ago, or for the past 10 years, many schools have expanded overseas, so I have never been to a Taekwondo school overseas, but when I went to South America two years ago, in Venezuela,

진출하다 = to advance, to enter

재작년 = two years ago

남미 = South America

베네수엘라 = Venezuela

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: 태권도 팀을 만난 적이 있어요.

I met a Taekwondo team.

효진: 오~ 베네수엘라 사람들이 만든 ...

Oh, formed by Venezuelan people.

현우: 네, 베네수엘라 사람들이, 베네수엘라 사람이 운영하는, 그리고 베네수엘라 사람들이 다니는 태권도장의 팀이 왔어요. 제가 있는 곳으로. 그런데 한국어 다 못 해요. 한 마디도.

Yes, a Taekwondo team run by a Venezuelan person, attended by Venezuelan people, came to the place where I was. But they don't speak a word of Korean.

한 마디 = a word

효진: 아, 정말요?

Oh, really?

현우: 네, 한 마디도 못 하는데, 그, 구호들은 알아요. 다.

Yeah, they don't speak any Korean, but they knew the words you shout. All of them.

효진: 신기하다. 다 한국어로 되어 있어요?

Interesting. They are all in Korean?

신기하다. = That's interesting. That's amazing.

한국어 = the Korean language

현우: 차렷, 차렷! 경례! 하나! 둘! 셋! 넷! 그 다음에 그, '품세'라고 하죠.

Attention, attention! Bow! One! Two! Three! Four! And then... the... "Poomsae".

차렷! = Attention!

경례! = Bow!

하나 = one (native Korean number)

둘 = two (native Korean number)

셋 = three (native Korean number)

넷 = four (native Korean number)

품세 = fixed moves in 태권도

효진: 네.

Yes.

현우: 약간 춤으로 따지면 안무와 같은 건데, 그, 정해진 순서로 움직이는 거.

Sort of like, when compared to dance, choreographies, where you move in a fixed order.

춤 = dance

-(으)로 따지면 = when compared to + N, (like ...) in + N

안무 = choreography

정해지다 = to be decided

정해진 is the adjective form of 정해지다.

순서 = order, sequence

효진: 동작같은 거.

Moves.

동작 = one's moves

현우: 동작이죠. 그래서 품세가 1장, 2장, 3장, 이렇게 올라가고, 태극, 고려, 이렇게 나가는데, 그 품세 이름도 한국어로, '품세'라는 말도 한국어로 다 하는 거예요. 그래서 너무 재밌었어요.



Moves. So the Poomsae goes like 1-jang, 2-jang, 3-jang and then on to Taegeuk, Goryeo, etc. All those Poomsae names are in Korean, and the word "Poomsae" itself is in Korean. It was really interesting.

효진: 제 친구 중에도, 한국어를 굉장히 잘해요, 그 친구는. 그런데 그 친구는 한국에 관심을 가지고 한국어를 배우게 된 계기가, 태권도를 배우면서, 어릴 때부터 배우고, 거기에 항상 태극기가 있고, 사범님이 한국 분이고 이러셔서 한국에 대해서 관심을 가지게 됐다고 하더라고요.

I also have a friend who speaks really good Korean. And the reason that he ended up learning Korean was because he learned Taekwondo from a young age, and there was always the Korean flag there, and the master was Korean, so he became interested in Korea.

관심을 가지다 = to be interested in + N

계기 = chance, the reason/how one starts something

태극기 = the national flag of Korea

현우: 어, 좋네요. 저는 아이가, 이제 아직 태어나기 전인데, 태어나게 되면 나중에 태권도를 배우고 싶다고 하면 절대 반대는 안 할 거예요. 그런데 제가 먼저 "한번 다녀 볼래?" 이렇게 말하지는 않을 것 같아요.

Oh, that's good. My baby is yet to be born, but when he is born and he later says he wants to learn Taekwondo, I would not be opposed to it, but I don't think I will first say to him "do you want to learn it?"

태어나다 = to be born

반대하다 = to object, to oppose

효진: 아들이라도.

Even if it's a boy.

아들 = son

현우: 네. 그렇죠. 효진 씨는, 뭐, 나중에 아이가 생기면 꼭 태권도를 배워야겠다는 생각은 당연히 없겠네요?

Yeah, that's right. As for you, Hyojin, when you have a baby later, I am sure you don't think it's absolutely necessary that the child learns Taekwondo, right?

아이가 생기다 = to have a baby

당연히 = of course

효진: 네, 굳이 태권도를 ... 저는 축구를 가르치고 싶은데요? 오히려.

Yeah, I don't see why... I'd rather want to have the child learn soccer.

가르치다 = to teach

오히려 = rather

현우: 아~ "엄마랑 축구하자."

Oh~ "Let's play soccer with Mom".

효진: 저는 축구를 하지는 못 하고.

I can't play soccer.

현우: 그렇군요.

I see.

효진: 저는 뭔가 그런 팀으로 하는 경기 배우면 좋을 것 같아요.

I think it will be good to learn a sport that you play in a team.

경기 = (sport) match, game

현우: 아, 맞아요. 그런 것도 도움이 되죠. 뭐든지 다 배울 점이 있으니까.

Oh, that's right. That helps, too. You can learn something from anything.

도움이 되다 = to be helpful

배울 점 = something to learn (from + N)

효진: 맞아요.

That's right.

현우: 너무 직업처럼 6년, 7년 하지만 않으면 골고루 배우면 좋을 것 같아요.

As long as you don't do something for 6 or 7 years too much like a profession, and if you (also) learn various things, it will be good.

직업 = career, occupation

골고루 = (various things) evenly

효진: 맞아요. 여러가지.

That's right. Various things.

현우: 여러분이 궁금하셨다면, 태권도에 대해서 이번 에피소드를 통해서 좀 배우셨기를 바라고 그리고 태권도가 생각보다 흔해요, 굉장히 많이 하는데, 또 일부 사람들이 생각하는 것처럼 모두가 태권도를,

If you were curious before, I hope you learned some things about Taekwondo through this episode, and Taekwondo is practiced more commonly than people think, and it's done by a lot of people, but unlike some people think, not everybody...

흔하다 = to be common

일부 = part

효진: 하는 건 아니죠.

...does it (Taekwondo).

현우: 하지는 않는다는 거 그런 거 알아두시면 좋을 것 같아요.

Not everybody does Taekwondo, so please remember that as well.

알아두다 = to learn something and remember it

효진: 네, 혹시 여러분의 나라에서도, 여러분의 동네에서도 태권도장이 있는지, 있으면 한번 가 보신 적이 있는지 저희 댓글로 알려주세요.

Yes, please let us know in the comments whether there are Taekwondo schools in your country or in your neighborhood, and if there is, if you have been there.

댓글 = comment

현우: 네, 그러면 저희는 다음번 이야기 레슨에서 뵙겠습니다.

Okay then we will see you in the next lyagi lesson.

뵙다 = (polite) to see/meet someone

효진: 안녕~

Bye.

현우: 안녕히 계세요.

Bye.

# Vocabulary

Korean	English
-고 싶다	to want to + V
-뿐만 아니라	not only + N
-아/어/여 본 적(이) 없다	to have never + p.p.
-아/어/여지다	to become + adjective
-을/를 제외한	excluding/besides + N
-이나	as many/much/long/far as, no less than
-지 않나 싶다	I think ...
-(느)ㄴ 건 오랜만이다	it's been a while since + S + V-ed + last time
-(느)ㄴ 체하다	to pretend to + V
-(으)ㄴ 바에 의해	based on having done something
-(으)라고 하다	to tell someone to do something
-(으)려고 노력하다	to try to + V, to put one's effort to + V
-(으)로 따지면	when compared to + N, (like ...) in + N
-(으)로 알고 있다	as far as I know ...
-(이)라고 하면 -을/를 생각한다	when you say + N <sub>1</sub> , one thinks of + N <sub>2</sub>
가르치다	to teach
가치	value
건강	one's health
검다	to be black
검도	Kendo
검은	(adjective) black
경건하다	to be reverent
경기	(sport) match, game
경례!	Bow!
계기	chance, the reason/how one starts something
계시다	(honorific) to be there, to exist
골고루	(various things) evenly
관심을 가지다	to be interested in + N

굉장히	very
교실	class
교육	education
구호	slogan, chant
군대	the military
군대에 가다	to go serve in the military
그만두다	to quit
기분이 나쁘다	to feel offended; to feel annoyed
기억에 남다	to be memorable
기억이 나다	to remember
낙서 하다	to doodle, to scribble
남	other people
남미	South America
남이야 -든 말든	It's none of your business.
넷	four (native Korean number)
노란	(adjective) yellow
녹음하다	to record
능력	skill, ability
다니다	to go (somewhere regularly), to attend
다르다	to be different
다른 데 (돈을) 쓰다	to spend money on something else than it was originally planned
다리를 찢다	to do one's splits
다시 말해서	in other words
다행이다	I'm relieved/glad (that + S + V(-ed))
단어	word, vocabulary
단체 생활	group life
달리다	to run
담임 선생님	homeroom teacher
당연히	of course
대체로	mostly, generally
댓글	comment

덜	less
도복	uniform for martial arts
도움이 되다	to be helpful
도장	institute for martial arts
돈을 내다	to pay
동갑이다	two people are the same age
동네	neighborhood
동생	younger siblings; younger friend
동작	one's moves
되게	(casual) very
두세 번	two or three times
둘	two (native Korean number)
딴 데 / 다른 데	other places
때리다	to hit
또는	or
띠	belt
랭킹을 매기다	to rank
마음	mind, one's thought, heart
만화	comic; animation, cartoon
말을 따르다	to follow one's order
맞다	to be correct, to be right
면	aspect
모르다	to not know
모으다	to gather
몰래	secretly
무섭다	to be scary; to be scared
무술	martial art
물건을 훔치다	to steal something
물론	of course
반대하다	to object, to oppose
방금	(just) now

배울 점	something to learn (from + N)
버리다	to throw something away
베네수엘라	Venezuela
병행되다	to be paired with, something is carried out along with something else
보여주다	to show
뵙다	(polite) to see/meet someone
부럽다	to be jealous
비디오	video
빵	bread
사범님	master, instructor (of martial arts)
상징적이다	to be symbolic
선생님	teacher
선택권	choice, option
셋	three (native Korean number)
순서	order, sequence
쉽다	to be easy
시범을 보이다	to demonstrate (how to do something)
시작하다	to start
신기하다.	That's interesting. That's amazing.
실력이 있다	to be skilled
실제로	actually
싫다	to hate, to dislike
쓰레기	trash
아들	son
아이	child(ren)
아이가 생기다	to have a baby
아프다	to hurt, to be sick
안 되다	to not work
안 좋은 점	bad things
안무	choreography
앉다	to sit (down)

알아두다	to learn something and remember it
약간의	a little bit of
어리다	to be young
어쨌든 간에	anyway
엄격하다	to be strict
연관이 있다	to be related to
연습하다	to practice
영화	movie
예를 들면	for example
예의 바르다	to be polite
예절	manners, etiquette
오히려	rather
옮기다	to move
왠지	for some reason, somehow
외치다	to cry out, shout out
요새	these days
요즘	these days
운동	exercise; sport(s)
운영하다	to run a business
움직이다	to move
웃기다	to be funny
유도	Judo
의미	meaning
이유	reason
일반적으로	generally, usually
일본	Japan
일부	part
일주일	one week
입장	one's point of view, one's stance
재밌다	to be fun; to be funny
재작년	two years ago



전부	all
절반	half
점	aspect, point
정신	mind, consciousness
정해지다	to be decided
정확하다	to be exact, to be accurate
제 생각에는	I think, in my opinion
제대로	properly, right
제복	uniform
조용하다	to be quiet
졸다	to doze off
종류	kind, type
좋은 점	good things, benefit, perk
죄송하다	to feel bad, one is sorry
주다	to give
주로	mainly, mostly
주변	surrounding
주워듣다	to learn something by chance, to pick up
중요하다	to be important
직업	career, occupation
진출하다	to advance, to enter
차렷!	Attention!
착실하다	to be upstanding
챙기다	to look after, to take care of
초등학교	elementary school
총합	sum, total
축구	soccer
춤	dance
타고나다	to be born with + (a certain trait, talent)
태극기	the national flag of Korea
태어나다	to be born

태어나서 처음으로	first time after birth
통계	statistics
통일	unification
특히	especially
티가 나다	(one's lie) is obvious
파란	(adjective) blue
편하다	to be comfortable; to be convenient
평균	average
품세	fixed moves in 태권도
하나	one (native Korean number)
하얀	(adjective) white
하얗다	to be white (and clean)
학교	school
학생	student
학원	private institute
한 달	one month
한 마디	a word
한국어	the Korean language
함부로	thoughtlessly; rashly; without permission
합기도	aikido
해외	abroad
흉내를 내다	to imitate, to mimic
흔하다	to be common
힘들다	to be difficult, to be hard; to be tiring; to be tired

# Quiz

## *Review Quiz*

이번 이야기 에피소드에서 쓰인 표현들을 다음 퀴즈를 통해서 복습해 보세요.

Review the expressions used in this lyagi episode through the following quiz.

1. Which one of the following phrases means "for example" in Korean?

- a. 예를 갖추어
- b. 예의 바르다
- c. 예를 들면
- d. 예절 교육

2. What does '운영하다' mean?

- a. to run every morning
- b. to run a business
- c. to run away from fire
- d. to run over someone

3. What kind of teacher is '담임 선생님'?

- a. homeroom teacher
- b. P.E. teacher
- c. strict teacher
- d. martial art teacher

4. How do you say 'to be exact' in Korean?

- a. 중요하다

- b. 정확하다
- c. 엄격하다
- d. 흔하다

5. Which one of these relationship terms is used by a younger female when calling an older male friend?

- a. 언니
- b. 동생
- c. 오빠
- d. 형

6. How do you say 'three' in native Korean number?

- a. 하나
- d. 둘
- c. 셋
- d. 넷

7. What does '재작년' mean in Korean?

- a. three years ago
- b. two years ago
- c. last year
- d. this year

8. Which one of these words does NOT refer to a color?

- a. 하얀
- b. 파란
- c. 노란

d. 소란

9. Which one of these behaviors is NOT normally considered to be bad?

- a. 사범님 말을 따르다
- b. 동생을 때리다
- c. 쓰레기를 함부로 버리다
- d. 물건을 훔치다

10. How do you say 'to practice' in Korean?

- a. 녹음하다
- b. 배우다
- c. 가르치다
- d. 연습하다

## *Comprehension Quiz*

이번 이야기 에피소드를 얼마나 이해했는지 다음 퀴즈를 통해서 확인해 보세요.

See how much you understood this lyagi episode through the following quiz.

1. What kind of things did Hyunwoo and Hyojin say a lot of girls learned when they were little?

(2 answers)

- a. Kendo
- b. ballet
- c. violin
- d. piano

2. Why does Hyojin think a lot of parents have their children learn and practice 태권도?
- a. because they should know how to protect themselves
  - b. because the masters and the instructors take care of the kids after school while the parents are at work
  - c. because they liked it when they were little
  - d. because there's also etiquette training as well as 태권도 training.
3. What did Hyunwoo pick as a bad thing about doing 태권도?
- a. A child starts to rank people, most likely, for the first time in their lives.
  - b. A child can get beaten by other children.
  - c. A child can be rude to his/her parents and teachers except to the master of 사범님.
  - d. A child can learn how to steal things from others.
4. What would Hyunwoo do when his baby boy is born based on this lyagi episode?
- a. He would teach himself how to do 태권도 and teach it to his son.
  - b. He would not allow his son to learn 태권도 because he, himself, is sick of it.
  - c. He would rather have his son learn how to play soccer.
  - d. He would allow his son to do 태권도 but wouldn't force him to do it or suggest it before his son asks for it.
5. Hyojin said she would have her future children do soccer in this lyagi episode. What is the reason for it that she mentioned here?
- a. because she thinks it'll be good to learn a team sport
  - b. because she knows how to play soccer herself
  - c. because she thinks it's cheaper to have her future children do 태권도
  - d. because she loves soccer herself

# Answers

## Review Quiz Answers:

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. c
7. b
8. d
9. a
10. d

## Comprehension Quiz Answers:

1. b&d
2. d
3. a
4. d
5. a

Thank you for studying with  
TalkToMeInKorean's lyagi lessons.

We hope you have enjoyed learning new expressions  
and practicing your listening skills with this lesson.

If you have any questions about any part of the lesson,  
please feel free to e-mail us at [talktomeinkorean@gmail.com](mailto:talktomeinkorean@gmail.com).

If you want to write to us about a question you have, please also tell us  
the name of this lesson in the title of your e-mail. 감사합니다!

# IYAGI #148

## *Elementary School*

**Talk To Me In Korean**



Thank you for studying Korean with this episode of Iyagi. You can listen to natural conversations in 100% Korean about various topics through this series. This PDF e-book is freely available for download and sharing on [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com), and a more complete version containing complete translation, vocabulary list, grammar breakdown and quizzes is also available on our online store, [MyKoreanStore.com](http://MyKoreanStore.com). Thank you very much!



# lyagi 초등학교 - 한글

Listen to the audio track at:

<http://www.talktomeinkorean.com/shows/iyagi148>

효진: 안녕하세요, Talk To Me In Korean의 안효진입니다.

경화: 안녕하세요, 선경화입니다.

효진: 언니, 진짜 오랜만이죠.

경화: 네, 진짜 오랜만이에요.

효진: 이야기 레슨 자체도 굉장히 오랜만이고 언니와 제가 같이 녹음을 하는 것도 진짜 오랜만인 거 같아요.

경화: 맞아요. 맞아요.

효진: 반가워요.

경화: 반가워요.

효진: 오늘 뭐에 대해서 얘기해 볼 거죠 언니?

경화: 오늘은 초등학교에 대해서 이야기할 거예요.

효진: 네, 초등학교... 우리 회사, 사무실 바로 앞에도 초등학교가 하나 있죠.

경화: 네.

효진: 언니는 '초등학교' 하면 뭐가 제일 먼저 떠올라요?

경화: 음, 저는 사실 '고무줄 놀이'가 가장 먼저 떠올라요.

효진: 아, 이렇게 긴 고무줄을 가지고 여자 아이들이 주로 많이 했던 놀이죠, 고무줄 놀이.

경화: 맞아요.

효진: 많이 했나요, 언니?

경화: 네, 저는 고등학교 때까지 사실 계속 쪽 많이 했는데...

효진: 정말요?

경화: 네. 하하하. 고등학교 때도 점심 시간에 많이 했었거든요.

효진: 아, 진짜요?

경화: 네. 근데 초등학교 때 제일 많이 했어요.

효진: 네, 저도, 초등학교, 특히 저학년 때 정말 많이 했던 기억이 나는데요...

경화: 네. 네.

효진: 고등학교 때는... 요즘도 고무줄을 파나요?

경화: 못 본 것 같아요.

효진: 요새 고무줄 놀이를 하는 아이들을 별로 못 본 것 같아요, 저도.

경화: 네, 애들이 그런 얘기를 하는 걸 본 적이 없어요.

효진: 네. 아마 옛날 놀이가 됐나 봐요.

경화: 그런 것 같아요. 요즘은 또 '스마트폰'이라는 게 있으니까. 설마 고무줄에 관심을 갖지는 않을 것 같아요.

효진: 우리 때는 되게 많이 했는데... 그렇죠?

경화: 네, 놀 게, 뭐 그런... 고무줄, 공기, 이런 것들.

효진: 공기, 맞아요. 아니면 그냥 흙 파고 놓고.

경화: 그렇죠, 막, '깽깽이' 이런 것처럼...

효진: 어, 맞아요.

경화: 운동장에 그려 놓고 뛰어다니면서 했는데 요즘은 아마 스마트폰을 갖고 놀지 않을까...

효진: 좀 슬프네요.

경화: 맞아요.

효진: 그리고 또, '초등학교' 하면 저는 뭐가 떠오르냐면, 제가 2학년 때까지는 '국민학교'였어요. 이름이.

경화: 맞아요. 맞아요.

효진: 제가 입학할 때는 국민학교에 입학을 했는데 졸업할 때는 초등학교로 졸업을 했어요.

경화: 기억나요.

효진: 아마 저희보다 나이가 몇 년 많으신 분들은 '국민학교'라는 말이 더 익숙하지 않을까 싶은데...

경화: 네.

효진: 국민학교'라는 말이 일본에서 들어 온 말이라고 해서... 그 때 한창 일본에서 들어온 말들이 한국말에 남아 있는 것들을 한국화 시키는 것들을 많이 했던 것 같은데 그 과정의 일환으로 '국민학교'를 '초등학교'로 바꿨죠.

경화: 네. 그래서 그렇게 중간에 바뀌니까 되게 어색하게 느꼈던 기억이 나요. 그래서 처음에 말할 때는 국민학교라고 했다가, '아, 초등, 이제 초등학교지?' 이러면서 바꿔 말했던 기억이 나요.

효진: 맞아요. 저도 그런 기억이 있는데, 다행히 저희 때는 그래도 좀 저학년 때 바뀌었는데 고학년 때 바뀌신 분들은 진짜 헷갈렸을 것 같아요.

경화: 맞아요.

효진: 그리고 또 초등학교에 관한 추억이 있나요, 언니?

경화: 어, 왜 저는 이렇게 노는 추억만 생각나는지 모르겠는데, 교실 뒤에서 공기 하거나, 그런, 놀았던 게 기억이 나요. 남학생들은 주로 밖에, 운동장에 나가서 놀았는데 여학생들은 교실 안에서 놀았던 것 같아요.

효진: 교실 안에서 공기 하거나 아니면 그냥 수다 떨거나...

경화: 맞아요. 뒤에, 마루 바닥에 앉아서...

효진: 네.

경화: 많이 했었어요.

효진: 한국 초등학교는, 1학년, 만 여섯 살에 입학해서 6학년인 만 열...한 살인가요? 열한 살? 열한 살? 열두 살? 이때쯤에 졸업을 하는데...

경화: 네.

효진: 어, 저희 때까지만 해도 '빠른'이라는 개념이 있었잖아요, 언니.

경화: 네~~~

효진: 아, 언니가 빠르지요? 그러고 보니까.

경화: 그렇죠. 네. 저는 싫었어요.

효진: 아, 정말요? 왜요?

경화: 꼭, 그, 뭔가를 덧붙여서 얘기해야 하잖아요. "저는 빠른 87년생이에요." 이렇게 뭔가 평범한 사람의 범주에서 어긋나는 그런 범주에 들어가 있으니까 귀찮았어요.

효진: 그런데 빠르니 굉장히 많아요. 사실.

경화: 네.

효진: 굉장히 많은데, 빠르니 뭐냐면... 저희가 초등학교를 입학할 때... 다른 나라에서는 4월에 입학하는 곳도 있고 9월에 입학하는 곳도 있지만, 한국에서는 3월에 입학하는데,

경화: 네.

효진: 1월에 태어났거나 2월에 태어난 경우에는 그 전 해에 태어난 아이들과 같이 입학했어요. 예를 들면, 제가 87년생인데 저는 9월생이에요.

경화: 네.

효진: 그런데 저와 함께, 같은 학년에서 학교를 다닌 아이들은 87년 3월에 태어난 아이들부터 88년 2월 까지. 그렇게 걸쳐 있는 거죠.

경화: 맞아요.

효진: 그런데 한국에서는 나이가 좀 중요하잖아요.

경화: 그렇죠.

효진: 나이가 굉장히 중요한데, 호칭에서도 중요하고, 사람을 대할 때도 약간... 되게 중요한 개념인 것 같은데 '빠른'들은 항상 애매해요.

경화: 맞아요. 또 한국은, 물론 요즘에는 조금 달라지긴 했지만 그래도 여전히 동갑인 친구들을 '친구'라고 부르잖아요.

효진: 맞아요.

경화: 그래서 가끔 '친구'라는 말이 친한 사람이라는 뜻뿐만 아니라 동갑이라는 뜻도 되잖아요.

효진: 맞아요.

경화: 그래서 여러분 제가 혹시 트위터에 '친구들' 이런 말 올리면 거의 동갑인 친구들을 이야기하는 경우가 많다는 거...

효진: 맞아요.

경화: 그래서, 네. 친구들이 같은 나이인 경우가 원래 보통 많은데 저같이 빠른 생일인 경우에는 사실 한 해 더 일찍 태어난 친구들이 제 친구들이에요.

효진: 그렇죠. 학년이, 저와 언니는 같은 해에 태어났지만 언니가 저보다 한 학년 위였던 거죠.

경화: 네.

효진: 그런데 이제, 어릴 때는 그래도... 초등학교 다니고, 중학교 다니고, 학교 다닐 때는 같은 학년이면 별로 애매할 게 없었어요. 그냥 다 같이 친구로 지내고.

경화: 네. 네.

효진: 전 단 한번도 같은 학년의 빠른 88인 아이들 보고 '언니라고 불러!' 이런 경우는 없었던 것 같아요. 초등학교 때는 더더욱이 다 같이 어리니까.

경화: 맞아요.

효진: 그런 기억이 있네요. 또 뭐가 있을까요? 저는 초등학교 때 받아쓰기 시험 보던 것도 기억 나고요.

경화: 어~ 맞아요.

효진: 왜냐면은 맞춤법을 정확히 써야 되니까 받아쓰기 시험도 많이 봤고, 또... 저희 때는 영어는 안 배웠죠? 초등학교 때.

경화: 네. 저 중학교 1학년 때부터 영어 교과서가 생겼던 것 같아요.

효진: 그리고 또 방학이 되면 초등학교는 방학이 되게 길었던 것 같은데,

경화: 네.

효진: 방학이 되면 항상 '탐구생활'이라는 책을 받아 와서 거기에 여러... 약간 문제집 같잖아요.

경화: 네.

효진: 그래서 EBS 방송을 보면서 항상 방학 숙제를 거기에다가 하고,

경화: 네.

효진: 방학에 일기 숙제가 있으면 매일같이 일기를 써야 되는데 꼭 개학하기 이전에 몰아서 쓰고 그랬던 기억도 나네요.

경화: 한 달이 넘는 양을 한꺼번에... 날씨 막 다 지어내고. 지금처럼 인터넷으로 과거의 날씨를 쉽게 볼 수 있는 때가 아니었기 때문에...

효진: 네. 맞아요. 기억나네요. 거기다가 일기의 끝은 항상 '참 즐거웠다'.

경화: '재밌었다'.

효진: 뭐, '재밌었다'

경화: '즐거웠다'.

효진: 꼭 '참'이 붙고, 뭔가 감상이 있는데, 되게 좋은 얘기만 많이 썼던 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 그리고 저는 운동회가 생각나요.

효진: 아, 맞아요. 운동회. 매년 했죠?

경화: 네. 네.

효진: 가을 때쯤.

경화: 그렇죠. 가을 운동회. 그래서 '청군', '백군' 나눠서,

효진: 맞아요.

경화: 네, 뭐라 그러죠? 던져서 터뜨리는 거.

효진: 아~ 콩주머니 던져 가지고,

경화: 네, 콩주머니 던져서 터뜨리는 거, 그것도 생각나고, 줄다리기도 하잖아요.

효진: 맞아요.

경화: 그것도 생각나고. 되게 행복했거든요. 운동회 날.

효진: 너무 즐거워서?

경화: 네.

효진: 언니 운동을 그렇게 좋아하셨나요?

경화: 어... 사실 운동회의 하이라이트는 계주 경기잖아요. 마지막에.

효진: 아~ 맞아요. 릴레이.

경화: 네. 그런데 저는 정말 달리기를 못했어요.

효진: 네.

경화: 그래서 달리기를 잘하는 친구들에 대한 그런 동경? 네, 그런 게 있어서 '멋있다...' '나도 저렇게 빨리 달리고 싶다...' 특히나, 그, 바통을 들고 달리다가 왜 추월하는 엄청 뛰어난 학생들이 있었잖아요. 너무 멋있어요. 저의 영웅이었어요.

효진: 아, 정말요?

경화: 네, 그래서 엄마한테 저는 다음에 태어나면 달리기 잘하는 사람으로 태어나고 싶다고 얘기했었어요. 그런데 연습하면 되는데 어렸을 때는 그게 타고나는 건 줄 알고,

효진: 맞아요.

경화: 그냥 마냥 부러워만 했어요.

효진: 어, 그렇구나. 저도 운동을 참 못하는데 저도 부러워했던 것 같아요. 운동 잘하는 친구들. 저는 특히 뭐가 부러웠냐면 이건 운동회 종목은 아니었는데 체육 시간에 뽀틀 많이 했잖아요. 뽀틀.

경화: 아~ 네. 네.

효진: 4단이 가장 낮고, 보통. 4단, 5단, 6단, 이렇게 올라가는데, 뽀틀에 막 달려가서 앞에서 이렇게 도움닫기를 하고 뽀틀을 짚고 뛰려고만 하면 너무 무서운 거예요.

경화: 네.

효진: 그래서 정말 거의 성공한 적이 손에 꼽을 정도로 별로 없었어요.

경화: 맞아요. 저도 완전 어렸을 때, 한, 몇 번 성공했을까? 대부분 겁나서 뛰지 못 하거나 거의 그냥 앉아 버리거나 했었어요.

효진: 맞아요.

경화: 이렇게 뭔가 어설픈게 시도했다가 뒤에 엉덩이가 걸릴까 봐 그냥 '아이고!' 그냥 앉아 버리곤 했었어요.

효진: 그게 엉덩이가 걸리면 아픈 것도 아픈 건데 좀 창피해요.

경화: 네. 네.

효진: 아이들이 많다 보니까...

경화: 네. 제일 낮은 높이도 왜 이렇게 높아 보이던지...

효진: 그렇죠. 그런데 저는 지금 하라고 해도 아마 못 할 것 같아요.

경화: 맞아요. 몸이 더 무거워졌어요.

효진: 네. 맞아요. 그러면 언니는 초등학교 때 가장 좋아했던 과목이 뭐예요?

경화: 저는... 아무래도 산수를...

효진: 산수를... 저와 굉장히 반대로...

경화: 네, 맞아요. 반대인 것 같아요. 저는 고등학교 졸업할 때까지 수학, 산수를 제일 좋아하고 제일, 성적이 그나마 제일 좋았어요.

효진: 저와는 완전히 반대예요. 저는 산수 정말 못했고, 고등학교 졸업할 때까지 고3 내내 수학 공부만 한 기억이 있는데, 저는 반대로... 성향이 되게 다른 것 같아요. 저는 국어, 이런 거 좋아해 가지고, 항상, 매년 말이 되면 방학식 날 교과서를 이만큼 주시잖아요.

경화: 네. 네.

효진: 굉장히 많은 책을 주시는데, 제 책과, 제 교과서와 오빠 교과서에 있는, 국어책과 도덕책에 있는 읽을 수 있는 지문은 다 읽었던 것 같아요.

경화: 와~

효진: 읽는 거를 되게 좋아했어요. 어릴 때. 그런데 산수를 너무 못했다는 거... 아직도 기억나는 게 10점 만점 3점 받아 가지고 막 놀림 받았거든요.

경화: 아, 진짜요?

효진: 아직도 상처로 남아 있나 봐요.

경화: 그런데 효진 씨가, 그, 교과서 받는 거 얘기하니까 생각나는 게, 왜, 또 투명한 아스테이지?라고 하죠. 그걸로 책을 이렇게 포장? 싸고 다녔잖아요.

효진: 네, 책이 이렇게 헐지 말라고.

경화: 그렇죠. 그걸 항상 방학 시작하고 그 다음 해에 사실 2월까지 방학이잖아요.

효진: 네.

경화: 그래서 3월부터 그 책을 쓸 거지만 그래도 미리 그걸 해 봤던...

효진: 새 책에다가...

경화: 네. 기분이 좋으니까? 해 봤던 기억이 나요.

효진: 저도 항상 약간 투명한 색으로 많이 했는데 어떤 아이들은 약간 좀 세련되게 땡땡이 무늬가 있는 걸 한단던가... 그런 아이들도 있었던 것 같아요.

경화: 네. 네.

효진: 그리고 '초등학교' 하면 또 기억나는 거. 알림장 기억나세요, 언니?

경화: 아~

효진: 중학교나 고등학교를 가면 어느 정도 학생들이 컸기 때문에 대충 숙제가 뭐고, 집에 전달해야 할 사항이 뭔지 기억해서 집에 가지만 초등학생들은 어리잖아요. 그래서 항상 '알림장'이라고 해서 '알림'하는 거는 어디에다 알리는 거잖아요. 알림 사항을 적어 가는 노트가 항상 있었어요.

경화: 네. 네.

효진: 그래서 매일 수업이 끝나고 선생님이 1번, 하고, 뭐, 집에서 뭐 하기. 2번, 숙제 뭐. 3번, 엄마한테 이거 말하기. 이걸 적어 주시면 모든 아이들이 알림장에 적어서 집에 가서 엄마 보여 드리고 그랬던 기억이 나네요.

경화: 엄마들 중에서 그거 매일매일 검사하시는, 그러니까, 학생이 그냥 엄마한테 말도 안 하고, 그냥 숙제를 안 해 버리는 친구들도 많이 있기 때문에 엄마들이 "자, 알림장 보여 줘 봐!" 이렇게 하면서 검사하시는 분들도 계세요.

효진: 맞아요. 초등학교 얘기하니까... 저는 좀 초등학교로 돌아가고 싶을 때가 있어요.

경화: 음~

효진: 걱정 없이, 정말... 요즘 아이들은 학원도 많이 다니고 공부 걱정도 굉장히 많은 걸로 알고 있는데 저희 때만 해도, 아니면 저만 그랬던 건지 모르겠는데, 저는 공부 걱정도 안 했고, 시험도 뭐 많이 없었고, 있긴 있었지만. 그냥 잘 놀고 잘 먹고 학교 열심히 다니고 친구들과 사이 좋게 지내는 게 인생의 목표였잖아요.

경화: 네. 맞아요.

효진: 그래서 되게 그런 점들이 돌아가고 싶네요. 돌아가고 싶게 만들어요. 저를. 언니는 초등학교로 돌아가고 싶은 생각이 있나요? 가능하다면.

경화: 음~ 아니요.

효진: 아니요?

경화: 네.

효진: 지금이 좋아요?

경화: 네. 좋은 추억으로 간직하고 싶어요.

효진: 아, 그렇군요.

경화: 다시 살기가 좀 벅차네요.

효진: 그건 그래요. 다시 초등학교만 지내는 게 아니잖아요.

경화: 그러니까요.

효진: 중학교, 고등학교 다시 다 살아야 되니까...

경화: 바로 그거예요.

효진: 그렇군요.

경화: 네. 네.

효진: 여러분은 초등학교에 대한 기억이 어떤 기억이 있는지 아니면 여러분 초등학교 생활은 저희가 얘기했던, 방금 이야기했던 한국에서의 초등학교 생활과 어떻게 달랐는지 꼭 댓글로 저희한테 알려 주세요.



경화: 네. 알려 주세요.

효진: 그러면 저희는 다음 시간에 뵙게요. 안녕!

경화: 안녕!

Thank you for studying Korean with this episode of Iyagi. You can listen to natural conversations in 100% Korean about various topics through this series. This PDF e-book is freely available for download and sharing on [TalkToMeInKorean.com](http://TalkToMeInKorean.com), and a more complete version containing complete translation, vocabulary list, grammar breakdown and quizzes is also available on our online store, [MyKoreanStore.com](http://MyKoreanStore.com). Thank you very much!

I  
Y  
A  
G  
I  
의  
야  
기



SEASON 2 EPISODE 1

학창 시절 별명

## Full Transcript

주연	안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 이야기입니다.
석진	네. 안녕하세요. 주연 씨.
주연	안녕하세요.
석진	네. 저희 이야기를 정말 오랜만에 다시 하는 것 같아요.
주연	네. 시즌 2가 돌아왔습니다.
석진	네. 그래서 여기 주연 씨와 제가 새로운 주제에 대해서 얘기를 하려고 하는데
주연	네. 시즌 2의 첫 번째 에피소드의 주제는 뭐죠?
석진	‘별명’입니다.
주연	별명.
석진	주연 씨는 어렸을 때 별명이 뭐였어요?
주연	저는 별명이... 보통은 왜, 학창 시절 때 별명을 유치하게, 이름! 이름이랑 좀 비슷하게 이렇게 해서 짓잖아요. 그런데 저는 이름이 그렇게 특이한 이름이 아니고 엄청 흔한 이름이어 가지고 이름으로 별명이 있었던 적은 없던 것 같고. 생긴 걸로.
석진	네네. 생긴 걸로.
주연	고등학교 때는 공룡 류의 별명이 많았어요.
석진	공룡?
주연	네.
석진	티라노?
주연	티라노는 아니고. 그런 진짜 공룡 말고.
석진	트리케라톱스?
주연	아니. 귀여운 공룡. 그... 돌리 있죠? 돌리?
석진	네.
주연	돌리도 있었고 그리고 고등학교 2, 3학년 때는 파이리.
석진	파이리? 포켓몬에 나오는 그 불 쏘는 애?
주연	그쵸. 그쵸. 파이리를 그렇게 닮았다고 해서 다들 파이리라고 불렀어요 저를. 파이리 닮았나요?
석진	‘랩터’ 없었어요? 랩터?
주연	랩터?
석진	네.
주연	랩터가 뭐예요?
석진	‘쥬라기 공룡 2’에 나오는 그 공룡 있잖아요.

주연	그런 진짜 공룡 말고요. 왜 그런지 모르겠는데 어쨌든 제가 공룡 닮았나요?
석진	둘리나 파이리 같은 별명을 얻으려면 좀 귀여워야 하는데...
주연	귀여웠나 봐요.
석진	네. 뭐... 친구들한테 아주 잘해 줬나 봐요.
주연	그런가요? 저는 잘 모르겠는데 어쨌든 제 별명은 공룡 류가 많았어요. 오빠는 별명 있었어요?
석진	네. 제 이름이 조금 특이하잖아요.
주연	맞아요. 진석진. 거꾸로 해도 진석진.
석진	맞아요. 맞아요. 그래서 어렸을 때 애들이 보통 이름을 거꾸로 불러서.
주연	아, 맞아요. 맞아요.
석진	많이 놀렸어요.
주연	그렇게도 많이 했죠.
석진	네. 그러니까 “박주연” 같은 경우에는 “연주박”, “연주박” 이렇게 막 부르고 했었는데 저는 그럴 리가 없었죠.
주연	거꾸로 해도 진석진이니깐.
석진	네. 그래서 이름으로 놀리는 대상은 안 됐었는데. 제가 코가 크다 보니까 코쟁이라고.
주연	아, 코쟁이. 그렇죠. 맞아요. 코 큰 사람한테 코쟁이라고 많이 했죠.
석진	네. 그렇게 많이 불렀었고. 그 예전에 영화 정무문이라고 아세요?
주연	아니요. 언제적 영화인가요?
석진	이게 원작은 이소룡이 나온 거예요. 그런데 그게 나중에 이연걸이 다시 리메이크 된 버전에 출연 했었거든요. 그 주인공 이름이 오진진이에요. 제 이름에도 ‘진’이 두 개 들어가고 그 사람도 ‘진’이 두 개 들어가니까 오진진이라고도 부르고 그랬었는데 이름 때문에.
주연	정말 유치하네요.
석진	네. 남자들이 그렇죠, 뭐.
주연	어렸을 때야 다 그렇죠, 뭐.
석진	그리고 제가 좀 오바하는 행동을 많이 해 가지고 친구들이 저를 진오바라고 많이 불렀었어요.
주연	아, 들어 본 적 있었던 것 같아요.
석진	아, 네. 기억나요?
주연	오빠 친구가 오빠 진오바라고 불렀던 거.
석진	네. 네. 그런데 저랑 별로 안 친한 친구가 있었어요. 근데 개랑 고3, 1년을 지내고 나서 졸업한 후에 다시 만난 적이 있었는데 저를 갑자기 박진호라고 부르는 거예요.
주연	박진호? 왜요?

석진	애들이 자꾸 저를 진오바, 진오바 하니까 애는 제 원래 이름이 박진호인 줄 안 거예요. 그러니까 애들이 영어 식으로 진호가 이름이고 박을… Hey, Jinho Park, Jinho Park 이렇게 부르는 줄 알았던 거예요.
주연	아, 진짜요?
석진	그래서 갑자기 저한테 진호라고 하는 거예요. 와. 나 진짜 어이가 없어 가지고.
주연	아, 오해를 하셨네.
석진	네. 1년 동안 같이 지냈는데도 모르더라고요.
주연	아. 그럴 수도 있구나.
석진	네. 그러면 주연 씨. 주연 씨가 아는 후배나 선배나 아니면 친구 중에 정말 특이한 이름을 가지고 있거나 아니면 정말 흔한 이름을 가진 사람 누구 없었어요?
주연	흔한 이름은, 제가 흔한 이름을 가지고 있었기 때문에 항상 저는 한 학년에 제 이름과 같은 이름을 가진 동명이인이 한 명씩은 꼭 있었어요.
석진	꼭 있었어요? 와. 그러면 어떻게 구별해서 불렀어요?
주연	음… 글썄요. 그건 제가 부르지 않고 다른 사람이 부르니까 저는 잘 모르겠는데 동명이인이 항상 많았고 시대별로 유행하는 이름이 있잖아요.
석진	그렇죠. 그렇죠.
주연	제 이름이 참 유행했나 봐요, 그때.
석진	아, 박주연.
주연	되게 많아요. 주연도 많고 주현도 많고. 특이한 이름이 저희 학년에 성이 이 씨인데 이름이 미지예요.
석진	이미지. 오, 괜찮네요.
주연	되게 예쁘죠, 이름이?
석진	네. 네.
주연	근데 이미지라는 이름이 흔한 이름이 아니잖아요. 근데 저희 학년에 이미지라는 친구가 둘이 있었어요. 그래서 저희는 그때 못됐지만 ‘이쁜 이미지’, ‘안 이쁜 이미지’. 이렇게 불렀어요. 그거. 요즘 나온 드라마, ‘또오해영’.
석진	아, ‘또오해영’.
주연	거기서 오해영이 동명이인이잖아요. 거기서 ‘이쁜 오해영’, ‘안 이쁜 오해영’. 이렇게 부르잖아요. 똑같이 그렇게 불렀던 거예요.
석진	아, 그래도 ‘못생긴 이미지’라고 안 불렀으니까 뭐, 그래도 애들이 그렇게 나쁘지는 않네요.
주연	못생긴 이미지’라고까진 못 했고… 아, 그런데 워낙에 ‘이쁜 이미지’가 워낙 이뻐요.

석진	아, 그래요?
주연	그래서... 뭐 저도 친구들이 어떻게 구별해서 불렀는지 모르겠지만 뭐, 어디선가 또 '안 이쁜 박주연' 이렇게 불렀을 수도 있겠죠.
석진	어... 뭐, 그랬을 수도 있겠네요. 이 방송을 들으시는 주연 씨 옛날 친구분들께서는 한번 댓글을 남겨 주셔서
주연	제보해 주세요. 저도 궁금합니다.
석진	진실을 알려 주시길 바랍니다.
주연	오빠 친구들 중에는 특이한 이름 가진 친구 있었어요?
석진	네. 있었어요. 이름이 이주락이라는 친구가 있었어요.
주연	주라기?
석진	네. 주락이.
주연	진짜요?
석진	이주락.
주연	아, 주락.
석진	네.
주연	아, 그럼 진짜 주락이네요.
석진	네. 저희 때 '주라기 공원'이 나왔잖아요. 저희가 중학교 때인가? 그때 나와서 되게 유행했었는데 개는 그때 이후로 꼭 주라기였죠.
주연	와! 진짜 신기하다. 이름이 별명이네요.
석진	그렇죠.
주연	주락이.
석진	아마 한자로는 정말 좋은 뜻일 것 같은데.
주연	맞아요. 맞아요. 그럴겠죠.
석진	발음은 좀 웃기게 됐죠.
주연	아, 진짜 특이하다.
석진	그리고 저희 선배 중에 조은애가 있었어요.
주연	조은애.
석진	네. 조은애. 보통 조은혜가 많잖아요.
주연	그렇죠. 그렇죠. 조은애.
석진	그리고 이름에 '아름'이 들어간 애들도 좀 있었던 것 같아요.
주연	아름?

석진	그래서 김아름, 정아름. 이렇게.
주연	네. 맞아요.
석진	그래서 그런지 몰라도 웬지 ‘아름’이 들어간 애들은 좀 예뻐 보이기도 하고 그런 효과가 있는 것 같더라고요.
주연	어, 그런가? 제 친구들 중에도 아름이 하나 있는데 개도 되게 예쁜데.
석진	그렇죠? 그렇죠? 아름이가 보통은 예뻐요.
주연	아름이가 보통은 다 예쁜가 봐요.
석진	아니면 우리가 이름 때문에 그렇게 약간 인식하는 것 같기도 하고.
주연	그런가?
석진	네. 그래서 이름은 잘 지어야 하는 것 같아요.
주연	아, 맞아요. 이름을 한국에서는 돈 주고도 짓잖아요. 철학관 가서. 이름이 뭐... 운명을 결정한다고 믿는 사람이 많으니까.
석진	네. 저희 사촌 형이, 이름이 석용이었어요. 진석용이었는데. 이름에 용 자가 들어간 사람이... 뭐랄까. 그 운명이 아주 거칠대요.
주연	그래요?
석진	그래서 최근에 바꿨어요, 이름을. 진정민으로.
주연	정민.
석진	네. 바꿨는데 삶이 많이 부드러워졌는지 모르겠지만. 요즘 뭐... 개명하는 게, 과정도 어렵진 않고
주연	맞아요. 개명을 정말 많이 하는 것 같아요, 주변에서.
석진	그렇구나. 친구분 중에 개명한 사람들 있어요?
주연	많아요. 저도 많고. 되게... 예전부터 개명을 하고 싶어 했던 친구가 있었어요.
석진	네.
주연	그 이름이 조금... 저희 어머니 때 세대의 이름이어서.
석진	분 자로 끝나거나 옥 자로 끝나거나.
주연	옥. 옥이에요.
석진	맞아요.
주연	옥 자로 끝나서. 그거는 저희 어머니 때 세대의 이름이 많잖아요.
석진	맞아요.
주연	그래서 되게 바꾸고 싶어 해서 굉장히 세련된 이름으로 바꿨어요. 예린으로.
석진	예린? 오. 린 자로 끝나면 되게 좀...
주연	정말 세련됐죠.

석진	네. 세련돼 보이는 것 같아요.
주연	근데 저희는 아직도 그 옛날 이름으로 불러요.
석진	맞아요. 일단은 뭐, 그렇게 불러 온 세월이 있는데.
주연	맞아요. 맞아요.
석진	쉽게 바꾸기 어렵죠.
주연	맞아요. 입에 안 붙더라고요.
석진	그렇군요.
주연	저희 학창 시절 때는 별명을 이름에서 많이 따와 가지고 별명을 지었는데 또 다른 나라에서는 어떻게 별명을 지어줄지 그것도 궁금해요.
석진	맞아요. 맞아요.
주연	그런 것 좀 알려 주세요.
석진	네. 댓글로 많이 알려 주세요. 저희 이제 답장 많이 하고 있으니까. 최대한 답장 많이 하려고 노력하고 있으니까 댓글 꼭 써 주세요.
주연	지금까지 그러면 이름과 별명에 대해서 한번 얘기를 나눠 봤는데 여러분의 의견도 궁금하니까 꼭 알려 주시고
석진	그러면.
주연	저희는.
석진	다음 이야기에서 뵈겠습니다.
주연	안녕히 계세요.

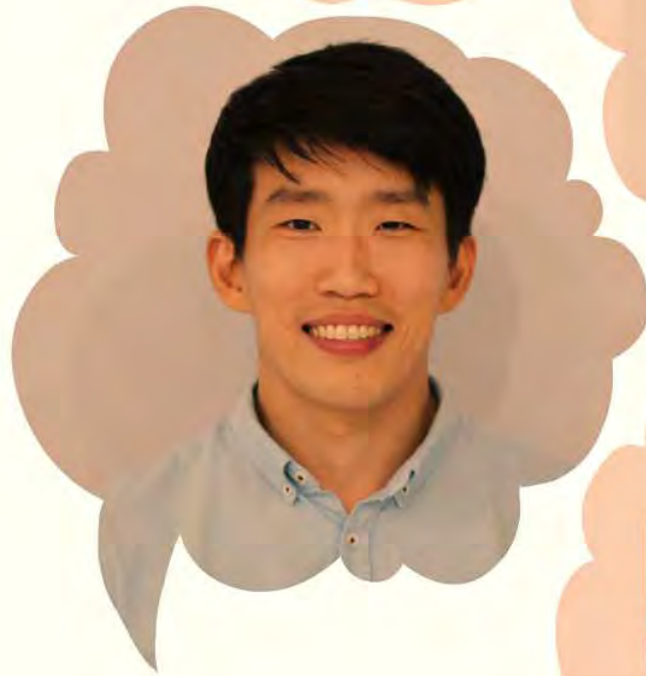
Thank you for studying with Talk To Me In Korean's Iyagi Season 2!

You can find the full translation available on our online bookstore at [MyKoreanStore.com](http://MyKoreanStore.com).





I  
Y  
A  
G  
I  
of  
기



TALK TO ME  
IN KOREAN

SEASON 2 EPISODE 2

카페에서  
일 하는 것

## Full Transcript

현우	안녕하세요, 여러분. Talk To Me In Korean의 선현우입니다.
주연	안녕하세요. 박주연입니다.
현우	주연 씨, 안녕하세요.
주연	안녕하세요.
현우	주연 씨는 카페에 자주 가시죠?
주연	자주 가죠.
현우	네. 카페에 살죠?
주연	거의 산다고 볼 수 있죠.
현우	네. 한국어로 '살다시피 한다'라는 말이 있는데,
주연	그쵸.
현우	주연 씨야 말로 카페에 살다시피 하는 것 같아요.
주연	그렇죠.
현우	사실은 저도 카페에 자주 가는데 하루에 두 번 갈 때도 있고 세 번 갈 때도 있어요.
주연	미팅이 있으면 진짜 그럴것네요.
현우	맞아요. 그래서 한국에서는 사무실에서 사람들을 만나서 이야기할 수도 있지만 카페에서 미팅, 즉, 회의하는 사람도 많잖아요.
주연	그렇죠.
현우	근데 주연 씨는 혼자 가죠?
주연	거의 90%는 혼자 가는 것 같아요.
현우	친구가 없기 때문에.
주연	뭐, 그것도 그렇고.
현우	주말에도 혼자 가고.
주연	주말에도 일을 하기 때문에.
현우	아, 그래요? 흔적이 남아 있지 않던데. 아무튼, 카페에 가면 물론 커피도 마실 수 있고 차도 마실 수 있고 그리고 맛있는 다른 음료도 있고 간식도 있잖아요.
주연	그렇죠.
현우	그런데 주연 씨가 주로 카페를 자주 가는 이유는 뭐예요?
주연	저는 주로 일을 하러 가는 것 같아요.
현우	카페에서 커피를 만드는 일을 하는 건 아니죠?
주연	그건 아니죠.

현우	네.
주연	카페에서 커피를 시켜 놓고 제 일을 하죠.
현우	그렇죠. 그런데 주연 씨처럼, 그리고 저도 가끔 그러는데, 한국에서 요즘에 카페에서 일을 하는 사람들이 늘어나고 있잖아요.
주연	맞아요.
현우	그 이유가 뭡까요?
주연	글쎄요.
현우	카페에서 일을 하면 더 잘돼요?
주연	사무실이 없는 사람도 있겠고, 저 같이 사무실이 있는데 카페에서 일을 하는 사람도 많을까요?
현우	네. 그 이유가 뭡까요?
주연	저는 개인적으로 카페에서 일하는 게 더 잘되고 말고를 떠나서 한 장소에서 오래 있는 게 싫어요.
현우	아, 그렇구나. 그런 이야기를 제 주변 친구들이 많이 했어요, 사실. 뭐... “사무실을 구하고 싶은데 프리랜서이기 때문에 매일 똑같은 곳에서 일을 하면 좀 지루할 것 같다.”
주연	맞아요. 집중력이 흐트러져요.
현우	그런데 카페에서 일을 하는 건 좋아요. 뭐, 집중도 할 수 있고 그리고 청소도 안 해도 되고.
주연	그쵸. 그쵸.
현우	그리고 한 다섯 군데 정도 마음에 드는 카페가 있으면 오늘은 여기 갔다가 다음에 여기 갔다가 할 수 있잖아요. 그런데 문제가 있어요.
주연	뭐요?
현우	카페는 나 혼자 있는 곳이 아니니까 혹시 열심히 일을 하고 있는데 옆 사람이 진짜 시끄러워요. 그러면 어떻게 해요?
주연	그런 경우가 오늘 있었어요.
현우	아, 진짜요?
주연	오늘 일을 하고 있는데 옆에서 너무 떠드는 거예요. 근데 카페니까 도서관도 아니고 뭐라고 할 수가 없잖아요.
현우	그러니까요. 이 주제에 대해서 많은 사람들이 사실 이야기를 하는데, 예를 들어서 카페가 도서관처럼 조용해야 한다고 생각하는 사람들이 있는 것 같고 또 카페에서는 자유롭게 수다를 떨 수 있어야 하는데 왜 여기에서 정숙을 요구하는가, 이렇게 생각하는 사람도 있는데 주연 씨는 어떤 편이에요?
주연	저는 당연히 정숙을 요구를 한다는 건 말은 안 되는 것 같아요.
현우	안 되죠.
주연	카페라는 장소 자체가 커피를 시켜 놓고 수다도 떨고 친구들이랑 그렇게 하는 장소인데.

현우	맞아요. 그런데 그래도 저도 이야기를 하려고 카페에 갔어도 이야기를 나도 하고 있는데 그래도 너무 시끄러운 사람이 있어요.
주연	있죠. 있죠.
현우	그런 사람에게는 어떻게 말을 해 줘야 될지 전혀 모르겠어요.
주연	어떻게 해야 될까요?
현우	저는 그냥 제가 자리를 옮기거나
주연	네. 저도.
현우	아니면 그 사람이 갈 때까지 기다리거나 그러는 편인데.
주연	그래 본 적 있어요? 자리를 피해 본 적 있어요?
현우	많죠.
주연	아, 진짜요?
현우	네. 물론 카페가 보통 점심 시간 이후에 두 시나 세 시쯤 되면, 세 시까지는 아니고 한 두 시쯤 되면 사람들이 많이 오잖아요.
주연	맞아요.
현우	그러면 옮기고 싶어도 자리가 남은 곳이 없어요.
주연	맞아요.
현우	그러면 그 자리에 가만히 있어야 되는데 세 시, 네 시 이럴 때에는 옆에 자리가 있으니까 옮긴 적은 있죠. 그러면 카페에서 일을 하는 것에 대해서 또 이야기를 할 때 빼 놓을 수 없는 것이 예전에는 카페에 랩탑 컴퓨터, 즉, 노트북 컴퓨터를 충전할 수 있는 그 콘센트가 없었어요, 잘.
주연	맞아요.
현우	그런데 요즘에는 많이 있죠.
주연	요즘에는 거의 대부분의 카페가 다 구비를 하고 있죠. 여기저기.
현우	그렇죠. 사람들이 다들 노트북을 가지고 오고 그다음에 휴대폰, 스마트폰을 충전하고 싶어 할 거라는 것을 카페 주인들도 알고 있는 거죠.
주연	맞아요. 이제는 그게 경쟁력이예요.
현우	맞아요. 그런데 어떻게 보면 다섯 시간, 여섯 시간 동안 전기까지 사용하면.
주연	맞아요. 그래서 요즘엔 그 ‘전기 도둑’이라고..
현우	어, 그렇죠. 그런 말이 있죠.
주연	그런 말도 있어요.
현우	그럼 주연 씨도 전기 도둑이군요.
주연	제가 뭐... ‘kind of 전기 도둑’이네요.
현우	네. 어떤 면에서. 그런데 뭐.. 돈을 안 내고 쓰면 도둑이지만 돈을 내고 쓰고 있고, 아마 그거 쓴다고 크게 손해가 될 것 같진 않아요.

주연	맞아요.
현우	그래서 예전에 비해서 최근 한 3-4년간 많이 달라진 것이 일단 모든 자리에, 거의 모든 자리에 콘센트가 있고 그리고 와이파이가 기본적으로 되는 카페들이 많죠.
주연	그렇죠. 너무 빠르죠.
현우	그러면 주연 씨는 만약에 카페에 갔어요. 일을 하고 있는데 와이파이 안 돼요. 그럼 어떻게 해요?
주연	그럼...
현우	네. 나와요?
주연	저는 상관이에요. 개인적으로.
현우	아, 그렇구나.
주연	왜냐하면은 제 휴대폰.
현우	맞아요.
주연	테더링. 그거를 하면 되기 때문에. 상관은 없긴 하지만 그래도 조금 '왜 와이파이가 안 될까, 여긴?' 그렇긴 하겠죠.
현우	네. 그래서 요즘에는 저도 여기저기 많이 돌아다니면서 일을 해 보니까 다들 휴대폰, 그러니까 컴퓨터를 항상 들고 다니는 사람들은 휴대폰으로도 인터넷 접속을 할 수 있게끔 준비를 해 놓는데, 그래도 요즘 '카페에 들어간다' 그러면 당연히 '충전할 곳 있고 그리고 당연히 인터넷이 되겠지.' 생각하고 들어가는 것 같아요.
주연	맞아요. 카페가 정말 많잖아요. 요즘에 한국에.
현우	그렇죠.
주연	그런데 누가 요즘 커피 그 맛을 보러 카페에 가겠어요.
현우	저는 조금 봐요. 조금.
주연	커피 맛을 아세요?
현우	아니요. 커피 맛보다는 그냥... 뭐라고 해야 되지. 온도. 저는 온도를 봐요.
주연	카페 안에 온도? 커피 온도?
현우	아니요. 커피 온도.
주연	커피 온도요?
현우	어떤 곳은 커피를 시켰는데 정말 말도 안 되게 뜨거운 끓고 있는 물을 줄 때가 있어요. 그러면 그 카페에 다시 가고 싶지 않아요.
주연	아, 진짜요?
현우	네. 까다롭죠?
주연	진짜 까다로우시네요.
현우	네. 그런데 정말 잘하는 곳들. 스타벅스도 그렇고. 온도까지 나름 좀 재는 것 같아요. 100도씨는 아니고 한... 80도? 그 정도 되는 너무 뜨겁지 않은 커피.

주연	온도계 가지고 다니시나 봐요.
현우	제 손이 온도계예요. 그래서 저는 커피 온도는 보지만 약간 맛은 중요하지 않은 것 같아요, 더 이상.
주연	맞아요. 이제 커피 맛도 거의 다 똑같아져 가지고 구분을 할 수 있을까요?
현우	그러면 커피 맛이 아니라고 하면 커피 맛을 보고 가는 게 아니라고 하면 일단 분위기를 보고 가는 거잖아요.
주연	그렇죠.
현우	마지막으로 이거 한번 물어보고 싶어요.
주연	뭐요?
현우	주연 씨는 커피숍에 들어갔어요. 자리가 많이 있어요. 그리고 인터넷도 잘되고 그리고 어디든지 앉으면 노트북 그리고 스마트폰을 충전할 수 있어요. 그러면 창가에 앉아요, 아니면 깊숙이 구석에 앉아요?
주연	저는 깊숙이 구석이요.
현우	전형적인 한국 카페 이용자의 모습이군요.
주연	저는 원체 구석 자리를 좋아하기 때문에. 근데 그게 또 기분에 따라 다르고 컨디션에 따라 다른 것 같아요.
현우	잠깐만요. 근데 주연 씨 사무실도 구석 자리잖아요.
주연	네. 맞아요. 기본적으로 구석을 좋아하지만 날씨가 너무 좋고 화창하다. 그럴 땐, 햇빛을 받고 싶을 때는 창가 자리에 앉아요.
현우	그렇군요. 저는 반대예요.
주연	아, 창가 자리에 앉으세요, 항상?
현우	무조건. 창 옆에.
주연	아, 진짜요?
현우	그래서 주연 씨랑 저는 카페에 같이 가면 안 되겠네요.
주연	그러네요.
현우	저는 창가에 앉아야 될 것 같고 주연 씨는 구석에. 저는 창가에 앉아서 일을 하면 약간, '내가 지금 밖에 나와 있다'라는 사실을 더 잊지 않고 기억할 수 있는데 구석에 앉으면 여기가 방인지 사무실인지 잘 모르겠더라고요.
주연	왜 몰라요? 고개만 들어도 알 것 같은데.
현우	그냥 너무... 밖에 날씨가 어떤지 모르고 그다음에 지금 몇 시인지 시계를 보지 않으면 모르잖아요. 약간 저는 밖에 나가는 이유 중에 날씨도 보고 싶고 그냥 햇볕을 많이 느끼고 싶어서 가는 건데 구석은 좀 피하는 편이에요.
주연	저는 그냥 장소만 달라지면 되는 것 같아요.
현우	아, 그렇구나. 그러면 주연 씨 앞으로 이렇게 하면 어때요?

주연	어떻게요?
현우	사무실에 있으면서 사무실 앞에 약간 여러 가지 색깔의 커튼을 쳐 놓는 거예요. 그래서 오늘은 빨간색 커튼, 내일은 노란색 커튼. 어때요?
주연	좋은 아이디어네요.
현우	네. 좋은 아이디어죠?
주연	굉장히 좋은 아이디어인데 괜찮을 것 같아요.
현우	네. 커튼을... 아, 됐다고요?
주연	네. 됐다고요.
현우	알겠습니다. 여러분은 카페에 가서 일을 하는 걸 좋아하는 편이세요? 아니면 그냥 정말로 집에서 또는 매일 가게 되는 사무실에서 일을 하는 걸 좋아하는 편이신지 궁금하네요.
주연	맞아요. 취향에 따라 정말 다른 것 같아요.
현우	그렇죠. 한국에서는 아무튼 이제 카페에 가시면 너무 크게 떠들기에는 미안할 정도로 주연 씨 처럼 저처럼 무언가 중요한 일을 하고 있는 사람들이 많아지고 있는 것 같아요.
주연	정말 많아요.
현우	정말 많죠. 특히 우리 사무실. Talk To Me In Korean 사무실 근처에 있는 스타벅스 아시죠, 어딘지?
주연	제가 매일 가는 곳이 그곳이에요.
현우	그곳이군요. 급한 일 있을 때 거기로 잡으러 갈게요.
주연	아, 괜히 말했나요.
현우	그런데 거기 가면 진짜 이 동네에 있는 모든 디자이너,
주연	프리랜서들.
현우	모든 번역가, 모든 작가 다 나와 있는 것 같아요.
주연	맞아요, 진짜.
현우	정말 다들 컴퓨터... 컴퓨터가 없이 앉아 있는 사람 보기 힘들죠?
주연	없어요. 없어요.
현우	아무도 없어요. 책 보고 있는 사람 아니면 컴퓨터인데.
주연	정말로.
현우	제 짐작으로는 90% 컴퓨터, 10% 정도가 책.
주연	맞아요. 그렇죠. 사과들이 아주 많이 열려 있어요.
현우	맞아요. 사과 받이죠. 그렇군요. 주연 씨 그러면 앞으로는 카페에서든 사무실에서든 상관없으니까 열심히. 열심히 일하시고.
주연	아, 일 열심히 하라고요?
현우	집에서도 괜찮아요. 환영합니다.

주연	그러면 저 저기 다른 나라 가서.
현우	뭐...네. 일만 열심히 할 수 있다면.
주연	아, 진짜요? 아, 어디 가지?
현우	그 주제에 대해서는 우리 나중에 또 다시 이야기를 해 볼까요?
주연	좋습니다.
현우	네, 그러면 저희는 다음 시간에 다시 오겠습니다. 여러분, 안녕히 계세요.
주연	안녕히 계세요.

Thank you for studying with Talk To Me In Korean's Iyagi Season 2!

You can find the full translation available on our online bookstore at [MyKoreanStore.com](http://MyKoreanStore.com).





I  
Y  
A  
G  
I  
이  
야  
기



SEASON 2 EPISODE 3

우주 여행

## Full Transcript

현우	안녕하세요, 여러분. Talk To Me In Korean의 선현우입니다.
석진	안녕하세요, 진석진입니다.
현우	석진 씨, 안녕하세요.
석진	안녕하세요.
현우	네, 오늘은요. 우주여행에 대해서 이야기를 해 볼 건데.
석진	네.
현우	사실 우주여행이라는 것 자체가 만화 영화나 아니면 공상 과학 영화, 뭐, 많이 볼 수 있는 그런 주제인데 지구를 떠나서 다른 행성으로 가서 생활을 한다, 또는 여행을 한다, 이게 좀 무섭지 않나요?
석진	그렇죠. 저는 그런 우주여행에 관한 영화도 많이 봤지만 거기에 가서 살게 된다면 그건 정착이잖아요.
현우	그렇죠.
석진	우주 정착에 대한 만화책도 읽은 적이 있어요.
현우	아, 그렇군요.
석진	네. 그 만화를 보니까 다른 행성으로 가서 거기서 산다는 것 자체가 꼭 신나고 아주 설레는 일만은 아닐 것 같더라고요.
현우	물론이죠. 아무래도 아무리 안전이 보장된다고 하더라도 혹시라도 뭔가 잘못되게 되면 지구에서와는 좀 다른 차원의 문제들이 발생할 수 있잖아요.
석진	그럼요. 그럼요. 우선 그 환경부터가 먼저 다를 것이고 또 거기에 어떤 생물이 사는 지도 모르잖아요.
현우	네. 사실은 생물이 살지 않죠.
석진	살지 않지만 우리가 모를 수도 있어요. 살고 있는데 아직 발견이 안 돼서
현우	그렇죠.
석진	우리가 모른다고 생각할 수도 있어요.
현우	네. 아직 그냥 만나지 못 한 걸 수도 있는데 우주여행이 앞으로 한 30년 후, 40년 후에는 굉장히 많이들 이야기하는 주제가 되겠죠? 그래서 미리 한번 생각을 해 보자면, 그러면 만약 석진 씨는 지구가 환경 오염으로 멸망해 간다는 사실을 알았어요.
석진	지금도 환경 오염 때문에 많이 안 좋아지고 있죠?

현우	그렇죠. 아직 그런데 멸망까진 아니잖아요. 살 수 있는데, 석진 씨의 2세 아니면 그 밑에 2세, 아니면 앞으로 몇 세대가 흘러도 아직 괜찮을 것 같아요. 그런데 갑자기 상황이 악화가 되어서 갑자기 지구를 떠나야 해요. 그러면 남들보다 빨리 가시겠어요? 아니면 최대한 지구에 있을 수 있을 때까지 있겠어요?
석진	아... 저는 중간쯤에 갈 것 같아요.
현우	안전하군요.
석진	네.
현우	그런데 만약 빨리 떠날 수 있는 기회가 주어졌다 그러면 남들보다 먼저 갈 생각은 없으세요?
석진	저는 반반인 것 같아요. 한편으로는 정말 먼저 가서 뭔가를 개척하는 걸 경험해 보고 싶은 마음도 있어요. 그런데 만약에 제가 가족이 없이 저 혼자라면 그럴 것 같아요. 그런데 가족이 있고 또 지킬 사람이 있다 보니까 왠지 좀 몸을 사리게 되는...
현우	약간 눈치를 봐야죠. 상황을 좀 읽어야 되겠고. 저 같은 경우에는 만약 정말 빨리 가는 것이 좋을지 아니면 좀 오래 남아서 지구에서 상황을 보는 것이 좋을지 불확실한 상황이라면 빨리 갈 것 같아요. 약간 역사를 보면서, 그... 다른 나라로 남들보다 빨리 여행을 가 본 사람들 아니면 남들보다 먼저 이주해 간 사람들이 있잖아요.
석진	네. 네.
현우	1890년대에도 한국에도 외국인들이 왔었고 1900년대 초에도 한국에 외국인들이 왔는데 그 사람들이 정말 큰 영향을 주기도 했고 많이 배웠잖아요. 그래서 좀 불안해도 우주여행을 한다는 것 자체가 가능해지면 죽지는 않지 않을까, 그런 생각에 먼저 갈 것 같아요.
석진	왠지 형은 먼저 가 보고 싶은 쪽일 것 같았어요.
현우	네. 그런데 안 하고 싶은 게 하나 있어요.
석진	뭔데요?
현우	가능하다고 하더라도 별로 안 해 보고 싶은 거는 그냥 우주 밖에 나갔다가 들어오는 거 있잖아요. 그냥 달에도 가지 않고 화성에도 가지 않고 목성에도 가지 않고 그냥 대기권 밖으로 나가서 지구를 보고 오는 거는 저는 좀 별로 안 하고 싶을 것 같아요.
석진	네. 맞아요. 그게, 뭐랄까... 이미 다 아는 풍경이잖아요. 직접 본 적은 없지만.
현우	직접 본 적은 없죠. 그렇지만 사진으로 봤고.
석진	사진으로 많이 봤던 풍경이니까. 많이 감동적일 것 같진 않아요.
현우	네. 굉장히 무서울 것 같아요. 아무 데도 안 가고 그냥 오는 거잖아요. 그리고 만약 제가 목성으로 이주를 해 간다, 뭐, 화성으로 이주를... 목성은 뭐... 지금 이야기 나오는 건 없지만 화성 이야기가 많이 나오고 있잖아요. 화성으로 이주를 해 간다 그러면 영원히 가는 거잖아요.
석진	그렇죠.

현우	네. 그냥 지구에서의 삶을 다 버리고 영원히 가는 건데. 왜냐하면 왔다 갔다 할 만큼 돈이 많은 사람은 없을 테니까.
석진	그렇죠.
현우	그런데 그냥 나갔다가 들어온다, 조금은 허무할 것 같아요.
석진	맞아요. 그런 생각은 좀 해 보셨어요? 만약에 화성에 가서, 지금 준이가 있긴 하지만, 만약 화성에 가서 아기를 낳는다면 그 아이는 화성인이 되는 거잖아요?
현우	그렇죠. 네. 뭐... 사실은 화성에서 태어나도 똑같은 생활을 할 수 있다면 큰 문제는 아닐 것 같은데 저는 오히려 아까 그냥 지구 밖으로 나가서 지구를 우주에서 보기 위해서 하는 여행은... 요즘에 VR이라고 가상 현실 기술들이 굉장히 많이 발달하고 있잖아요.
석진	네. 맞아요.
현우	이게 조금만 더 기다리면 더 실감이 나서, ‘그 정도로도 충분하지 않을까’라는 생각을 갖고 있어요.
석진	그렇군요.
현우	네. 우주여행. 지금도 사람들이 이야기하고 있고 그리고 실제로 상품도 곧 나올 것 같아요.
석진	그건 아마 정말 옛날에도 있었던 것 같긴 한데 그건 아마 사기였던 것 같고.
현우	아, 그래요?
석진	모르겠어요. 제 친구 중에 한 명이 거기에 응모를 해서 정말 오랫동안 기다렸었는데 나중에 결국 아무 것도 아닌 걸로 됐다고 하더라고요.
현우	아주 오래 전에 나왔던 이야기라면 정말 진짜가 아니었을 수도 있겠는데 요즘에 사람들이 진짜로 알아볼 수 있는 그런 상품은 정말 어디 가는 게 아니고 잠깐 지구 바깥에 나갔다가 오는 거라서 저는 거기에는 관심이 없고 나중에 혹시 정말로 화성에 갈 수 있다면 저라면 ‘가 보고 싶다.’라는 생각을 할 것 같아요.
석진	네. 혹시 ‘스페이스 오디세이’라는 영화 보셨어요?
현우	아직 못 봤어요.
석진	그거 한번 보시면 아마 형이 되게 좋아할 것 같아요.
현우	그렇구나. 네, 한번 찾아 볼게요. 여러분이라면 우주에 갈 수 있는 기회가 있다면 가시겠어요? 아니면 그냥 끝까지 지구에 남으시겠어요? 한번 이런 생각을 한국어로 표현해 보는 것도 굉장히 공부에 도움이 되겠죠?
석진	네. 댓글로 남겨 주시면 저희가 꼭 답변해 드릴게요.
현우	네. 그러면 저희는 다음 시간에 또 뵙겠습니다. 안녕히 계세요.
석진	안녕히 계세요.

Thank you for studying with Talk To Me In Korean's Iyagi Season 2!

You can find the full translation available on our online bookstore at [MyKoreanStore.com](http://MyKoreanStore.com).



I  
Y  
A  
G  
I  
의  
야  
기



SEASON 2 EPISODE 4

# 학창 시절 놀이

## Full Transcript

경화	안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 선경화입니다.
석진	안녕하세요. 진석진입니다.
경화	안녕하세요. 석진 오빠.
석진	안녕하세요. 경화 씨.
경화	네. 저희가 이야기 시즌 2 계속하고 있는데요. 굉장히 오랜만이라서 느낌이 새롭네요.
석진	네, 맞아요. 오늘 주제는 뭐죠?
경화	오늘 주제는 어렸을 때 우리가 즐겨 하던 놀이, 친구들과 같이 하던 놀이가 뭐가 있었나 한번 얘기해 보려고 하죠?
석진	네. 아마 경화 씨와 제가 나이 차이가 많이 나기 때문에 제가 즐겨 하던 놀이와 경화 씨가 어렸을 때 즐겨 하던 놀이가 좀 많이 다를 것 같아요.
경화	네. 그리고 아무래도 남자 아이들과 여자 아이들이 하는 놀이가 또 다르고, 그리고 오빠는 혹시 주택에 사셨어요? 아니면 아파트에 사셨어요?
석진	저는 주택에 살았었어요.
경화	저는 초등학교 저학년 때까지 주택에 살았는데, 또 그런 거주 형태에 따라서 하는 놀이가 굉장히 다르거든요. 그래서 저도 주택에 살던 때랑 아파트로 이사 간 이후에 친구들이랑 놀았던 패턴이 굉장히 달라요.
석진	그렇군요.
경화	네. 그래서 아마 좀 비슷한 점도 있을 것 같아요. 저희가 둘 다 주택에서 어렸을 때 살았다 보니까.
석진	그렇군요.
경화	네.
석진	저는 우선 제가 유치원생 때가 생각나요. 그때는 아마 좀... 뭐랄까, 상상하기가 좀 어려울 건데, 목마 있잖아요.
경화	네.
석진	우리가 놀이공원에 가면 흔히 볼 수 있는 그런 회전목마 같은 게, 아주 작은 버전으로 있었어요. 그래서 그 목마들이 트럭에 붙여진 게 있었는데, 붙여진 형태로 다니는 게 있었어요.
경화	네.
석진	그래서 그걸 보면 너무 타고 싶은 거예요. 그 트럭 위에서 그 목마를.
경화	네.
석진	그래서 멀리서 그 트럭이 올 때, 벌써 노래가 들려요. “아이, 재밌다. 아이, 재밌다.” 이런 노래가 들리면 엄마한테 정말 졸라서, “저거 타고 싶다. 저거 타고 싶다.” 졸랐던 적이 있고, 막상 탔을 때 그렇게 재밌을 수가 없었어요.

경화	저도 사실 오빠가 말했던 그 트럭에 달린 목마 같은 것들을 “응답하라 1988”이라는 드라마에서 봤는데, 제가 아주아주 어렸을 때 그런 시장에 그런 목마가 있었던 것 같아요. 100원인가, 500원 주고 타는... 근데 저는 그렇게 음악이 생각난다거나, 제가 탔던 게 생각난다거나 할 정도의 그 명확한 기억은 아닌 거 보니까, 아주아주 어렸을 때인가 봐요. 뭐, 3-4살 때쯤? 그런데 분명 있긴 있었던 것 같아요. 시장에. 그런데 오빠가 그 얘기를 하니까 생각난 게, 제가 더 오히려 뚜렷하게 기억하는 것은 저희 동네에서는 ‘방방이’, ‘봉봉이’, 뭐 이렇게 불렀는데...
석진	여기는 팡팡이라고 하는 것 같더라고요.
경화	어, 그 트램펄린. 아주 큰 트램펄린에서 뛰어노는 거죠? 한 마디로. 그것도 몇 백 원 주고 30분인가, 1시간 정도 이렇게 친구들이랑 뛰어놀았었는데, 그거는 이제 한참 큰 다음에도 탔기 때문에 아주 뚜렷하게 기억이 나요.
석진	맞아요. 그거 정말 재밌었어요. 저도 그 봉봉, 우리 동네에서는 봉봉이라고 불렀는데, 봉봉에서 자주 놀곤 했었거든요.
경화	네.
석진	그런데 저희 집이 해안가다 보니까, 그 봉봉이 바닷가 바로 옆에 설치되어 있었어요.
경화	와, 멋지다!
석진	그 봉봉 타면서 바다를 볼 수 있다는 게 정말 좋았었어요, 저는.
경화	와! 진짜 짱이다.
석진	그리고 봉봉 한참 타다가 다 끝나고 땅으로 내려오면, 거의 잘 못 걸잡아요.
경화	네.
석진	땅에 탁 붙은 느낌이 들잖아요.
경화	맞아요. 맞아요. 그리고 그 땅이 울렁울렁거리는 느낌도 있고요.
석진	네, 맞아요. 그리고 저는 남자다 보니까 그 주택, 저희 집 근처에 있는 애들이랑 같이 딱지치기를 많이 했었어요. 딱지치기도 하고, 지금은 거의 찾아볼 수 없는데, 동그랗게 생긴, 그 배지 같이 생긴 종이가 있었어요.
경화	네.
석진	그걸... 한 묶음이 한 스무 개 정도 하는데, 그걸 100원 주면 살 수 있었거든요.
경화	네.
석진	그것을 완전 돈처럼 갖고 다니면서 친구들이랑 가위바위보를 하면서 몇 개씩 따먹고 하는 거예요. 갑자기 그게 또 생각나네요.



경화	저 어렸을 때는 딱지치기는 안 했고요. 딱지치기는 이제 좀 더... 부모님이 어렸을 때 했던 놀이? 이렇게 생각을 했었고요. 저희 어릴 때는 오빠가 방금 말했던 그 종으로 된, 동그랗게 잘 떼어 낼 수 있게 되어 있잖아요. 그 하나, 종이 큰 걸 사면 딱지가 여러 개 생기는데, 그걸 이렇게 쌓아 놓고, 여자애들은 잘 하진 않았는데, 남자 아이들이 쌓아 놓고 입으로 “퍽” 소리 내 가지고, 뒤집히면 그거 따 가고, 그거 굉장히 많이 했던 것 같아요.
석진	맞아요.
경화	그리고 여자애들은 종이 인형이라 해 가지고, 똑같이 종이에, 잘 뜯을 수 있게 종이 인형이랑 옷 같은 것들이 돼 있는데, 그 위에 이렇게, 뭐라 그러죠? 고리 같이, 종이를 고리 같이 만들 수 있게 해서, 그 종이 인형에 옷을 입힐 수 있게 해 가지고, 그거 가지고 놀았던 기억이 나네요.
석진	요새는... 뭐랄까. 예전에 가지고 놀았던 것을 새롭게 추억을 해 보라고...
경화	경화: 음.
석진	요즘에는... 그거는 인터넷에서 파는 것 같더라고요. 그 종이 인형 옷 입히기? 그거는 봤어요. 그리고 저는 학창 시절 때, 지우개 따먹기를 그렇게 많이 했어요.
경화	지우개 따먹기. 저도 많이 했었어요.
석진	그래요?
경화	네. 학교에서.
석진	여자들은 잘 안 하는 줄 알았어요.
경화	여자애들도 많이 했는데, 잘하는 애들은 굉장히 잘하잖아요.
석진	아주 잘하죠.
경화	근데 저는 항상 모든 놀이에는 일가견이 없어 가지고, 잘 참여하지는 않았지만, 그래도 학교에서 많이 했었어요. 지우개 따먹기.
석진	그렇군요.
경화	네.
석진	아마 ‘지우개 따먹기’라고 하면, ‘그게 뭐지?’라고 생각하시는 분들도 있을 것 같은데.
경화	아, 그렇군요. 설명을 해 드려야 되겠군요.
석진	간단하게. 손가락으로 지우개를 움직이는 거예요. 그래서 최종 목표는 상대방 지우개 위에 제 지우개가 딱 걸치도록 하는 거죠.
경화	네. 그래서 그 지우개의 한쪽 끝을 세게 누르면 지우개가 기울어지면서 넘어가잖아요.
석진	네.
경화	그렇게 계속하면서 한 사람당 한 번씩만 할 수 있죠?

석진	그렇죠.
경화	그렇게 하면서 자기 지우개를 다른 사람, 상대방 지우개 위에 올리거나 이렇게 걸치면, 그러면 상대방의 지우개를 빼앗게 되는 거죠.
석진	네. 약간 프로레슬링 룰처럼 원, 투, 쓰리가 있었어요.
경화	아!
석진	네. 세 번을 걸쳐야지 자기가 이긴 거예요.
경화	아! 한 번에 아니고.
석진	네. KO*도 있긴 있었는데 KO는 이제 땅에 걸치지 않고
경화	완전히.
석진	완전히 딱 올라갔을 때.
경화	어렴풋이 기억이 나려고 하네요. 맞아요. 맞아요.
석진	네. 그렇게 지우개를 많이 따먹었습니다. 제가 특히 초등학교 때 했던 놀이들이 막 생각나는데요. 저는 교실에서 부루마블을 했었어요.
경화	아, 부루마블! 저 같은 경우에는 친구 집에 가서 부루마블을 많이 했고, 학교에서는 공기놀이를 많이 했거든요. 근데 부루마블이라고 하면, 서양 친구들은 어... 그게 뭐죠?
석진	모노폴리!
경화	네. 그거라고 생각하시면 됩니다. 그래서 우리가 파리를 사고, 동경을 사고, 이런 세계 각국의 도시들을 살 수 있고, 거기에 호텔을 짓고 이럴 수 있는 그런 게임이죠?
석진	네. 맞아요.
경화	진짜 재밌었는데.
석진	맞아요.
경화	그리고 그게 버전이 굉장히 저렴한 버전이 있고, 비싼 버전이 있어서, 그 종이 질, 그리고 모형, 말의 모형의 질이 굉장히 다르잖아요.
석진	맞아요.
경화	그런 것도 생각나네요.
석진	그 비싼 버전을 가지고 있는 애들을 보면 얼마나 부러웠던지 몰라요.
경화	맞아요. 굉장히 럭셔리해 보이고...
석진	네. 맞아요. 정신없이 얘기하다 보니까 시간이 벌써 이만큼 갔네요. 지금까지 경화 씨와 제가 어렸을 때 저희가 하던 놀이를 얘기해 봤는데요.
경화	네.
석진	여러분들이, 여러분들이 어렸을 때 하던 놀이는 어떤 것들이 있었는지 전 진짜 궁금해요.

경화	네. 맞아요. 한국 같은 경우에는 아까 저희가 얘기했듯이 학교에서는 이렇게 할 수 있는 놀이가 한정되어 있었어요. 물론 운동장에 나가서 축구 하고, 그런 것도 할 수 있겠지만, 놀이에 관해서는. 그러니까 여러분의 나라에서도 그럴 것 같아요. 학교에서 어렸을 때 했던 놀이는 몇 개 한정돼 있지 않을까. 근데 저희는 그거에 대해서 모르니까 굉장히 궁금하거든요.
석진	네.
경화	그러니까 꼭 댓글로 알려 주세요.
석진	그럼 저희는 다음 이야기 시리즈에서 뵈겠습니다.
경화	안녕히 계세요.
석진	안녕히 계세요.

Thank you for studying with Talk To Me In Korean's Iyagi Season 2!

You can find the full translation available on our online bookstore at [MyKoreanStore.com](http://MyKoreanStore.com).



I  
Y  
A  
G  
I  
의  
야  
기



TALK TO ME  
IN KOREAN

SEASON 2 EPISODE 5

디저트

## Full Transcript

주연 안녕하세요. Talk To Me In Korean의 박주연입니다.

경화 선경화입니다.

주연 안녕하세요, 언니.

경화 네. 저희 둘이 '이야기'는 처음이죠.

주연 처음인 것 같아요.

경화 느낌이 이상한데요.

주연 오늘은 어떤 얘기해요?

경화 이제 여자끼리니까 좀 더 여자스러운 그런 주제를 골라 봤는데요.

주연 좋아요.

경화 오늘 저희는 디저트에 대해서 이야기를 할 거예요.

주연 디저트. 좋죠. 디저트 좋아하세요, 언니?

경화 저는 이제, 디저트를 좋아한다는 오해를 많이 받고 있는데 사실 그렇게 좋아하는 편은 아니에요.

주연 맞아요.

경화 주연 씨도 그렇지 않아요?

주연 저요? 저는 디저트 없어서 못 먹죠.

경화 아, 근데 주연 씨는 약간 간식의 느낌 아니에요?

주연 근데 그 디저트랑 간식의 경계가 뭔가요?

경화 그렇죠. 그렇죠. 디저트는 아무래도 밥을 먹고, 식사를 하고 바로 먹어야 디저트 아닐까요?

주연 아, 그 시간의 경계가 애매하네요.

경화 네. 그런 것 같아요.

주연 그러면 뭔가 간식도 디저트 안에 포함이 되는 느낌인 건가요?

경화 종류로 따지면 그럴 것 같아요. 근데 이제 아까 말했듯이 시간에 따라서, 식사와 식사 중간에 먹는다면 디저트라기보다는 그냥 간식이죠.

주연 아하! 어렵네요. 근데 저는 둘 다 좋아하는 편인 것 같아요. 식사 끝나고도 뭘 꼭... 들어가는 배가 있잖아요. '디저트 배'라고 하죠.

경화 제가 바로 디저트를 별로 안 좋아한다고 했던 이유가 바로 그 이유예요. 저는 밥을 먹고 들어갈 배가 없어요.

주연 아, 디저트 배가 따로 없으시군요.

경화 네. 그래서 굉장히 주식을 많이 먹는 편인데 디저트를 먹는 사람들이 신기하다가, 어느 날부턴가 한번 디저트를 먹어 봤더니 디저트가 너무 맛있으니까 '밥을 살짝 덜 먹고라도 디저트를 먹어야 되겠다.' 이 생각을 하면서 '아, 혹시 사람들도 일부러 그런 게 아닐까?'

주연 아, 그걸 조절을 해서...

경화 네.

주연 그렇지 않아요.

경화 아, 그렇지 않아요? 배가 따로 있을 뿐인가요?

주연 배가 따로 있습니다.

경화 그렇군요.

주연 그냥 밥은 밥대로 충분히 배부르게 먹고 디저트는 또 들어가요.

경화 아! 그렇군요. 그런데 보통 디저트 하면 단 것, 초콜릿이나 뭐, 그런 걸 많이 생각하잖아요.

주연 보통 그렇죠.

경화 주연 씨는 어때요?

주연 저는, 제가 제일 좋아하는 디저트는 여름에는 빙수.

경화 아! 빙수!

주연 팔빙수. 그렇죠. 그리고 겨울에는 글썽요. 밥 먹고 나서는 항상 커피는 거의 무조건 먹는 편이고 커피랑 뭐 달달한 거? 초콜릿? 이런 거 좋아하죠.

경화 아하, 그렇군요.

주연 언니는 진짜 디저트를 먹는 걸 많이 못 본 것 같아요.

경화 맞아요. 제가 초콜릿 케이크나 초콜릿이 들어간 과자 이런 걸 좋아하긴 하는데 그렇게 자주 먹지는 않죠.

주연 그렇죠.

경화 그리고 초콜릿 자체는 또 싫어해요, 제가.

주연 진짜요?

경화 네. 초콜릿만 먹으면 맛이 없더라고요.

주연 정말요?

경화 콜릿 케이크나 초콜릿 과자는 맛있는데 초콜릿만 먹으면...

주연 그건... 뭐죠?

경화 모르겠어요.

주연 되게 신기하네요.

경화 너무 달아요, 제 느낌에.

주연 아, 너무 달아서.

경화 네. 근데 다른 것도 다른 사람들은 다 달대요. 다 똑같이 달대요. 근데 제 느낌에는 초콜릿만 먹었을 때 유난히 달아요.

주연 아, 진짜요?

경화 네. 근데 방금 주연 씨가 말했듯이 커피랑 같이 먹으면 또 먹을 만하더라고요. 쓴 커피랑.

주연 그렇죠. 그렇죠. 쓴 맛과 단 맛의 조화가 또 있거든요.

경화 네. 맞아요. 주연 씨는 그럼 과일은 별로 안 좋아해요?

주연 과일도 저는 정말 좋아해요.

경화 아, 그렇구나. 어떤 집은 꼭 밥 먹고 나서 과일을 먹잖아요.

주연 맞아요.

경화 근데 저희 집은 다 저랑 비슷해 가지고. 굉장히 배부르... 아니구나. 아빠랑 저만 비슷해서 배부르게 밥을 먹고 그다음에 아무것도 안 먹고.

주연 과일도 안 먹어요?

경화 네. 다음 끼니를 먹는 그런 타입인데 저희 엄마랑 남동생은 간식, 과자, 과일 이런 걸 좋아하세요, 굉장히. 그래서 항상 후식으로 먹거나 아니면 약간 시간을 두고 간식으로 먹거나 그렇게 하죠. 주연 씨 집은 어때요? 다 소식한다고 들었는데.

주연 네. 저희 집안 자체가 소식의 집안이라 위가 작습니다.

경화 네. 대신 주연 씨처럼 자주 드시나요?

주연 그런 것 같아요. 그러니까 저희 집은 항상 후식을 먹는, 디저트를 먹는 타입인 것 같아요. 밥을 먹고 항상 사과를 깎아 먹는다거나 배를 깎아 먹는다거나.

경화 그렇군요.

주연 네.

경화 아, 그럼 저희가 지금까지 디저트에 대해서 얘기를 꼭 해 봤는데 뭐 빼먹은 거 있을까요? 아, 아이스크림도 디저트에 속하겠죠?

주연 그렇죠. 아이스크림은 정말 대표적인 디저트. 아이스크림 좋아하세요?

경화 저는 여름에만 많이 먹는데 주로, 어렸을 때는 안 그랬는데, 최근에는 콘 아이스크림 있잖아요. 그것만 먹고 다른 건 아예 안 먹어요.

주연 초코 콘 아이스크림.

경화 그렇죠.

주연 그거 제일 좋아하시잖아요.

경화 네. 맞아요. 석진 오빠가 항상 “뭐 먹고 싶니?” 하면 “초코 콘 아이스크림이요.” 항상 이렇게 얘기를 했었죠.

주연 그렇죠. 이제 물어볼 필요도 없습니다.



경화 네, 맞아요. 근데 주연 씨는 특별히 선호하는 아이스크림 있어요?

주연 저는, 저도 초코 좋아하고 녹차 좋아하고.

경화 아, 녹차 아이스크림.

주연 녹차 아이스크림 좋아하죠.

경화 진짜 녹차 아이스크림 얘기 나와서 하는 말인데 제가 어렸을 때는 이해를 못 했어요. 녹차 아이스크림 먹는 사람들을.

주연 왜요?

경화 맛이 없으니까. 제 입맛에는.

주연 아, 진짜요?

경화 네.

주연 녹차 자체도 싫어해요?

경화 많이 좋아하지는 않아요. 근데 일본에 가서 약간 비슷한 마차 아이스크림을 먹었는데 그 씹쓸한 맛이 너무 매력적인 거예요.

주연 그렇죠. 녹차도 그렇잖아요.

경화 네. 그래서 그 뒤로 한국에서 이제 녹차 아이스크림을 먹으니까 무슨 맛인지 알겠더라고요. 무슨 맛으로 먹는지. 그래서 먹긴 하는데 많이 좋아하진 않죠.

주연 녹차. 녹차 저는 정말 좋아해요.

경화 그렇죠.

주연 녹차가 보성에서 유명하잖아요. 보성에 가서 보성 녹차 밭. 거기서 녹차 아이스크림을 직접 만들어서 파는데 그게 정말 맛있어요. 거기 가서 꼭 먹어 보세요.

경화 알겠습니다. 직접 가 봤군요?

주연 네. 가 봤죠. 녹차 아이스크림 먹으러.

경화 저는 보성 선 씨인데도 보성에 한 번도 안 가 봤어요.

주연 아, 진짜요? 보성 선 씨예요?

경화 네. 네. 보성 선 씨.

주연 아, 그렇구나.

경화 한번 꼭 가 봐야겠네요.

주연 네. 꼭 가 보세요, 진짜.

경화 주연 씨 녹차 라떼도 좋아하잖아요.

주연 좋아하죠. 근데 저는 이렇게 말하다 보니까 안 좋아하는 게 없는 것 같네요.

경화 다음에 주연 씨 안 좋아하는 걸로 골라서 한번 이야기를 해 봐야 될 것 같네요.

주연 내가 안 좋아하는 건 뭘까 한번 생각해 봐야겠네요.

경화 네. 생각해 주시고요. 그동안 또 여러분은 디저트를 좋아하시는지, 또 좋아하시면 어떤 디저트를 좋아하시는지 댓글로 알려 주세요.

주연 네.

경화 저희가 얘기 안 했던 디저트도 많이 있을 것 같은데 특히 서양에서는 워낙 디저트 문화가 발달돼 있기 때문에.

주연 맞아요. 맞아요.

경화 제가 영국에서도 굉장히 디저트를 잘 해 주시는 호스트 패밀리를 만나 가지고 여러 가지 많이 먹었거든요.

주연 제일 맛있었던 건 뭐예요?

경화 apple crumble이라고 사과 빵 파이 같은 건데, 영국 사람들이 많이 먹는 건데, 진짜 맛있어요.

주연 apple pie랑 비슷한 건가요?

경화 네. 비슷한데 좀 더 빵에 가까워요. 폭신폭신했던 빵.

주연 아, 그걸 직접 구워 주셨어요?

경화 네. 직접 만들어 주셨어요.

주연 맛있겠다.

경화	그리고 약간 슈크림 빵하고 비슷한 profiteroles라는 게 있는데 그것도 아주 맛있어요. 슈크림 빵, 조그만 슈크림 빵에, 위에 크림을 뿌려서 먹는 건데. 어우, 생각만 해도.
주연	침이 도네요. 확실히 서양에서는 우리나라보다 디저트가 종류도 풍부하고 진짜 그런 문화가 많이 발전한 것 같아요.
경화	맞아요. 맞아요.
주연	너무 좋아요. 이태원만 가도 디저트 가게가 많잖아요, 다른 데보다. 다양하고.
경화	맞아요. 타르트 가게도 있고.
주연	아, 거기 타르트 유명한 데.
경화	네. 거기 알죠. 거기 거기.
주연	거기 가고 싶다.
경화	근데 저는 솔직히 하나 다들 못 먹겠더라고요. 너무 달아서.
주연	맞아요. 맞아요. 그게 문제예요. 너무 달아요.
경화	그냥 하나 시켜서 둘이 먹어야 될 정도로.
주연	맞아요. 그리고 꼭 커피가 있어야 돼요.
경화	그렇죠. 맞아요. 도넛처럼. 도너츠도 커피랑 마셔야, 아니 먹어야 맛있잖아요.
주연	그렇죠. 아, 말하다 보니까 또 가고 싶네요.
경화	먹고 싶네요.
주연	후식 먹을 시간이 됐습니다.
경화	네. 그럼 저희는 이만 여기서 끝내고 후식을 먹는 걸로 하겠습니다.
주연	먹으러 갑시다.
경화	그럼 여러분, 다음 시간에 만나요. 안녕히 계세요.
주연	안녕히 계세요.

Thank you for studying with Talk To Me In Korean's Iyagi Season 2!

You can find the full translation available on our online bookstore at [MyKoreanStore.com](http://MyKoreanStore.com).

